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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 27, 1935.

STATE UNDERTAKINGS IN AMERICA

By

E. Moravsky



Many American economists consider that the industrial crisis cannot be overcome unless planned economy is introduced, or until a form of state--rather, government--capitalism is established, with the government regulating production, consumption, working hours, wages, trade and other phases of human endeavor. Private interests, claim these economists, also could regulate all these matters, but they do not do so because they think only of their personal gain, forgetting entirely the well-being of society as a whole. And, if this is so, the state must take over and run the industries so that there would no longer be any industrial stagnation or unemployment.

Those who defend private enterprise--rather, those who defend the existing order of things--say that state control of industrial enterprise will not bring

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the needed results. They point to the present-day Russia, where the government controls not only all industrial enterprise but also all the economic life in the country, and say that the economic condition of the people has not improved, but on the contrary, has grown steadily worse. Even though everybody works, nobody, except the Communists, has even enough bread, clothes, shoes, or other articles of the first necessity. This is the situation in a country where totalitarian state capitalism dominates the entire economic life of the people and where private enterprise has been entirely done away with. Quite erroneously, of course, many people consider this form of government as socialism or communism.

One of the most violent opponents to the state capitalism is W. M. Pearsons, a well-known American economist, who lists in his book, "Government Business Experiments", practically all government enterprises that have existed in the United States from the beginning of the last century up to the year 1933.

From his book it can be clearly seen that the government in this country

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at one time or another had control over numerous business enterprises, and that these state controlled businesses brought nothing, but great losses. [Translator's note: In the two succeeding paragraphs, which are omitted by the translator, the author lists the names of the government controlled enterprises, giving the time when they existed, their capitalization and the losses they incurred].

All these enterprises either went bankrupt or were sold to private individuals. Some of them simply went to rot. According to Mr. Pearsons there were only a few government undertakings which were able to cover their expenses. A great majority of them were run at a loss.

From all this the author draws the conclusion that under state capitalism in the United States, just as in Russia, the economic conditions of the people, instead of improving, would grow worse.

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LITVINOV'S TOAST

by

P. Gronsky

The news that commissar Litvinov at the reception given in honor of [Secretary] Eden delivered an address and concluded it by giving a toast in honor of King George V [of England] has gone around the world.

Present at the reception were English ambassador to U. S. S. R., Lord Chielstone with his wife, members of the English embassy, and the Soviet "ministers" with Kaganovich and Voroshilov at the head.

International etiquette demands, of course, that the first toast at all diplomatic receptions shall be given in honor of the ruler of the country of the diplomats being entertained. Mr. Litvinov, of course, fulfilled this requirement of international etiquette. In the "Red" capital in the presence of the "Red" ministers, Litvinov raised his glass and drank to the King's health.

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And yet apparently the diplomatic gesture of the Commissar for Foreign Affairs must remain unknown to the soviet readers of the newspapers. In all of the accounts printed in the Soviet papers about the reception given in honor of Eden in Moscow by Litvinov they do not even mention the toast in honor of the King. Obviously the communist censor found it improper to give publicity to such an act on the part of Litvinov in the official statements. Moreover, the toast was meant rather for its effect abroad than for the soviet public among whom it might produce very unfavorable reactions.

The Havas dispatch reporting the occasion and the fact that Litvinov raised his glass and drank to "the health of his Majesty, the King of England" was printed in the newspapers all over the world, and yet the Soviet papers were forbidden to give publicity to this "anti-Soviet" action.

The position of a minister of foreign affairs of a great power maintaining friendly relations with other European states and carrying out its policy of peace preservation with the aid of other countries obligates him to observe

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all customs of international relationship which have been established for generations and have been made a part of all diplomatic acts. This general rule permits no exceptions. International etiquette is ruthless. It demands obedience from representatives of all countries which are considered members of the international family. The people's commissars of U. S. S. R. taking part at the reception, for the first time heard from the lips of their comrade a toast given to the health of a king. The power of the rules of international etiquette forced the communist leaders to listen meekly and quietly to the giving of a toast in honor of King George V.

From the point of view of diplomatic courtesy everything went off smoothly at the reception given by Litvinov, but the fact that Soviet censors did not allow the Soviet press to advise the Soviet public of the exchange of toasts that had taken place between Litvinov and Eden is a violation by Litvinov of the communist "etiquette."

Really, it is not quite proper to let the Soviet readers know that the

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European regulation has penetrated so deeply into the highest Soviet circles of the commissariat for foreign affairs of U. S. S. R. Close collaboration with the capitalistic states, common interests in the sphere of international politics, the need for common action forced the commissariat for foreign affairs to take steps that were absolutely inadmissible from the point of view of the communist preachings. Litvinov himself hardly felt any embarrassment when he greeted Eden and gave his toast to the King's health. During late years he has become accustomed to the necessity of observing international traditions and diplomatic etiquette. But this bourgeois habit of the Commissar for Foreign Affairs is so much out of line with the communist psychology that the Soviet newspapers found no space available for a true and full account of the proceedings at the diplomatic banquet staged in honor of the English guests.

Exceedingly novel for the newest phase of development of the Soviet foreign policies is this very typical "double-facedness". The old precepts of communism about irreconcilable hatred and enmity toward the bourgeois world, the slogans of the Communist International calling to a relentless struggle

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against dying capitalism and the Bolshivik methods of carrying on foreign affairs have been dumped on a scrap heap. The foreign policies pursued by Litvinov cannot be carried out by the old methods. New times require new methods, and the quite-adjustable commissar for foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, who had bravely and determinedly broke away from the old traditions of communism with his inherent diplomatic jauntiness, lived up to every minute detail of international etiquette at the reception.

But the Soviet newspapers must preserve the purity of the communist ideals and, consequently, they are categorically forbidden to print any thing about the friendly toast given by Litvinov.

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OUR FUTURE DICTATORS
by
M. Rubezhanin

Dictatorship in America: An American Mussolini, Hitler or Stalin? Of course this is nonsense, an impossible thing. Thus will delcare any supporter of the American democracy.

Nevertheless one reads quite frequently in the American press articles and new items about our future dictators. Their names, of course, are well known to the American public. They figure in numerous scandalous incidents. They are the heroes of the day. They are spoken about, criticized, denounced, praised and cursed.

Who are these future dictators of ours?

Everybody in America knows Hugh Johnson, a retired general and former head of

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the N. R. A., Senator Huey Long, from Louisiana, and the Catholic priest, Charles Coughlin. This is the triumvirate of pretenders to the dictatorship chair. At present they are engaged in inoffensive polemics over the radio and in intrigues against one another, just as the rule is with all triumvirs of all peoples.

The democratic bleachers looking at the scuffle of our future dictators only giggle and amuse themselves. The outcome of the contest is still in doubt, for the gladiators for dictatorship are still in the arena and fighting. A too sensitive public opinion took our triumvirs under a hurricane fire of criticism. In the role of the judge this time appears the Methodist Federation of Social Service, which, we assume, impartially and minutely analyses our candidates for dictatorship.

What, then, do our venerable Methodists say?

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"All three contestants for the leadership of the lulled masses," says the declaration of this Methodist federation, "attempt to reform and preserve a system which, as was stated by our general convention, is unethical, anti-christian and anti-social.

"In January we showed the inability of the administration (a thrust at Johnson) to fulfill the promises made to the people. We have shown that the attempts to sustain the present economic system by state aid increases the expenses and relief expenditures faster than they find work for the unemployed or raise the standard of living.

"The system of private gain does not permit self-regulation, as Roosevelt and Coughlin think. With a still greater determination the capitalists will resist every attempt to realize the fantastical promises of Huey Long."

But all these are only the buds. The berries are: it's known that Coughlin and

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Long (not saying anything about General Johnson who would not make any concessions even to his own office employees.) advocating, first, "social justice," and, then, "sharing the wealth," do not live up to their own preachments. Methodists, for instance, have shown that the radio broadcasting priest, Coughlin, pays his office workers "less than is required for decent living", and the International Typographical Union and the Cleveland Federation of Labor openly denounced the priest for his anti-union activity."

Senator Long has gone even further than his opponent in the sphere of "social justice." In the state of Louisiana in the public works in which the Senator takes so much pride, the wages in many instances do not exceed 10 cents per hour.

Demagogic shoutings,--~~Methodists~~ say,--about sharing the wealth are in open conflict with his doings.

In Louisiana,--claim ~~Methodists~~,--wretched poverty exists alongside of concentrated wealth at the time when rich plantation owners, sugar refiners, oil

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men and fur merchants support Long's dictatorship. Among his supporters we find Harvey Couch, a rich railroad magnate, and Randolph Hecht, a New Orleans banker and head of the American Bankers Association".

Besides all ~~this~~ Methodists point out that dictator Long claiming particularly friendly feelings toward the laboring man, has not passed laws concerning old age insurance in his own state, has passed no legislation with a view of helping the unemployed, has placed no restrictions on child labor and has made no provisions for payment of same wages both at public and private work for the same labor.

Senator Long speaks a great deal about helping the poor by means of taxing the rich. He demands that Congress pass a law placing a tax of twenty-five per cent on all incomes above \$50,000, but in his own state this tax amounts only to six per cent.

Coughlin's fascism, representing a variety of Mussolini's system, based on the

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Papal bulls, leads directly to the guardianship of the Catholic church and sacred inquisition.

If the priest, Coughlin, is only a tool of the Catholic church which still dreams of conquering all countries and spreading its sway over all peoples, the other pretenders to dictatorship, General Johnson and Senator Long, have no less powerful and influential backers and benefactors from Wall Street.

All these heroes and saviors, however, have been properly routed out and exposed. Maybe only Foster, a dictator of the Stalin stamp, will contend for the laurels of priority with Coughlin and Long. No good would come of that. This fellow, Foster, would divide everything in such way that even the workers would be left without their shirts.

Let us live better without dictators and seek new and other ways toward a better and more equitable life.

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"PATRIOTS"

(Editorial)

Cowardice is the basic quality of villains. Fear of justice and fear of punishment always pursue a villain. His criminal conscience is frightened by the slightest rustle. He is afraid of his own shadow. There is no cruelty or crime to which a villain will not resort in order to escape justice or to postpone punishment, even for a short time. Such is the nature and psychology of the Bolshevik villains. Psychopathic criminals who shed oceans of human blood and destroyed a great country and its culture, who for many years amused themselves with crime and with the spectacle of their own destruction, cannot help but recognize their own crimes. Fear of the people's wrath and fear of punishment pursue the Soviet government like a shadow. Thus, there are ever new cruelties and crimes. This is the explanation for their ingenuity in the persecution of innocent men and women by inhuman acts and torture. This is the fear of human apes, conscious of their own crimes and pushed by this fear

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to new crimes and cruelties. The Soviet government is in constant fear and it fears war more than anything else; it fears the Russian people whom it has so ruthlessly persecuted and destroyed. War is a terrible word for the executioners of Russia. This word implies an armed Russian people who will be stronger than their executioners. The Soviet government has not been guided by patriotic sentiments in its peace proposals, nor by anxiety for the future and fate of Russia, of the country which the Bolsheviks destroyed and despoiled more than any outside invader would or could have despoiled. What kind of patriotism can be professed by a clique of anonymous international villains who obliterated even the name "Russia" itself, destroyed the country's culture, desecrated religion, and defiled great memorials and treasures of national history? War for the Soviet government is like a summons to appear before an inexorable court of history, which intimidates the cowardly villains. The Soviet government does not fear a foreign foe. It fears the Russian people; it fears Russia, its **wrath**, and its vengeance. Whether in war or in peace, the Bolsheviks cannot escape the imposition of a heavy sentence from the court of history. War is the shortest way to the trial of bolshevism before such a court, and for this

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reason, the Bolsheviks have a frenzied fear of war and are frantic and cruel in their persecution of their victims. In panicky cowardice and cruelty, the Soviet government seeks out the so-called undesirable and unreliable elements of the population in the large cities. Scores of thousands of innocent people have been seized and thrown into jails and concentration camps. These remnants of the "bourgeois" classes are only the tragic remainder of the former intellectual class of Russia. War has not yet come, but the victim upon whom the Bolsheviks, those criminal maniacs, intend to allay their animal fear and inhuman wrath, has already been chosen.

The war of bolshevism against the peaceful population of Russia has been going on for nearly twenty years. It has been a more cruel and destructive war than any ever fought by the most ruthless alien conqueror. In this war of bolshevism against Russia, many millions of people have died of hunger or the sword; the achievements of Russian culture have been destroyed; the shrines of the Russian people have been desecrated and demolished; such great words as Russia, Motherland, Religion, have been eliminated from the Russian language. Temples

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have been converted into stables. All over the world, various "friends of the Soviets" are selling the sacred treasures of the Russian churches. Russian shrines, consecrated by centuries of prayer, have been burned, destroyed, or thrown on the scrap heap. National treasures of Russian museums have been stolen or sold.

Is not this, then, a war against the Russian people--a war, which in its ruthlessness and destruction is worse than the most horrible war of invasion? An elemental hatred of Russia is the essence of bolshevism. There are no bounds to this hatred.

The most horrible crime of communism has been the annihilation of the intellectual class of Russia and the destruction of Russian culture, without which no cultural development is possible; the cultural traditions have been destroyed. The cultural regeneration of a Russia destroyed by bolshevism would seem to be a miracle of a far-distant future. Russia, as a cultural national and historical entity, no longer exists. The country has been

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stunned by the blows of bolshevism. Bolshevism is a violent distortion of Russian history, of Russian national thought, and of the will of the Russian people. It is worse than the most barbarous form of war or the destruction of a conquered country. The periods of barbarous invasions, of wars and their destruction become insignificant compared with the barbarism and destruction wrought by bolshevism in Russia.

One need not be surprised by the barbarism perpetrated today by the Bolsheviks on the tragic remnants of the cultured classes in Russia. The annihilation of the Russian people and the destruction of Russia are the aims of bolshevism. The barbarous persecution of innocent people, the murders, and the deaths from starvation have been the systematic methods practiced by the Bolshevik regime for many years upon the Russian people.

Fear is always the second nature of a villain. To kill in order not to be killed is the cowardly nature of an executioner. The Soviet executioners kill at random and persecute countless numbers of their "class enemies,"

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who are the entire Russian people. The present persecution of scores of thousands of people is, according to the Bolsheviks, a "patriotic" move. This action, they claim, is an extraordinary measure of defense of the socialist state from "the unreliable elements," and is dictated by the panicky fear of the Soviet government before the possibility of war.

Patriotism is a current word in the Communist back rooms, and torture chambers of modern Russia. In the war which is being hatched in those torture chambers, patriotism will play an important role. Millions of men will be killed for the sake of "internationalism" and "socialism," but these words cannot inspire men to deeds of valor and sacrifice. Centuries of recorded history indicate, however, that one word will inspire such sacrifice. That word is "Patriotism". But this word, which has been so severely persecuted in Russia during these terrible years, in its Bolshevik application is only a deception. Who can believe in the "patriotism" of the murderers of the Russian people and the destroyers of Russia, in the patriotism of the anonymous names and pseudonyms of the "socialist international," in the men who suddenly fell in love with

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Russia? The patriotism of the traitors and swindlers of Russia has demanded a horrible price: scores of thousands of innocent people have been doomed to death in the Soviet prisons and concentration camps.

We may be able to quiet the newly made "patriots" of bolshevism. The hungry and oppressed people of the "bourgeois class" in Russia do not threaten them, in the event of war. But a terrible danger menaces them from the wrath of the whole Russian people, and particularly, from the Red Army, which the Bolsheviks, boast so much about. Therein lies the real danger, and therein is the cause of the fear and panic of the "modern patriots" of the Soviet regime. This is the real cause of the Soviet "peace" policy, which the Bolsheviks pursue despite their inherent warlike philosophy of class struggle. These peace demonstrations are only a way of warding off the inevitable and ominous threat of trial before the court of history, the approach of which is sensed distinctly by the "Soviet peacemakers".

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 9, 1935.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BOLSHEVISM

by

M. Rubezhanin

America does not know what Bolshevism really is; America does not know its true face, not as it is painted and powdered by various lovers of communism. Even our Russian "comrades" know Bolshevism only by hearsay, not from real life, as it actually is in one country in the world--in the unfortunate country of workers and peasants.

One can bet any sum of money that no American communist--as few of them as there are--not even our own "communists" from Division Street, would be able to live, even for a short while, in the U. S. S. R.; they would fly back in a hurry to the bourgeois hell.

"You servants of capitalism and counterrevolutionaries, you want to turn back the wheel of history," shout various friends and defenders of Bolshevism in

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the U. S. S. R.

Do they know the truth about Bolshevism? Do they know what and whom they are defending? No, they do not know, and yet the truth is becoming evident. It has come to the surface and is opening the eyes of even the gullible American public. Not so long ago, in the Moscow newspaper Pravda, there appeared an article written by the well-known journalist and newspaper reporter of the New York Times, Walter Duranty, on the subject of Stalin's "accomplishments". He reported joyfully that the Bolsheviks had dug one line of tunnel for a section of the subway, which is far from being completed, and to the astonishment of the public, have run several trains over the newly laid track. This "achievement" so stirred Mr. Duranty that he forgot about scores of subway lines in New York and made a mountain out of a molehill. He fell on his knees before Stalin and proclaimed to America that Moscow is destined to become the capital of the Bolshevik world empire of the future.

Take notice of the fact that a prominent American journalist plays the role

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of a lackey to Stalin. It is difficult, of course, to believe that Duranty is playing his servile role before Stalin without remuneration, out of love of Bolshevism. Does the truth about Bolshevism reach the American public? Of course, it does.

A year ago W. H. Chamberlain, also a well-known and talented American journalist, returned to the United States after a twelve-year sojourn in the U. S. S. R. in the capacity of a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor, an influential paper in Boston. Mr. Chamberlain learned Russian and traveled extensively all over Russia. He is considered the best-informed man on present-day Russia.

Upon his arrival in the United States, he wrote a series of articles under the title "Russia without a Censor," which were printed in The Monitor; some of the articles were translated and reprinted in Rassviet. Since then, from time to time, Chamberlain returns to the subject he knows so well and introduces the American public to Bolshevism in practice.

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In the supplement to the newspaper issue of March 27, his new article appears, entitled "Postscript to Russia"; once more he raises the curtain and shows the horrible Bolshevik reality.

One must admit, however, that Chamberlain, while he does not accept Bolshevism, does not idealize or approve czarism, because the latter, in his opinion by its reactionary policy, was responsible for the triumph of Bolshevism. Chamberlain is not a counterrevolutionary; he is a supporter of that "rotten democracy," which withstood the hard blows of the World War and the social upheavals incident to it in England, the United States, and France. But all this is beside the point. What, then, does Chamberlain report with regard to Stalin's Bolshevism?

After the horrible famine of 1932-1933, Chamberlain visited a Ukrainian village named Cherkasi, located eight miles from the town of Belaya Tserkov, in the province of Kiev. In this village, which had suffered a great deal from the famine, six hundred had died, out of a population of two thousand,

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according to the testimony of the secretary of the county committee himself. Chamberlain recollects a conversation he had with one village woman.

"That woman," says Chamberlain, "represented only one atom in a boundless sea of suffering; but from such atoms, from such personalities, one can learn the truth about the real situation. These atoms make up the anonymous millions of victims of the famine."

This woman told the American journalist the simple story of her life. She was a poor peasant woman; she was illiterate, she had no chance to go to school. She had three children. They all attended school and were "very learned," but then the food gave out, and all three starved to death.

"These three kids whom I never saw," writes Chamberlain, "were for me the most convincing argument in favor of democracy and against Bolshevism and dictatorship. For these children were only symbols of countless victims of the famine, which could have been easily prevented, if the Soviet authority had not decided

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'to teach the peasants a lesson,' and permitted several millions of villagers to starve to death. The famine arose not as the result of some elemental catastrophe, but as the result of the merciless [grain] requisitions and the absolute refusal [of the government] to render any help."

"The democratic governments," remarks Chamberlain, "are not perfect, but there has never been a case in their history when, as a method of reprisal, they deliberately resorted to the extermination of the dissatisfied population by means of famine artificially organized by the state. The Ukrainian children that perished in the famine are only an insignificant part of the immense number of people, whose lives were destroyed by the merciless application of the Bolshevik dogma, which is very logical in theory and very senseless and inhuman in practice."

The American journalist cannot forget the unfortunate wives and children of the kulaks, in Magnitogorsk doing forced labor. These people subsisted on

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rations which were very scanty, even as compared with the allowances of food received by the people on relief in this country. He still remembered the professors and scientists who were put to death or exiled to the concentration camps after they were accused of sabotage, or simply because they refused to give false testimony against their colleagues.

Bolsheviks boast of their accomplishments. Chamberlain does not deny them. "But in the noise of blast furnaces and the hum of turbines in the power stations, it is impossible to drown the anquished cries of the countless victims sacrificed on the altar of industrialization. Four millions of deliberately extinguished lives outweigh, in my opinion, ten million tons of steel, which Russia produced for the first time in her history in 1934." Further on Chamberlain discusses the following "accomplishments":

1). Industrialization in Russia has not resulted in a flow of workers from the bourgeois countries into the Soviet land; on the contrary, American and Russian workers who formerly lived in America and had found employment in

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Russia, are besieging the American consulates in the U. S. S. R., begging for permission or visas to enter the United States; they are even willing to accept the conditions of the unemployed, while millions of Soviet citizens would gladly escape abroad if the Bolshevik guards did not watch the boundaries.

2). If prosperity has spread its benevolent wings over the U. S. S. R., how can we explain the fact that during the last few years, tens of millions of dollars, mostly in the form of parcels of food and clothing, have been shipped from the bourgeois countries to relatives and friends in Russia. We know of no case where someone from the U. S. S. R. sent a food parcel to a relative or friend starving to death in the bourgeois countries.

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain warns Americans to be on guard against any form of dictatorship. In his opinion, people should fight against war and for social justice.

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"The U. S. S. R.," says Chamberlain, "does not present any danger to the western countries; it serves as a warning of what may happen in other countries under the double pressure of war, extreme poverty, and the insecurity of the great mass of the population."

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ON THE DUMPING GROUNDS

by

E. Moravsky

About three years ago, one could see such horrible sights in large cities that the most shocking scenes described by Andreiev in his story, "Czar-Hunger," became commonplace by comparison. These nightmarish scenes could be seen at the city refuse grounds, which attracted thousands of human beings as though gold were to be found there.

In those days, from early morning until late at night those grounds were beehives of activity. Hungry and homeless men impatiently awaited the arrival of trucks with the city refuse, and when the trucks arrived, these people threw themselves on the heaps of rubbish just like wild rapacious beasts and began to dig into the refuse with their hands. They extracted from the heaps everything that resembled food or clothing: moldy bread, pieces of putrid meat, spoiled vegetables, worn-out clothing and footwear, metal scrap, bottles, and various other objects. Consequently, the heaps of freshly unloaded refuse grew smaller. Part of the garbage found its way into the stomachs of these human

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beings and part was carried off to be sold or to be used as something valuable.

Such scenes were photographed by American cameramen, but none of them ever succeeded in showing these scenes in a way that would produce the shock which grips the observer when he looks at the scene. The impression received is beyond human words.

At the present time, however, these ghoulisn scenes no longer occur. Now the unemployed do not have to dig into the heaps of rubbish in search of a piece of stale bread or decayed meat, because they receive assistance from the authorities. I do not know how much help is given, but according to the statements made to me by some of the Russian unemployed, they are no longer starving.

At present, however, the same horrible scenes can be seen in the spiritual life of the nation. Formerly the city refuse heaps were besieged by hungry workers; now some of the American intellectuals are crowding around the dumping grounds of every type of ideological rubbish, of every kind of refuse of human thought.

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American intellectuals are, at present, living through a severe crisis, a sickness of some sort. They are in search of a way out of the situation; they are looking for a way to a better future. They are subjecting to reappraisal every old doubtful value and are attempting to create new values.

As a result, we see, in America, the appearance of several new currents of thought (Technocrats, Utopians, and others). It may be that these new currents of thought will have no influence on the social life of the country, it may be that these new theories will prove to be stillborn infants, but all these are secondary considerations. The important fact is that people are looking for new ways of life, are in search of new forms, and are bent on creating something new.

But among these people there can be found individuals who live on that which they find in the garbage heaps. They are digging into the heaps of the ideological rubbish, into the piles of refuse of human thought, and are extracting all sorts of discarded ideas and concepts in the conviction that they are gaining some valuable treasures lost in the course of human history.

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I have in mind that section of the American intelligentsia which during recent years has begun to take an unusual interest in German Marxism and Russian Bolshevism. Strange as it may seem, there are to be found professors, students, literary men, painters, and jurists in America who feed themselves on what they find in the garbage; they feed themselves on the Marxian-Bolshevik rubbish and want to feed it to others. It is true that Russian intellectuals also fed themselves on it sometime ago, but that happened at the time when Marxism existed only in theory.

Marxian reality was anticipated and foreseen only by F. Dostoievsky, but nobody took his views seriously enough at the time. Russian intellectuals were so much under the influence of the Marxist narcotic that it took the Russian Revolution to wake them up. And the Russian Revolution took its course just as Dostoievsky had predicted.

After the Russian Revolution, Marxism was discarded and was tossed on the garbage heap in all countries. With horror all truly cultured and freedom-loving

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people turned away from it. But a small section of the American intelligentsia still regard the decayed Marxian casuistry and bloody Bolshevik reality as the basis upon which the social life of all of mankind should be reared.

One feels that such intellectuals are to be pitied and scorned at the same time. Their situation is many times worse than that of those unemployed who used to dig in the rubbish piles in search of a crumb of bread. The unemployed did it under compulsion, because they were hungry; these people voluntarily gorge themselves on the refuse of human thought.

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IS COMMUNIST AMERICA POSSIBLE?

Retort of Senator James A. Davis to the Article
By Trotsky on Communism in America

An article by L. Trotsky, printed in the magazine Liberty, on the possibility of Communism overwhelming America, called forth a reply in the same publication by the former Secretary of Labor, the present Senator from the State of Pennsylvania, James A. Davis.

Davis ridicules the premises and conclusions set forth by Trotsky. He states that "from the time of Plato and his conception of republics to the time of the theories on Communism promulgated by Trotsky, many Utopias have been tested in the clinics of practical attempts at reform, but all such experiments have ended in failures.

"Insurmountable obstacles," continues Davis, "practically preclude the

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possibility of Communism establishing itself in America.

"The fate of Trotsky himself, who was deposed by Stalin, and the fate of the U.S.S.R. under the regime of Communism speak against such an experiment in America; and, as all Utopias in history, new attempts are doomed to failure. The ideal of the perfect state was not achieved by Plato in ancient Greece, nor by Spencer in England, nor by Trotsky in exile.

"It is true," admits the senator, "the United States sprang from a revolution, but this was caused by the thirst for freedom, not by class antagonism, religious dissent or any of the other causes which overwhelmed the governments in Europe. In America only temporary dislocation of the economic balance between production, distribution and consumption has occurred, but all this will be corrected, because America at present progresses more rapidly than other countries. The United States is conservative because it has

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some things to conserve. If the workers in the rest of the world received the same high wages as the American workers then the purchasing power of the mass of the peoples would give employment for the workers in every country.

"America," assumes Senator Davis, "although sick with an economic malady, will not fall for promises of the Soviet Utopia, and will not sacrifice its traditional liberties acquired through experience. Trotsky loses sight of the counter-revolutionaries, the upper class, the ten per cent of the population which controls the press, the radio, the movies, the railroads, the steamships and other industries. This group is so strong that it managed to force America into the war, and will manage to save America from revolution."

Davis ridicules Trotsky's proposal to settle all millionaires on an island paradise. "Men of Science and executive geniuses who have created riches

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by their own brilliant achievements will not leave us, and by remaining they will become leaders and rulers in the new setup. Then, what kind of communism will it be? Just as absurd are dreams of Pan-Americanism. Citizens of Canada, while remaining loyal to the English King, have nothing in common with the American people, and hot-tempered Southerners will not fraternize with Northerners. This Trotsky idyl also cannot stand the test of reason."

"Trotsky's idea of Soviet-America also belongs to the sphere of Utopias," the Senator states. "Planned economy is diametrically opposed to personal liberty and democracy. Individual liberty is incompatible with collectivist principles and regimentation from above."

"Trotsky," writes Davis, "has not laid down practical revolutionary technique. Counterrevolution will seize transport and will bring hunger upon the country, and this will be ascribed to Communism. The chaos so created will not help, but will harm the revolution of Communism. "Trotsky", says the author,

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"himself speaks against the success of revolution. Although possessed of immense power he was not able to nullify the will left by Lenin, and he was easily removed from the stage by Stalin and his clique.

"The achievements of Communism in Soviet Russia", concludes the author, "are rather negative. What has this Utopia brought to the peasant? Has it done away with the class struggle, or has it provoked new hatreds and created, as Bakumin once said, 'a brotherhood of violence'?

"The Communists have created a powerful bureaucracy made up of a group of opportunists, who have not fullfilled even one promise of Marx or of their own. The best social reform in America, which will be followed by others, is to secure for workers enough earning power not only to preserve but to raise to a higher level the existing standard of living. In the new state, according to Trotsky, individual liberty, economic democracy, competitive

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spirit, freedom of the press and other attributes will prevail.

"But then," asks Davis, "will it be genuine Communism, or some form of society entirely antagonistic to it?"

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THE BLOODY PURGE

by
M. M.

The purge now going on within the ranks of the Communist party in Russia and the severe punishments meted out by Stalin to all of his opponents appear to be similar, in many ways, to the conduct of the National Socialist dictator, Herr Hitler. When Hitler found out about the plot organized against him by the storm troopers, he ordered mass executions, which were carried out on June 30, 1934; later on, this incident became known as the "bloody bath".

After Kirov's assassination, Stalin discovered a plot among prominent party members and agents of the secret police to stage an uprising against the all-powerful dictator. With the help of troops stationed in the city of Leningrad, he arrested all members of the Leningrad secret police together with the local chief, Mr. Medved, and the head of the service, Mr. Yagoda who was replaced by the "all-union attorney general," Mr. Akulov, coworker of Dzerzhinsky,

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first head of the dreaded GPU.

Taking into consideration the lessons of the past, the coward Stalin, trembling for his life, ordered mass executions of members of the Communist party who were suspected of plots. He hoped that by terror he could repair his party fences and could stop the growth of discontent among members of opposition groups.

For this reason the purge is still in progress and there is still a great deal of ferment among the party members.

The system of constant purges indicates mistrust of the party machine, which has begun to decay at its head. Last year on orders from the Central Committee, the reliability of the party members was checked by depositions from private citizens who were, in many cases, called to testify against prominent party leaders, with the exception of agents of GPU. The latter have seemingly degenerated entirely, because the head of the GPU at present is unable to

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distinguish between reliable men and traitors, as Kirov's murder indicates. The assassination was conceived and carried out by Nikolav, a bodyguard of the murdered Communist chief. The murderer could just as easily have gained access to the innermost chambers of the Central Executive Committee, and levelled his gun against Stalin himself and other prominent members of the highest ruling body in Moscow.

Stalin, afraid of being killed by one of his own colleagues from the inner council, issued orders subjecting to search all party members entering the premises of the Central Committee on business. But the guards stationed at the entrances must have guns.

Vainglorious and yet cowardly, Stalin quickly settled his accounts with his colleagues from the opposition groups, after he tagged them White Guards and "enemies of the working class".

On the same day that Kirov was killed, Stalin's Central Executive Committee

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promulgated a decree establishing military field courts. The decree was published in the papers on December 5, and on the same day, sixty-six men were shot in Moscow and Leningrad. After that the number of those executed grew by leaps and bounds. In Moscow and Kiev, Urlich was chief executioner; in Leningrad and Minsk, Matulevich. The executioners reported only the personal and family names of the persons shot, but did not give the victim's age, profession, origin, past or present record, or social status.

All this was done by Stalin with the avowed purpose of hiding from foreign countries the breakdown and demoralization taking place in the Communist party, and of presenting the executed as White Guards. However, this decay cannot be concealed from two and a half million Communists and five million Young Communists who are still living in Russia. They know what caused the shooting of one hundred and seventeen men. They know that the same fate threatens them, for everyone is under suspicion, and every suspect's destiny is to be shot. Charged with being an immigrant, M. M. Lebedinetz, former chairman of the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, was executed;

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Esmond, former general consul in Warsaw and former Commissar of Justice in 1919 and Commissar of the Interior in 1930, met the same fate. The murderer of Kirov, Nikolae is also a very prominent agent of the GPU. He was well known not only by the inner circles of the Communist party in Russia, but also abroad. His sympathies and inclinations drew him into the camp of the Soviet younger generation, which presents a serious threat to Stalin's regime due to its growing dissatisfaction with the existing conditions. That is why Stalin is so vindictive in settling his accounts with all kinds of "plotters" and oppositionists.

A very close analogy can be drawn between the events accompanying the French revolution of 1789 and those of the Russian revolution. This is particularly evident when one compares Stalin and Robespierre, who figured as the "incorruptible revolutionary" and all-powerful Judge. Robespierre used left-wing elements to exterminate the rightists, and, then in the name of the "revolution," cut off the heads of his assistants from the left. Stalin does the same. First he wrecks the opposition from the right, later--the left,

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and now he is engaged in doing away with his assistants. The guillotine severed the head of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor; later on, events led to the 18th Brumaire--to Napoleon. The fate in store for Stalin and Russia is similar.

Stalin's regime has created such conditions that party members themselves shoot down their own idols, who in turn shoot down their own party members.

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THE COMMISSAR AND NATURE

by

K....y

In the Bible it is said: "And out of the ground the Lord God formed every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air; and brought them unto Adam to see what he would call them: and whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof." Whether God brought his creatures before Adam and whether Adam named each one of them we do not know, but we know that commissars are named after their kind and that only cruel men are elevated to this position.

Into the "bedbug breeder" on Division Street [Translator's note: The reference is made to the Communist club) enters one of the very severe colonists. Because of his cruel character he has been nicknamed "commissar." This "commissar" inhumanly treats his own wife, who just recently arrived in this country. Prior to his wife's arrival the "commissar" had worked a little;

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but since her coming he has stopped working altogether. He spends all of his time playing checkers at the "bedbug breeder." The "commissar's" wife could not endure the privations and hardships incident to the wars and revolution in Russia; but when she came to Chicago her husband, instead of letting her rest, handed her a mop and a brush and sent her out to scrub floors in rich people's homes. The neighbors say that not even among the African tribes can there be found anyone who exploits his wife quite as cruelly as this "commissar".

On coming home after a hard day's work the woman cooks his meals, washes clothes, and makes beds (the "commissar" keeps lodgers). The "commissar" himself either lies in bed or plays checkers; he does not want to help his wife and considers that it is all a woman's work.

In the morning the "commissar" gets out of bed, washes himself, orders his wife to give him a clean shirt, and then after circling the table twice and smelling the food says: "You, peasant woman, can not even prepare

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breakfast properly." After gorging himself with food like a pig, he goes to the "bedbug breeder" to play checkers; his wife, meanwhile bathes herself copiously with bitter tears, picks up her tools and goes to scrub floors for rich people so that her husband-parasite, nicknamed "commissar," may eat tomorrow.

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STALIN IS AFRAID OF HIS PEOPLE

A correspondent of Krestcross writes that the purging process in the Communist party, which began after Kirou's assassination, still continues, as it has been found that the party contains many members of the opposition group. Thus, in Leningrad, for instance, many former agents of the secret police were arrested. They are all charged with neglect of official duties. Besides, Yagoda [the chief of the Gay-Pay-Oo, or secret police] ordered the purging of the entire staff of secret agents of the Leningrad Bureau. As a result thirteen agents are under arrest.

At present, in many local organizations, the purge is being carried out for the second time. This is confirmed by the fact that eighteen former chiefs of political bureaus of the motor-tractor stations have been purged, although during the first purge they were found to be reliable party members. Not only is the purge being **made** in the party branches, but it is also carried on in Soviet administrative and educational institutions. According to the report printed

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in the Socialist Herald all persons are now being discharged who belonged to any opposition group, whatever, in the past.

At the same time Stalin begins to make certain "concessions" to the Russian People. This first "concession" is the introduction of secret balloting; certain "concessions" were also allowed to the collective farmers. But all these "concessions" are made only for the purpose of enlisting the good will of workers and peasants, and of eliminating the danger of their opposition in case of war. The people, of course, know that these "concessions" do not change the situation in any essential way. In the industrial centers strikes frequently take place. The causes of the conflicts are always the same: interruptions and irregularities in food supply; nonpayment of wages or low wages, insufficient to buy commodities which are forever rising in prices.

Mr. Pronin, a party member, who went to Stalingrad to appear at workers' meetings, tells just how the Soviet young people view conditions and how they react. He related that during such meetings the lights were frequently turned

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off and the officials on the stage, sponsors of the meetings, were the targets for dirty rags and other objects. The speakers were frequently met by hisses and catcalls. Shouts and insulting remarks from the audience often offended both the party and its responsible officials. Often, when the lights are turned off or in some dark place, party organizers are assaulted and beaten. In some places anti-Bolshevik propaganda is spread among the audience by means of hand bills.

Many party organizers sent to other towns request their return home. They point out that their activity does not meet the approval of the workers whom they approach. All through their sojourn they find that they are under a continual boycott, and that their lives are endangered daily by possible assaults, beatings and even murder.

Stalin, of course, knows that the greater danger comes not from Communist members who are in opposition, but from the hungry population deprived of all rights. These facts explain in part why Stalin finds it necessary to make certain "concessions" to the people.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 9, 1935.

THE NEW MIDDLE AGES

(Editorial)

A prominent Englishman declared the other day that humanity had lived through the golden age of freedom and was now retracing its steps back to the slavery of the New Middle Ages. The events that have taken place since the World War only substantiate this statement, says this English authority.

At the head of the reactionary forces attempting to turn back the clock of history stand the Bolsheviks and Fascists, even though they profess extreme hostility toward each other. In reality, however, the Bolsheviks and Fascists are blood brothers, for they resemble each other in many respects, and both alike remind us of the inquisitors of the Middle Ages. Both in Russia and Germany slavery in its worst forms has been fully realized. In these countries, all liberty has been destroyed, and the masses have been converted into slaves of the state.

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Mr. Knickerbocker, an American correspondent, has come to the same conclusion. Speaking of the "second revolution" his name for the first five-year plan, he said that it took as many victims as were killed in the "ten days that shook the world". Just as the October revolution of 1917 terminated in famine in 1922, so the five-year plan resulted in hunger which continues even today and has carried millions of its victims to premature graves. With the exception of Germany during the Thirty Years' War, no nation has ever gone through as much suffering and terror as Russia has endured under Bolshevik dictatorship, writes Mr. Knickerbocker.

The full measure of horror is not, however, the result of famine conditions alone. Along with hunger, cruel slavery and bloody terror hold sway. Capitalism in Russia has been destroyed, but its place has been taken by a single capitalist slaveholder--the state. Its power over the masses is limitless because it controls not only the material but the spiritual life of the population as well. As a capitalist and slaveholder, the state realizes enormous profits from its undertakings, inasmuch as it employs cheap slave labor.

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Outside Russia it is customary to think that the communists are the only free people in that country. But this is not so. Communists simply live under better conditions than the rest of the population, but they are also enslaved to the fullest extent. Within party ranks, there is a military, barrack-like discipline; no free expression of opinion, no independent judgment is permitted. Every word of criticism directed at the supreme dictator is regarded as a crime; the cruel purges instituted by Stalin against those who dare to oppose him bear testimony to this fact. Communists as such live under even more oppressive and onerous conditions than the common people, because they accept their slavery willingly whereas the rest of the population were enslaved by force. Almost the same state of affairs is observed in Germany, where at the helm of the state there stand, not Bolsheviks but Fascists who call themselves National Socialists.

The English authority [mentioned in the first paragraph] thinks that other European countries may follow in the footsteps of Germany and Russia, if the more enlightened people in those countries do not deliver, before it is too late, a blow against those reactionary Bolshevik-Fascist forces which destroy culture and civilization and establish a regime of inquisition and slavery patterned after the Dark Ages.

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HORRORS OF FAMINE IN UKRAINE IN SPRING OF 1934

In his third serial article, the American journalist, [T.] Walker, describes what he had seen in the provinces of Poltava and Kiev in the spring of 1934. With a great deal of difficulty he managed to reach the city of Poltava, and immediately upon his arrival he went on foot to neighboring villages. He was told that in the vicinity of the city there were many hungry people, and this statement he was able to confirm through his own personal observations. Within a half a mile from Poltava he came across a small peasant hut at the threshold of which stood an old man. The old man's wife had gone away in search of food. The old man told Walker that during the last two weeks he, together with his wife, ate nothing but a pound of black bread, and that during the last two days they had eaten nothing.

He also told Walker that not far from the hut there was a cemetery where the exposed bodies of hunger victims were lying. Walker tells that without much difficulty he found the cemetery, for it could easily be found if one were guided by his sense of smell alone.

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On a plot of ground approximately one acre square lay eleven corpses, some of them entirely decomposed. He was particularly impressed while viewing the body of a peasant woman about 22 years old, a beauty in life. Her head was covered with a black kerchief and her body with a patch quilt. In her hands she still held a bunch of roots which she [undoubtedly had] dug up for food.

Such, in part, are the conditions prevailing in famine-stricken Ukraine under the Bolshevik regime.

[Editor's note: This article is one of several relative to the attacks and counterattacks between the Hearst-owned papers and the Bolshevik press. At this time efforts were being made to have the United States break off diplomatic relations with Russia. The Hearst papers were using their columns in support of the movement, and T. Walker was their foreign correspondent.]

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 4, 1935.

COMMON DANGER

by

P. Gronsky

The problem of the Pacific draws the attention of all countries of the world. The former prime minister of the South African Union, Mr. Smuts, in a comprehensive report read in Capetown at the meeting of the South African Institute on Foreign Relations, approached the problem with a disinterestedness noticeable only to an outside observer. The South African is interested only slightly in the affairs of the Far East. South Africa is so distant from the Pacific Ocean that Japanese expansion in no measure can threaten the immediate interests of the Union. However, the possibility of Japan applying the "Monroe Doctrine"--Asia for Asiatics--in the event of a Japanese victory over the European countries and America in the Pacific Ocean, can indirectly threaten even the interests of South Africa.

General Smuts has appeared for a long time in the role of a proponent of common-front actions of all countries having interests to preserve status

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in quo in the Far East. In his reports, both in London and on the native soil, the former prime minister of the South African Union always advocated the necessity of setting limits to the persistent efforts of Japan to carry into effect the slogan "Asia For Asiatics," which in practical application would be tantamount to seizure by Japan of most of the Territories on the Asiatic continent, and most of the islands in the Pacific. The famous South African statesman sees clearly the danger of giving free reins to the Japanese in the Far East. In his latest report, with particular emphasis, he dwells on the details of Anglo-American relations in the Pacific and points out the fact that the English Dominions--Canada, Australia, and South Africa--all agree that the closest collaboration between England and America in the Pacific would be most desirable and beneficial for all interested parties, except, of course, Japan. Concerted actions of the two great powers would not only secure the safety of the nations, but also assure safety of the Dominions, particularly of Canada and Australia.

The mere fact of an agreement between the two countries in regard to the

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Pacific problems would alone force Japan to be extremely careful in her policy of conquests in the Far East. Such an agreement, besides, would facilitate the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations, which at the present moment constitutes the backbone of the peaceful nations' struggle against those nations which, after arming themselves to the teeth, are carrying on separately and entirely independently of the League of Nation's policy, leading to the possibility of armed conflicts.

At present, according to General Smuts, the preservation of the pillars of European civilization which is confronted with mortal danger is the issue. The old structure seems to be cracking and falling apart; and the coming decade threatens the entire world with a total loss of all those good things which this civilization gave us. In the face of the danger looming in the Far East, the men holding the reins of government must prove that they are equal to the task. Perhaps this present hour is the time when Europe can re-establish her hegemony over the world, which, it would appear, has been lost, and become again the bulwark of civilization.

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It is somewhat peculiar that while advocating closer co-operation between England and the United States in regard to the Pacific problems, General Smuts has not said a word about Soviet Russia. As we recall, the relations during the last few days between Russia and the United States have cooled off somewhat. America quite openly manifested her dissatisfaction with the Soviet government by reducing her diplomatic and consular staffs in Soviet Russia. We can easily assume that Soviet Russia is considered as an insignificant factor in the questions of Pacific relations. Seemingly, even if there is any intention of establishing much closer collaboration between England and the United States, the aim of which will be to set limits to the Japanese expansion on the Asiatic continent and in the Far East, such collaboration does not contemplate the participation of Soviet Russia in solving the problems of the Pacific. Attempts of the present administration in Washington to establish more or less normal and closer relations with the Soviet government, at least for the present, should be considered as failures. Russian interests in the Far East may, of course, suffer considerably because of the refusal of the great powers to deal with the Communistic government.

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BOLSHEVIK HYSTERIA

In Congress the question of breaking off diplomatic relations with Russia was raised. In connection with this the Bolsheviks are sounding an alarm. The Bolshevik press is full of agitation in defense of the USSR and the peace-pursuing policy; and war has been declared against the Hearst papers, because they daringly oppose the Bolshevik regime. These Hearst papers now print serial articles by T. Walker, in which he states that Russia is afflicted with widespread famine, and many people are dying from starvation. The Bolsheviks, however, assert that there is no hunger in the land of the Soviet, for there was a bountiful harvest in 1933, and the harvest of 1934 exceeded the norms set by the government statistical bureau. Such evidence the Bolsheviks submit to disprove what Walker states. But, it would be quite proper to ask them: At whose disposal do the peasants harvest; do they dispose of it of their own accord or do the Bolsheviks control it?

Shouts of the local Bolsheviks raised in their press and at meetings once more

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confirm the moral bankruptcy of Bolshevism. They are trying to bring pressure to bear upon the United States government in order that it may continue unbroken its diplomatic relations [with Russia]. They shout, threaten, curse, and beg the Government. All this noise only proves that they are just Stalin's blind tools, and nothing else. It is unthinkable that the Government should pay any attention to the Bolshevik hysteria and ballyhoo. It would be just right if the United States government should break off every form of relations with the Bolshevik government and the political adventures that constitute their regime. They exist in Russia only because they were recognized by most of the capitalistic countries. Had it not been for the support they received from the outside, their regime in Russia would have been overthrown a long time ago.

At a meeting in New York some "proletarian woman" donated a diamond ring, and another, a watch, in defense of the Bolshevik dictatorship. Such things as these, the proletarian ladies with gold watches and diamond rings, are giving of their valuables for the purpose of spreading Bolshevik propaganda.

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SOVIET YOUTH AND FUTURE OF RUSSIA

The second lecture, delivered by [Madame] T. V. Cherniavina before the Society of Friends of Russian Culture, was unusually successful and ended with an improvised banquet. Honors were paid to Madame Cherniavina, this truly remarkable Russian woman. Present at the lecture were many representatives of various Russian organizations.

Madame Cherniavina in her lecture drew a vivid picture of present-day Russia, and showed those elements and factors of which the life of our native country is composed. She looked into the future of Russia. She told the audience about the Soviet children, growing under entirely different conditions from those that surrounded the old generation. She declared that, from the very first days of a child's conscious life, the soul of the child is imbued with three cardinal and fateful stimuli: need, dependence and inequality. A piece of bread, or even a crumb or a potato, represent in themselves real embodiments of these stimuli; embodiments

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deeply and firmly imbedded in the child's mind, which is not yet able to grasp ideas, symbols or other abstractions.

The whole home life, all the cares and worries of fathers and mothers, their talks and quarrels, revolve around constant, unrelievable need. Constant scheming and ingenious strife for a piece of bread, the never-ending apprehension that there may be no bread tomorrow, compel children even in their early age to center (sic) plays and other recreations. Boys and girls in their earliest childhood, at three or four years of age, not only are glad when they receive a piece of bread, but become criminals and thieves through stealing and hiding stolen bread from their own brothers or sisters. The parents observe all this with astonishment. The same children clearly realize that this bread, or even a crumb, is given by somebody from the outside, by those who may give today and withhold tomorrow. Songs in which the USSR is pictured as the father and the UKP [Translator's note: The Communist party of Russia] as the mother, are composed and sung by the children who are firmly convinced that these

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"fathers" and these "mothers" give them bread, and that those fathers and mothers who work and hustle to exhaustion provide the meager existence. "One who did not eat potatoes does not know what happiness is", so runs one of the children's songs.

Finally, no one can instill into the children's minds the idea that everyone has an equal right to food, to a piece of bread, and to the precious potatoes. Even the small children openly declare that only some children are entitled to white bread, while others have to be satisfied with the black variety; and that there are children who have no rights to food at all. For the children of school age this condition of the inescapable, all pervading trinity: need, inequality and dependence, becomes more glaringly obvious in all its manifestations as they acquire a wider knowledge of things, and become more conscious of injustices.

Former classes of society do not exist any longer; but, at present, the school children themselves can differentiate between children of intelligent

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families and those from families of the workers or peasants; they know quite certainly and exactly that there are among them children of families deprived of all rights: children of kulaks [Translator's note: Kulaks were formerly, well-to-do peasants, now mostly those who refused to join the collective farms], children of workers and of party members. All these categories of children are separated and segregated by labels and other discriminations which are impressed on the child's conscience once and for all. Children of "servants of religious cults" and children of kulaks bear upon themselves the other children's odium which correctly reflects the unbearable conditions and the despair of their parents.

The children of workers and state employees, whose fathers receive less than 150 roubles per month, enjoy the exclusive right of eating in the dining rooms outside their schools, while the school lunchrooms, or, rather the supplementary feeding counters, do not satisfy even the least discriminating semi-starved children. To gain admittance to the reserved eating places or to remain barred is the burning and ever-present problem for the school

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children. This is the pillar around which they build up their lives, hopes, and joys.

The teaching personnel, of course, has nothing to do with this discriminating class or group fencing, with this cultivation of the trinity of want, dependence and inequality among school children; but, the administrative personnel of the schools, among whom are to be found many agents of the GPU [Translator's note: GPU is the secret political police under the Bolshevik rule] occupying important posts, is undoubtedly the author and creator of that quiet, bloodless terror which poisons and maims the child's life in its first tender buds.

The Pioneers, swearing allegiance to the USSR [Translator's note: Pioneers, a Bolshevik organization for school children, similar in form to our Boy Scouts of America], of course, do not pass through a course of special training in espionage and treachery for the benefit of the Socialist state; however, the encouragement, the approbation, and the glorification of such

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deeds or misdeeds is cultivated with the help of rewards, and the wide publicity given in the newspapers to the "feats" of young informers, even when their activity in espionage work might be directed against their own fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters. Children of 12 or 13 years of age, thus, betray their own fathers and mothers, because they can get their piece of bread only by using all means--fair and foul.

A boy 12 years old may betray his older brother, who would suddenly and unexpectedly return home after years of absence dictated by events of the [Ukraine] Civil War. Such "heroic deeds", of course, are not characteristic of the majority of children; but, the everyday life and circumstances surrounding it, within which this abominable conduct takes place and is accepted as something valorous and praiseworthy of youth, undoubtedly constitutes a phenomenon seen nowhere before and not endured or dreamed of by parents in any other country. Yet these very same children, while being victims and witnesses of this imbecile, forcible experimenting with human nature, work out within themselves something which appears to be an antidote,

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characterized by a very healthy skepticism, sound humor, and an invincible independence in imagination. The children, subjected to distractions and perplexed by constant changes in teaching methods and textbooks, nicknamed as "cursed Lord Dalton" one of the authors of the new teaching methods. The children, disgusted with daily-repeated and government-prescribed obligatory glorifications of Budenny's [Translator's note: Budenny was one of the Bolshevik military commanders who distinguished himself by daring cavalry exploits during the Civil War in Ukraine] valourous deed, sing: "Chickens and geese we will feed to the bourgeoisie and Budenny's cavalry we shall eat ourselves".

Contradictions, inconsistencies, and complexities of the Soviet daily life, even for children, produce in their minds something of a juvenile wisdom of practical conduct, due to which the children, perhaps even more than grown-ups, observe the rule: "one should not speak all that he thinks".

Within the higher institutions of learning the same basic characteristics of

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school life, and the same stimuli branch off more profusively, multiply and grow stronger while preserving the selfsame cursed trinity of want, dependence and inequality. "Social origin" is the factor which pre-determines one's chances of admission to a higher school. "Change of parents for a definite period" is a common occurrence necessitated by want and need. Elopements from home, falsification of documents, changes of name and vocation --all these anomalies are connected with the desire to avoid restrictions and discriminations imposed by the Bolshevik regime. They are fantastic and yet indispensable to the youth striving to receive formal education in the USSR. Favoritism, "pulls" of aunts and godfathers, social connections of parents purposely made and so well made use of in old Russia, have been resurrected, multiplied, and complicated to a degree never heard of before. However, what only an influential aunt could have done is being accomplished by "working around a machine". The status of one working by a machine tool is required in order that a young man or young woman may become a musician, mathematician or even an actor.

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In such forms, Madame Cherniavina sketched the growth, schooling, and development of the Soviet youth, tracing it from the cradle to the university.

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SOVIET DEMOCRACY

by

M. Alexandrov

There was a period in Russia which was called the period of "constitutional monarchy" (1906-1917). That was the name given it by historians, but this name was not compatible with the governmental doctrine of those days. The czar was forced to give [the people] a constitution, even though it was a restricted one. But the autocratic power never recognized the constitution as a constitution. The Duma [Translator's note: the Russian parliamentary body] was a parliament whose members were chosen on the basis of a peculiar method of representation, and were very restricted in their rights. The representatives of the existing government, however, did not even want to hear the word "parliament". The governmental doctrine regarded the basic laws of the regime--despite the fact that they were adaptations from Austrian and Japanese patterns--as inviolable and not subject to change.

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Abroad, attempts have been made to counterpoise the rights of the monarchy and those of the representative institutions against each other, whereas in Russia the czar, with the acquiescence of the state council and the Duma, ruled the country by legislative enactments. Abroad, a constitution means the end of absolute power. In Russia, even under the new regime, the absolutist principles were preserved. Behind this deliberately confused phraseology was hidden the **indisputable** fact that the restrictions of the czarist power were in reality very weak and ephemeral. The principle of parliamentary rule was not carried out to its logical conclusion; it was not even carried out to the letter of the new law, and was constantly violated in practice. The czarist government had all the opportunities to violate constitutional rights, and was free to reverse its earlier procedures.

The phraseology about the "originality" of the new regime had its own historical source in the dogma of originality prevailing in Russia before the period of the constitution. Then it was accepted as a truism that Western-European

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constitutional concepts are the "great falsehood of our time". They are even being discarded abroad and, of course, are not at all applicable to Russia. But when these "inapplicable" principles, in spite of all obstacles, were introduced, the principles were neither accepted nor **recognized**. And this lack of recognition only weakened the new constitutional order.

We would be incorrect if we attempted to draw too close an analogy between the history of the Russian constitutional monarchy and that of the present-day "democratic" Soviet regime. In its edict of February 18, 1905, calling together the representatives of the people, and in the manifesto of October 17, which empowered the Duma to play a decisive role in the legislative matters of the country, the czarist government definitely began to compromise with the popular will and with the growing demands for reforms. These concessions, later on, proved to be irrevocable in their entirety, regardless of the attempts that had been made to **annul** them piecemeal. At present, no one speaks of any relinquishment of the dictatorship in Russia. On the contrary, according

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to all indications, one cannot help but notice that the so-called democratization is intended to secure the rule of the dictator in the country. One also cannot help but notice the application of the same trick, which has the same historical basis. Previously the dogma of Soviet Russia was to the effect that "bourgeois democracy," with all its institutions, was nothing but a falsehood, the great falsehood of capitalism, which deceives the workers by giving them paper rights. The great Lenin discovered the Soviet System--an entirely new and higher form of state rule, under which the working class governs itself through **Soviets** and congresses. The **Soviet** triumph over the treacherous parliamentary setting was made possible by the abolition of the provisional parliament. At present, the parliamentary regime suitable only for a "decadent capitalism" (an expression which quite aptly took the place of the old one--"decadent West") is itself in a state of decay, and the entire world will, sooner or later, adopt the **Soviet** form of government, which is the "higher" form.

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Now, this Soviet form also goes on the scrap heap. Decadent forms of parliamentary elections are being introduced--the system of direct, secret, and equal ballot. But, of course, one should not even mention the fact that this reform is only the introduction of a simple parliamentary procedure borrowed from the bourgeois pattern. Everyone is supposed to know that bourgeois democracy has always been a fiction, and that Soviet democracy stands incomparably higher. These "plain truths" are just as "well known" in the U. S. S. R. as the fact, which was reported recently by Kalinin, that in the capitalist countries, doctors treat only the rich people. Everybody knows that all over the decadent West, fascism has swept away even the "last vestiges of freedom," even in places where "the parliamentary facade" has been preserved. But, as regards the U. S. S. R., it is climbing to the very pinnacle of "Soviet democracy," even though the Soviets themselves will be nonexistent.

What do Soviet authority and Soviet democracy mean without the Soviets?

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They have the same meaning that autocratic rule side by side with representative institutions had. Under former conditions, it meant that they borrowed from Austrian and Japanese patterns the most innocuous constitutional procedures, which, even though they were so innocuous, were quite frequently disregarded in practice. At present, the preservation of the "Soviet" style means that while thundering against "Fascism," the Soviet authority is getting ready to conduct elections on the basis of a single party slate, that is, according to the Fascist style. Doubtless, the Bolsheviki will outsmart the Fascist dictators even at their own game.

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DEMAND BREAK WITH USSR

A wave of protests against the spread of communistic propaganda by Moscow has rolled into Congress, and demands are heard for a complete break of diplomatic relations with the Bolsheviks. Senator McCormick has submitted evidence to Congress to show that a month after Mr. Litvinoff promised to stop communist propaganda in the United States, if the Soviets were recognized, the Moscow International issued a call for world revolution and confiscation of private and church property. The secretary of the Communist party in the United States, Mr. Earl Browder, under questioning, admitted that these slogans were adopted by the American Communists at their Cleveland Convention in 1931.

Senator Short appears to be the most antagonistic opponent of Bolshevism since he visited Russia in 1931. The Senator declares: "They (the Bolsheviks) imposed on the Russian people one tyranny after another. Now they enjoy diplomatic privileges here, and attempt to spread their system to the United States. We must put a stop to it!" Senator Tinkham joined Senator Short

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in his demand in asking that diplomatic relations with the Bolsheviks be broken off immediately, as they both feel that the American Government has many reasons for taking such action.

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ON ABUNDANCE

It has been well known for a long time that the latter part of December is the time of year when bolshevik functionaries of every description perform miracles, in connection with compulsory tasks assigned to them. No matter how laggard they may have been throughout the year, they invariably catch up during the last two weeks of the year with the planned-economy assignments, and, by January 1 their manner of performance has become not only fair but excellent in most cases.

In the January 1 issues, the soviet papers, armed with statistics, wrote about these accomplishments, and gave out information as to what had been done during the year. Among such information we find figures to prove that there is a great abundance of manufactured goods. And, really, if the trade turnover in 1932 amounted to forty billion roubles, it reached sixty-one billion roubles in 1934. Thus, Economic Life informs us in its issue of January 2.

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This growth is truly a miraculous one. Obviously, the stock of goods is inexhaustible!

But, when one compares these impressive figures with the occurrences of everyday life in an attempt to find confirmation to the statements about the abundance of goods, he finds himself confronted with contradictions. According to official data the situation appears excellent, but everyday occurrences show an acute scarcity of goods, and an urgent demand for every available article in trade.

"Purchasing agents of the Department of Supplies of Voronezhskbit [Translator's note: Central Trading Organization of Voronezh province] have converted the hallways of this Institution into a kind of black bourse. They trade everything for anything. The most ludicrous and bizarre transactions take the place of normal trading: they trade lumber for nails, nails for acids, and acids for felt boots."

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Thus, the soviet trade turnover, in the capital of the Central Black Soil region in Voronezh, is described by the bolshevik press.

Some of the purchasing agents under the influence of an "abundance" of goods become rapacious. According to the local soviet paper, the purchasing agents acting in the Voronezh black bourse buy up everything they find in stores or warehouses. The most active and energetic ones, those whom the superiors consider most valuable and deserving, do their business in a manner about like this. An agent enters the offices of the Voronezh Central Distributing depot and begins with these direct questions:

"Do you sell anything?"

"Yes, we sell."

"Sell to me?"

"Sell what?"

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"Anything you have....."

If one read about such episodes in 1920 it would have been quite understandable. There were no goods to be had then, and one snatched every available article from whence he could. There was an extreme need of goods in every-line, and besides, it was senseless to keep rapidly depreciating money in one's pockets. But now, as they claim, goods are in abundance and the rouble is strong, as never before. Such a rouble should be saved only because the authorities have promised a lowering of prices, and, as a result, its future purchasing power will be greater. However, no one seems to believe this.

Purchasing agents are sent out by countless soviet organizations in search of much-needed goods and supplies. They rake the entire territory of the Soviet Union for goods, and snatch up everything they see, and buy everything they happen to come across.

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THE DECEIT IS UNCOVERED

After Kirov's assassination in Leningrad, American Bolsheviks began to weep over him at their gatherings. Meetings in his memory were arranged all over the country, on instructions from the Bolshevik center in New York. In the resolutions adopted at these meetings, those counterrevolutionaries who had stood at the head of the Bolshevik party during the last seventeen years were condemned.

As is well known, prior to Kirov's murder Kamenev and Zinoviev occupied very important posts. The Leningrad branch of the G P U, headed by Medved, was the stronghold of the Bolshevik regime. After the assassination, all of them were classed as counterrevolutionaries and White Guards, and were severely punished by Stalin. Their fate was unfortunate. Formerly, on their orders, thousands of people were killed, and now they themselves were put in jail. This was the result of Marxian-Bolshevik "dialectics".

Obviously, the time is not far off when the Bolshevik dictatorship will fall

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apart completely. The time will come when the Russian people will demand an accounting from the Kremlin soul-destroyers for their crimes.

The Kremlin despots were not brave enough to say openly that Kirov's assassination was premeditated and executed by the Bolsheviks themselves, by those of them who disagreed with the "general policy" carried on by Stalin. They attempted to explain Kirov's murder by saying it was the result of a White Guard conspiracy, even though the White Guards had nothing to do with the crime. These false accusations were advanced by the Bolsheviks in order to confuse the Russian people. Then, and only then, were the culprits apprehended.

Who will believe them, now that Zinoviev, Kamenev, Evdokimov, and others are numbered among their enemies and are no longer one-hundred-per-cent Bolsheviks?

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COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY VILLAINS

Reporters of the foreign press in Moscow state that in connection with the abolition of the bread cards, the growth of opposition groups has increased. Russian workers regard this move as the removal of their last privilege under Bolshevism--their right to buy bread at low prices.

The growth of opposition to the present regime is observed not only among workers, but also among other groups, particularly students and young professors. This is evidence of the extent to which disappointments have affected the opinions of Soviet youth.

According to one correspondent, Soviet youth reconciled itself to the difficulties of life as long as there was an element of equality in the daily lives of the people. Formerly, all of the simple benefits of life were equally accessible or inaccessible to all. But now money has regained its influence, and the situation has changed.

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In Moscow there are fashionable restaurants, cafes, and stores where one may obtain articles of luxury; but only the wealthy have access to these places. In other words, inequality has reappeared; consequently envy rears its head once more. And this leads to the growth of strong opposition, particularly among the young.

According to the same correspondent, the Bolsheviks regard all these elements of opposition as followers of Zinoviev or Trotsky. They are classed as counterrevolutionary elements, and as supporters of fascism and capitalism. The Bolsheviks assume this attitude even though the opposition has nothing in common with the former dissident groups and their leaders.

Zinoviev, as chairman of the Communist International, was considered commander-in-chief of all the Bolshevik forces in the world. Now they call him a "counter-revolutionary villain".

Pravda (January 19) writes of Zinoviev's supporters:

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"History has pilloried the followers of the counterrevolutionist, Zinoviev--the agents of international capitalism. Pitiful cowards, flunkies of capitalism, and fascism--they should have no place among citizens of the Socialist motherland."

In other places Zinoviev's followers are called traitors and snakes.

The Bolshevik press now pours choice epithets on the head of all Zinoviev's followers. Zinoviev and his disciples are denounced every day in more venomous terms than were ever used to denounce international capitalists, facists, or the Russian "white guard" abroad. Zinoviev is now considered the most despicable villain in the world, although only recently he was the most upright and outstanding man in the party.

It cannot be doubted, however, that the same fate will someday overtake Stalin, when his dictatorship is overthrown. The same epithets will be applied to Stalin, for there is no essential difference between the two.

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Sooner or later this must happen, for revolutions, like Saturn, very frequently devour their own children.

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ENEMIES OR FRIENDS?

(An Editorial)

Bolsheviks quite frequently assert that they are the irreconcilable enemies of Fascists; Fascists, in their turn, claim they hate Bolsheviks.

Superficially, it may seem there is much truth in these statements. Everyone knows of the intense fight that is being waged by Bolsheviks in their newspapers against Fascists of all countries. In like manner, the European Fascist press is engaged in a relentless war against Bolsheviks.

As a matter of fact, in reality the situation is quite different. By their actions, Bolsheviks and Fascists reveal themselves, not as bitter enemies, but as the best of friends. An indication of this may be seen in the similarity of their systems of government, and in a series of other facts. For instance, the German Dictator, Hitler, carries on a merciless war against Bolsheviks in his own country; but as far as Kremlin Bolsheviks are concerned, he treats them

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with as much favor as did the preceding German governments. Since the downfall of Kaiser Wilhelm, Germany has changed governments many times, but the German policy toward Russia has remained the same. Every German government has supported the Bolshevik regime, which was established with the help and close collaboration of the German general staff during the great war. The same policy is being pursued by Hitler, who continues to express his hatred toward Bolshevism in words only.

Credits were granted to the Bolsheviks by the former German governments and are also extended to the Bolsheviks by Hitler. Only the other day the news agencies reported that Germany had decided to extend new credits to the Soviet government amounting to eighty million dollars, and guaranteed by the German government up to seventy per cent of this amount. These credits are being extended at a time when Germany herself is undergoing a financial crisis; as a result, the German government decided to issue a one billion mark loan in its own behalf.

The seemingly anti-Bolshevik French government is also a supporter of the Bolshevik regime. Several days ago it became known that France was about to loan the

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Bolsheviks, in the form of credits, one billion francs (a franc is worth six and one-half cents now). The negotiations for the extension of these credits were conducted in Moscow, on December 9, by the French Minister of Domestic Affairs, Mr. Albert Marchandean, who went there at that time.

According to reports from Paris, the Bolshevik government will cover the payments on this loan by imports of oil, worth 350,000,000 francs, and other raw materials.

Among other goods, the Bolsheviks will buy annually airplane parts valued at 100,000,000 francs. One of the clauses in the agreement provides for placing, with French automobile manufacturers, orders for machines and spare parts totaling 180,000,000 francs. Most of the orders will be placed with the Citroen concern, which at present is undergoing reorganization.

The Bolsheviks also agreed to pay part of their previous debt to the United States, provided the latter extends further credit to the Soviet government. Consequently, it may be assumed that the Bolsheviks will even get some support

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from the American capitalists.

Mr. Mussolini, the Italian Fascist Dictator, also maintains a very close friendship with the Kremlin Bolsheviks. This is proved by the fact that Italian papers, on his orders, ceased to print anti-Bolshevik articles and all telegraphic news unfavorable to the Bolshevik regime in Russia.

We could cite a number of other instances to prove that Bolsheviks and Fascists are friends and not enemies.

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IDOLS

When I was a boy and attended school, our teacher told us that all the people who lived in our great mother country, Russia, were not Christians; there were heathens there also. The teacher, as I still distinctly remember, told us that spiritual leaders, earnestly and zealously, continue to preach the Gospel among these heathen people. Many of these heathens have since been converted to Christianity, but they still retain their idols to use in the event of a misfortune. In such unfortunate moments, they pull their idols out of hidden pockets, and flagellate them because a misfortune has occurred.

At that time, I could not understand how people could believe in idols after they had become Christians. Up to the year 1935, I did not believe this; finally, I saw some idols, with my own eyes--not in the primeval forests of Siberia, but here, in Chicago, in the center of the most civilized country [in the world]. A Bolshevik had invited me to celebrate

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the arrival of the New Year with him. When the time came, I took my wife and children to the Bolshevik's home. As soon as we entered the house, my attention was drawn to the pictures which lined the walls. I was astonished to see that most of those pictures were portraits of the Bolshevik leaders, drawn in different postures. Among them, I saw Lenin, sitting, standing; Lenin, with extended hand, pointing a threatening finger at the mob. There were Stalin, Molotov, Zinoviev, Kalinin, Kaganovich, Voroshilov on horseback, and other Bolshevik idols, who still continue to slaughter the Russian people. I looked further and saw that our Bolshevik had a Christmas tree, decorated with angels and figures of Santa Claus at the top. I took my seat at the table, on which there was a box. I looked in the box and saw some Christmas greeting cards. Christ was portrayed on them, resting in a cradle. A star shed its white light on the Infant, angels were on guard all-around. I asked the Bolshevik's boy if papa had mailed any of those cards to his friends. "Yes," said the boy, "papa sent out about two dozen of them." It's true that Mr. Deviatkin does not believe in Christ and His teachings. It all seems

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very strange, but it is also true that our Bolsheviks believe in gods and worship the idols of the Kremlin.



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A NEW CLASS ENEMY

(Editorial)

New "class enemies" have appeared in the USSR. At the present time, the Bolshevik papers have been paying a great deal of attention to them. Who, then, are these enemies? They are the rowdies.

It appears that rowdyism has recently begun to flourish in the Socialist State, at a very fast tempo, and the Bolshevik press, awakening to the situation, prints appeals to all public-spirited citizens of the USSR to take part in the fight against this new menace.

Pravda, of January 2, prints an editorial entitled "Rowdyism and the Fight Against It," in which among other things we read: "Reports from Lugansk, advise us that in that city, the rowdies are getting bolder and bolder, although no steps have been taken to stop their depredations. They have been particularly violent in Liubertsii (near Moscow). Every day, one or another

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citizen is assaulted. In the suburb named after Kalinin, the streets are not illuminated. Taking advantage of the darkness, the rowdies assail every passer-by."

Further on, Pravda attempts to convince its readers that rowdyism is one of the evils surviving from capitalism, although in reality it is a product of bolshevism. Rowdyism is not "the cursed inheritance of the past" because the Soviet rowdies are not old, but young men, who were born and reared in the "Socialist" environment.

Further on Pravda, classifying the rowdies as enemies, writes: "The rowdy, as an ally and accomplice of the class enemies, violates our social order and the civic rights of the people. Often they [the rowdies], are organized and assisted by our enemies. This is one reason why it is justifiable to consider rowdyism as an outgrowth of a lack of culture. Springing from this lack of culture, it (rowdyism) is used by the class enemy in order to harm us, and, consequently [for these two reasons], the struggle against rowdyism should be merciless.

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"Soviet and Party organizations that forget the fight against rowdyism do not fulfill their most elementary obligations."

That these class enemies were not generated by the old, but by the bolshevik regime, is revealed in the Komsomolskaya Pravda (translator's note: newspaper of the Young Communist League), in the issue of January 5. The newspaper laments the growth of rowdyism in the villages and cities, and informs the readers that leaders of Young Communist League branches, in the respective localities, do not pay any attention to the way in which the boys and girls pass their leisure time. From the cossack village, Krasnoprmayskaya, the newspaper is advised that there, the collective form club and the House of Socialist Culture are converted, in the evenings into halls for all kinds of meetings and conferences. The rest of the time, they are firmly locked up. The village is a large one; it numbers 1,500 inhabitants. The library, however, has only forty-five books and a few pamphlets which nobody reads.

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Quite often, they drink, fight and generally misbehave in those places. Another reporter, from the railway station Domodedovo on the Moscow-Kursk line, states that at the Konstontinovsk factory, the Cultural work is very disorganized. The young people there are drinking and gambling at cards. The same situation can be seen in scores of other places, according to the same newspaper.

From what has already been said, one may conclude that the ranks of the new class enemies are being augmented not only from the nonpartisan ranks, but from the Young Communist League youths, as well.

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ON THE ARTICLES BY MINSKY MUZHNIK

by

P. Yakushin

I recommend to the editors of Rassviet that they publish the articles by Minsky Muzhik in a separate pamphlet, in Russian and English. This pamphlet is, in fact, more necessary in English, than in Russian. We receive letters and read newspapers, but people who do not speak Russian, know actually nothing of what is going on in the land of the Soviets. This pamphlet would throw considerable light for those who still wander in the darkness.

I, who live on a farm among English-speaking people, quite frequently speak about the USSR. Many people assure me that the collective farmer in Russia is well fed, properly clothed and shod, and, besides, he receives for each workday several poods [Translator's note: a pood equals thirty-six English pounds] of grain. A pamphlet, giving the impressions of a

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tourist, who is himself a peasant's son, would certainly open the eyes of many people.

I realize that it is easier to propose than to execute. We all know how difficult it is for the newspaper to make ends meet. For that reason, I propose the following plan. Let the editors estimate the cost of these pamphlets, and then appeal to its readers for funds to publish the pamphlets. All organizations and individuals should send in money in advance, for all the pamphlets they expect to sell or distribute.

I think if we all wholeheartedly push this business alone--this, our common cause--we can carry it through very quickly. We must not delay because the enemies of the Russian people are wide-awake; they continue to tighten the noose on the neck of the Russian people. Take any of the issues of Canadian Whistle [Translator's note: a Communist paper published in Russian, in Canada], and you will see how this newspaper deceives the Russian workers and farmers. It stops at nothing in order to fool

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its loyal readers. I have before me issue #216, in which someone by the name of Boyko attempts to compare the United States with the Soviet Union. The results of this comparison can be summarized briefly: "four hundred thousand farmers in America use bulls to help them till their soil, while in the Soviet Union, every farm has a tractor."

I do not know where our contributor, Mr. Boyko, lives, but I can see that he is not telling the truth. We live in Canada and in the United States, and I have yet to see a farmer using bulls to help him plow. Along with this "information," we find a letter sent from the Soviet paradise, wherein the author tells us that he has earned four hundred poods of grain, a large quantity of potatoes and some money. Letters coming from my own relatives, however, speak of a different situation. They write that they get only six kilograms of grain for every workday. The maximum amount that a worker can get to his credit is one hundred and sixty workdays. Now let us figure how many poods that number of workdays will give the farmer. If we multiply six kilograms (fifteen pounds) by

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one hundred and sixty, we get only sixty poods. Where are the remaining three hundred and forty poods?

Here is another example. On the front page of the paper, they state that there is an abundance of food and clothing in the USSR, but just turn to the next page and you will see an advertisement, which reads as follows: "Send money orders to Torgsin [Translator's note: State stores in the USSR designed for trade with foreigners, or those Soviet citizens who receive foreign money orders or currency from abroad]. By doing this, you will help your relatives to buy food and warm clothing for the winter."

Now, we ask you, comrades from Canadian Whistle, where are your brains? If the Soviet citizens have everything in abundance, why should we help them? If they have tractors on every farm, and we have to use bulls, they should help us instead of our helping them. For this reason, we Russian workers and farmers, with the co-operation of the newspaper

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Rassviet, will put our shoulders to the wheel and will publish The Impressions of a Tourist in a separate pamphlet, in both Russian and English.

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RUBBER STAMP

by

E. Kuskova

All Soviet indictments are very stupidly worded, and reveal no literary style whatsoever. Wouldn't it be possible to put someone on this job who really knew the general political line, and could write well? Perhaps he could devise a more ingenious plot, one that was less stereotyped, and wouldn't be laughed at by everybody.

Indeed, in every indictment, the defendants are charged with one, aid to interventionists, and two, collaboration with some foreign consul or ambassador. At present, this stereotyped effect is somewhat modified by the fact that the consul is now invariably anonymous, as is the country he represents. This metamorphosis is quite understandable, however. Litvinov meets the [representatives of the] "criminal country" in the League of Nations, and because of this particular falsehood, he might be



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called a downright liar, which is indeed a disgraceful epithet. If a person accuses someone, he must submit some proof, some evidence. The name of the country suspected, however, is omitted--the line is filled in with dots; dots take the place of the name of the consul involved, and the person charged with the crime, is shot. This court procedure can find its analogy only in the Middle Ages. This particularly stupid wording is evident also in some other respects: in the amounts of money received by the saboteur--in this case by Mr. Nikolaev--from the mythical consul. He received five thousand rubles! But what [kind of] rubles? None of the [published] versions of the indictment mention "gold rubles," and, therefore, they must have been ordinary Soviet paper rubles. This was a surprisingly miserly consul--and surprisingly greedy traitors, They were willing to sell their country for a [mere] pittance.

If the consul had been English, he would have paid Nikolaev forty or forty-five pounds sterling. If he had happened to be from Czechoslovakia,



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the consul would have paid only three or four thousand crowns. Think of it! A traitor could be bought for forty pounds!

In all former court hearings, in cases where allegedly State Wreckers were involved, the figures ran immeasurably higher, and, therefore, we cannot understand why the communist Nikolaev should have appraised his traitorous wrecking services at many times less than the bourgeois engineer-wreckers. We can only conclude that it is much cheaper to buy a communist than a counterrevolutionary White Guard. Thus we see how carelessly the indictments are worded in the institution that was hurriedly created to replace the one [which was] just as badly tailored. [Editor's note: This refers to the Soviet government which replaced the Czarist regime.]

Obviously, this institution must have writers who will shout to the entire world: "Death to the enemies of Soviet authority." Instead of shouting, they ought to help the Soviet authority from appearing ridiculous and



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shameful [in the eyes of the world].



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THE COUNTRY OF HUNGER AND TERROR

Sensational revelations by an Englishman concerning famine in Soviet Russia

Garrett Jones, former adviser to Lloyd George, has been sent by the Manchester Guardian to Soviet Russia to obtain information on the real situation in that country; since Kirov's assassination. In three articles, printed by the Hearst newspapers, Jones makes sensational revelations on the basis of his own observations in the USSR.

The first time that Jones went to the USSR, in an official capacity, he was received by Mr. Litvinov, by Lenin's widow, Madame Krupskaya, and other high public officials. But later on, since he was anxious to know the truth, Jones decided to see Russia for himself; he began to visit villages and small country towns, covering the distances either on foot or in freight trains. Thus he saw the sufferings and hardships of the Russian people, the growing discontent among the communists themselves, and the indignation among the peasants. He cites verbatim conversations held with the "forgotten



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men", as the peasants are beginning to call themselves. Jones declares that the current wave of terror, since Kirov's murder, will be powerless to overcome the growing indignation and consequent riots among the people, even though all the new repressive measures are carried out with full force and cruelty by the GPU agents.

Jones dined on caviar and champagne, in luxurious palaces, and was told that communism reigns supreme in the villages, but when he happened to drop off trains, secretly, away from the eyes of the political police, around Kharkov and other towns, and met peasants, he heard them cry: "We have no bread". In trains, when he ate white bread, the peasants greedily picked up the crumbs, and even the orange peel. "All the peasants are hungry," he was told. "Communists have taken away both land and grain. We have no bread." "People die from hunger," young communists told Jones.

Everyone was waiting for the Five Year Plan to end, in the hope that then the people would again get enough to eat. Rank and file communists question



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one another, and want to know why there is no improvement in the living conditions. Predictions have been made that the communists themselves are about to stage riots. These dire predictions partially came true in Kirov's murder. Moving from one village to another, in the disguise of a tramp, along railroad tracks, everywhere Jones heard the same complaint: "No bread".

The absence of cattle and horses was particularly conspicuous. When he asked why, Jones was invariably told that it was due to the lack of fodder, because the peasants themselves had devoured the food that they used to feed to the cattle. As to the horses, most of them were killed and eaten.

Formerly, the Ukraine fed many countries, but now it too is starving. In other places, Jones was told that when Bolsheviki try to requisition the cattle, the peasants kill them for meat. Women complained that their children were dying from hunger, as though they were flies. They see God's punishment in the calamity because the people have strayed from the paths of their God. When Jones pitied the plight of the people, the villagers



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reminded him that further west, toward the Polish frontier, whole villages had been decimated, and starvation had cut the population of some of the towns in half.

During his wanderings, later on, Jones found out that the communists had made slaves out of the peasants, and had dispossessed the Kulaks (rich peasants) by taking away their land, homes and cattle. The owners had been sent to lumber camps, as political prisoners. In one German colony, Jones was told that all well-to-do members had been sent to concentration camps, and that while they were en route to their place of exile, ninety children died on the trains from hunger and other privations. When Jones told communists about this, they did not deny the expulsions, but insisted that all enemies of the working class must be destroyed.

"If any man, woman, or child steals even one stalk of grain, he or she may face the firing squad." Murder is a lesser crime than the theft of grain, even though the sole purpose of the theft is to feed a baby. A child who

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reports that his mother stole grain from the field, is glorified as a hero, and this fact is announced in all the schools.

When Jones wanted to know the reason for the famine, the people replied that the Bolsheviks had taken the cattle and grain away from the peasants, and that the famine was not the fault of nature, but of the communists. When peasants resisted the seizure of cattle and grain, regular troops were called upon for help; when these troops refused to intervene and punish the peasants, young communists were brought from the cities for primitive action against the stubborn peasants.

Jones' travels were ended abruptly when he was caught by a GPU agent during a conversation with some peasants. The agent demanded documents from Mr. Jones, and when he wasn't satisfied with the passport alone, the agent took his quarry to Kharkov. However, on the way to the city, Mr. Jones told the agent so much about his connections with Mr. Litvinov, with Lenin's widow, and even with Stalin himself, that the agent became afraid that he might



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embroil his superiors in a tangle of international complications. He brought his prisoner to the very door of the foreign consulate, and left him there.

While in Kharkov, Jones saw long queues of people waiting vainly for their turn to buy bread, and invariably complaining: "No bread; give us some bread".

On the streets, Jones saw hundreds of homeless children. He concludes his observations by expressing his conviction that even in the ranks of the Communist party, itself, friction and discontent exist. This accounts for the renewed terror instituted by Stalin.



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WHAT DO BOLSHEVIKS PRINT?

The bolsheviks in Russia often assert that in the business of publishing books, they have already surpassed all capitalist countries. According to them, book publishing is declining in all the capitalist countries, whereas in Russia, it is increasing rapidly.

They point, with particular pride, to the rapid increase of books published in the national languages, other than Russian. This fact, they claim, reflects the cultural development and complete cultural independence of all the national minorities inhabiting the territory of the USSR.

There is an interesting and informative article on this subject in the Bulletin of Prokopovich's Economic Bureau. The figures quoted there contradict all bolshevik statements to the effect that prior to their revolution, there were no publications printed in the languages of the national minorities (other than Russian).



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Thus, for example, in 1910, there were published in Russia, 29,057 books (titles), out of which almost one-quarter (twenty-three per cent) were published in the languages of minority groups, and about three-quarters, in Russian. In general, during the prewar years, the number of books (titles) published in the languages of the national minorities constituted twenty-one per cent of all the books published. Under the bolsheviks' rule, during the early years, this percentage fell. Thus, while old Russia, in 1912, printed books in forty-five languages, the national publishing concerns created by Stalin "published volumes in only fifteen languages." Later on, however, Stalin caught up and surpassed old Russia in this respect. But how was all this accomplished?

Up to 1929, there were published, in Russia, fewer books in Russian than there were prior to the war. In the years following 1929, the increase in the number of books published was insignificant. In 1931, there were published only 7,022 more books in Russian than in 1913. During this period the number of books published in languages other than Russian grew from 7,377 titles, in 1913, to 19,819 titles, in 1931. The increase of publica-



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tion in languages other than Russian, therefore, took place at the expense of Russian publications. The Soviet authorities anticipate a very considerable increase in the publication of books designed for the national minorities, as compared with books published in Russian. It is very peculiar that the more backward the nationality is, the greater is the increase in the number of books to be published.

A majority of the books published, not only in the minority languages but in Russian as well, are theoretical and propaganda publications of Marxist philosophy; some are the publications of the organizations of aerial and chemical defense and the trade unions; others are decrees, resolutions, rules and regulations promulgated by the Central Committee of the Communist party, and of other such printed material.

If we were to throw all this refuse, printed in millions of copies, out of the Soviet calculations, the Bolsheviks might even fall behind prewar Russia, so far as book publishing is concerned. The figures indicate an increase of



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political, or, to put it simply, Marxist-political refuse, as compared with the prewar Russia. This consists of political pamphlets, folders, leaflets, handbills etc.

Thus, during the period of 1929-1933 inclusive, there were published, in various minority languages, not less than nine hundred and thirty thousand volumes by Marx and Engels, six million, six hundred and seventy-two thousand volumes by Lenin. By millions of such books the Bolsheviki feed the barely literate and often nomadic people of their far-flung domain.

Moreover, we must always remember that Bolshevik figures on the production in the publishing industry include writings by Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev and other bolsheviks, who are now classed as counterrevolutionaries. Their writings were published in millions of copies when these leaders were at the apex of their political careers. At the present time, their writings are taboo, so far as reading them is concerned--perhaps they are burned--but they are not excluded from the Bolshevik statistics.



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TRIUMPH OF FORCE AND FALSEHOOD

by

O. B. Untarev



There is no truth in the world. Force and falsehood are firmly entrenched. Everywhere one looks, falsehood and violence prevail. Let us take Russia for example. Over there, for the past seventeen years, the bolsheviks have spoken constantly to the people about the unemployment, hunger and privation in the capitalist countries. While they raise these howls against the capitalists, the bolsheviks crawl on their knees before them, pleading for recognition and professing friendship. As the champagne glasses are raised in a toast, at the expense of the starving Russian people, the red tyrants find points of contact with capitalists of all description. And why shouldn't these points of contact be found? They are common to both, for both have the same general plan of exploitation, in which the bolsheviks play a primary role.

"You must understand" says Litvinov and others of his ilk, "that even you

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capitalists cannot exploit the workers as efficiently as we have for the past seventeen years, and, therefore, you should be afraid of us. The longer we rule Russia, the more perfect will become our methods of exploitation. Even your own communists are less dangerous now than they were ten or twelve years ago, when they did not know much about what was going on in Soviet Russia. You can safely, without any misgivings, send your unemployed over to us in order to cure them of any bolshevik influence, as one of the English millionaires did with his own unemployed. As far as our agitation against capitalism in your own countries is concerned, you shouldn't pay any attention to it, because it is only our gesture for the sake of the slaves at home. It will be worse for you if we start to fight. With the arms given to them for war purposes, the people will turn against us and will establish economic equality. Such an example will be so contagious that no sophistry or force will be able to stop this movement. Of course, all we say here, should remain a secret between us."

For this very reason, just because of the open frankness of the bolsheviks,

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the bourgeois governments shake hands joyfully with the representatives of the executioners of the Russian people.

In order to get into the good graces of some of the bourgeoisie and their friends in the same camp, "liquidators from the Kremlin" have issued official orders to their watchdogs in France, England, Rumania, and other countries, to cease barking at the respective governments because "we have supposedly established friendly relations with such governments. As long as we toast the friendship of the peoples over which we rule, you, the small fry, should keep quiet until we give the signal to start barking again." Such are the orders of the red executioners to their ambassadors and other representatives abroad. And, of course, they then become silent.

Now, let us consider the capitalist countries. Here we hear about the famine in Russia. Archbishops of various countries call upon the people to donate money to save the hungry people of Russia from death. Germans call upon other

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Germans to save from starvation their blood brothers in Russia. This is done not to help the starving Russian people, but to distract the attention of other peoples from their own suffering, because, in spite of surpluses of wheat, coffee, meat and other products, which are being destroyed in order to raise the prices [of these products], millions of people need food. In countries such as the Argentine, where the unemployed receive no help, thousands of people feed themselves out of garbage cans.

Falsehood and violence mask the evils of the present society. Everywhere tears are shed. Starving people are slowly driven to their premature graves. Others live with a vague hope of a better future. By use of this mask of falsehood and violence, everything seems to be all right. But when this cover falls off, it is very difficult to prophesy what will happen as a result of the popular wrath. One can only say that both the French and the Russian Revolutions will fade into insignificance in comparison with the approaching social upheaval which will shake the entire world.

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SOCIALISTS ON BOLSHEVİK TERROR

(Editorial)

Up to the present time the most irreconcilable enemy of the bolshevik dictatorship has been the prominent European socialist, Karl Kautsky, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday. For this reason, the bolsheviks, during the past seventeen years, have had no other, or better name for him than renegade, traitor, social fascist, capitalist flunky, etc. All the rest of the leaders of the international socialist movement played up, and continue to play up to the tune of the Bolsheviks, which [situation] is evident from the appearance of the so-called United Front in many countries.

In connection with this situation, heated controversies arose quite frequently between Mr. Kautsky himself and other prominent leaders of the socialists in Europe. However, none of the socialists were able to dissuade Mr. Kautsky from his position. In his letter to the Russian social-democrats, published in the

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twenty-second issue of The Socialist Herald, he wrote, among other things: "....One condition made my birthday a dismal one; it was the sharp and irreconcilable controversy existing between me and a number of my closest friends, collaborators in vital party activity--in problems which must be solved before we can again take an offensive action. First and most immediate is the question: what immediate goals shall we pursue in our struggle--do we want to fight against dictatorship under the banner of democracy, or under the slogan of our own dictatorship? In this connection, I wish to emphasize the point that at present every type of dictatorship is reduced to the dictatorship of army and police, and forces under their control."

By his "closest friends", Kautsky means O. Bauer, leader of the Austrian socialists, and F. Adler, general secretary of the Socialist International, who had justified the bolshevik dictatorship in Russia. Recent mass executions in the USSR, however, made Mr. Adler, and many other prominent socialists, indignant.

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Recently, Mr. Adler, in his International Bulletin, published an article on dictatorships under the title "Hang Without Delay"; in this article he severely criticizes not only the fascist, but the bolshevik dictatorship as well. Discussing methods of dictatorship in general, and bolshevik terror in particular, Mr. F. Adler writes:

"Dictatorship is a state of war against its own people. But we will refrain from speaking of that military court procedure, which is so fulsomely invoked by European dictatorships, or of the question of abolishing capital punishment. Neither do we want to comment on the fact that after seventeen years of unlimited control, the Soviet government cannot dispense with spasmodic outbreaks of terror. In this article we wish merely to point out certain decrees--horrible in their implication--which have been promulgated by the Central Executive Committee as of December 1.

"According to these decrees, the right of appeal for mercy is denied; death

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sentences are carried out immediately. Thus capital punishment, without any delay, is introduced!

"During these December days, no danger threatened the Soviet Union. On the basis of the very meager reports concerning the executions, it is impossible to form a clear judgment as to whether the defendants were guilty, or of what crime they were guilty, if there was any crime. What, then, were the reasons for the abolition of even the last remnants of legal rights remaining in the Soviet Union? What were the reasons which demanded the immediate execution of the death sentence after the verdict was pronounced? Terror rules under all dictatorships, and there can be no legal guarantees where terror prevails."

From this it is clear that F. Adler has finally understood the nature of all dictatorships, and has begun to speak the language of K. Kautsky regarding such forms of government.

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To our disappointment, many other prominent socialists are still unable to grasp the truth, and continue to aid and abet bolsheviks, the most heinous enemies of freedom, by continuing their negotiations with regard to the United Front.

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IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO BE SILENT

by

Zvonarev

A band of bandits, under the mask of benefactors of humanity, seized power in Russia in 1917 and began to outrage all the Russian people. They seized authority by the use of deceit and violence, and retain it by the same means.

Kirov's assassination cannot be considered a casual affair. On the contrary, on close examination of the whole incident, it becomes clear that his murder was premeditated. Trotsky's followers could not possibly discontinue their struggle for seizure of the supreme authority after Lenin's death. The followers of Trotsky deceived Lenin's followers by false promises and disclaimers in order to get an opportunity to revenge themselves upon their enemies. They are just as treacherous, and as set on revenge as Stalin's followers. By Kirov's assassination, they frightened Stalin to such a degree that this tyrant is ready to jump out of his own hide. Consequently, he puts to death not only

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the guilty ones, but their kin as well--women and children. Stalin's GPU put to death everyone whose name was blacklisted. They did it because they consider as guilty not only the persons involved in the plot, but innocent individuals as well; thus they can intimidate others, otherwise the band of bandits might be threatened with serious trouble. By such means, they attempt to continue to hold the whole Russian people in slavery. The heart of Russia shrinks at every blow of the Bolshevik tyranny, although those who killed Kirov have not even been touched.

But how about Mr. Schkliar and his band of sycophants; he discusses this event in his seditious Novy; Mir [Translator's note: name of Bolshevik newspaper in New York]. He rages, and claims that Kirov's murderers crossed the boundaries of Russia from Latvia and Poland, and organized the terrorist acts against the Soviet government. All of them, according to Mr. Schkliar, are supporters of the czarist regime. He also rages against all class-conscious workers, against all members of ROOV, RNzOV and the newspaper Rassviet. He accuses all class-conscious workers /of complicity/, in Kirov's assassination.

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These traders in human souls call mass meetings in order to instigate peasants' sons against class-conscious workers and against their mothers and fathers who still live across the ocean. Typical speculators, under the mask of people's friends, they deny every evidence of the suffering endured by the Russian people. They try to comfort illiterate individuals by claiming that the hardships and sufferings of the Russian people are not at all serious.

The Russian people, hungry and deprived of all rights, have not even the right to tell the rest of the world about their own misfortune, and to ask for help and protection. We, residents of the United States, are, however, very well aware of the blood-curdling tragedy that is being perpetrated on the Russian people. We hear their groans.

Therefore, enough of silence! We should all unite, arrange mass meetings and proclaim to the entire world: the Russian people have suffered enough! We

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should tell the Bolshevik traders: stop degrading our peasant name and spitting on justice. I call on all peasant sons in Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, and other cities: enough of silence. We must raise our voices, as one man, in protest against the Bolshevik murderers, in defense of our brothers in Russia.

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FOURTEEN ADDITIONAL VICTIMS

(Editorial)

Last Saturday the bolshevik executioners killed fourteen more men. This time the bolsheviks did not kill White Guards [Translator's note: Partisans of the old regime], but their own comrades from the party, L. Nikolae and thirteen other bolsheviks from the opposition group. The Soviet papers publish official statements to the effect that Kirov's assassination was organized by communists--followers of Zinoviev and Kamenev. These conspirators were brought before a military court and sentenced to death by shooting. Their case, just as the cases of the first victims of bolshevik terror, was carried through in an inquisitional manner, behind closed doors, with no defense or mercy plea permitted. As a result the conspirators were executed immediately following the pronouncement of sentence.

As far as the ringleaders--Zinoviev and Kamenev--are concerned, they, as was

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to be expected, were not even brought before the court. According to reports from Warsaw, they were banished to Solovki/Translator's Note: island concentration camp in the White Sea.

According to European newspapers, Stalin's leniency toward Zinoviev and Kamenev was dictated by Stalin's fear of shooting them, as was the case with Trotsky, for their execution might threaten the dictator's regime with serious consequences. Some of the European newspapers compare the current bolshevik terror to Hitler's purge of last year, when some of the prominent National Socialists were shot down. But it's impossible to compare these bloody events. Stalin's terror is many times worse than Hitler's terror. Hitler tried to eliminate only those of his comrades who sought to gain the upper hand in authority, and never touched innocent people. Stalin, on the contrary, began his purge with the mass destruction of the Russian people who had not had any part in Kirov's murder. Why did bolshe-

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viks kill one hundred and three men in Petrograd, Moscow, Minsk and Kiev? Nobody knows the reason, perhaps not even the red executioners themselves.

It's true that the bolshevik press tried to implicate the victims in the terrorist plot, and the plans for a revolutionary coup d'etat, but this accusation cannot be justified in any way. Only idiots would think that preparations for a crime and its execution are the same thing.

If preparations for revolution are a crime, deserving capital punishment, then, on this basis, all the communists in the capitalist countries, in so far as they participate in preparations for revolutionary coup d'etats and seizure of authority, should be punished by death.

Therefore, we are compelled to think that the bolsheviks killed one hundred and three men merely to intimidate the Russian people, merely to ensure their submission to slavery and hunger, so that they would not dare to fight the

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bolshevik parasites and oppressors.

If the bolsheviks destroyed one another as mad dogs do, perhaps it would not be bad at all. When, for instance, bandits of Chicago or New York destroy one another, it does not sadden or make anybody indignant. But when they attack innocent people, the population declares war against them. At present there is a war going on in Russia between two sets of political bandits-- between Stalinists and various bolshevik opposition groups. However, innocent people suffer more from this war than do the bandits. Herein lies the tragic part of the latest events in Russia.

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UTOPIA

(Editorial)

Thinkers, philosophers, and reformers from ancient times to the close of the last century have described in most enchanting terms the life of the human race in the future. All these prophecies have emphasized the same dominant conception: that the day will come when life on our earth will be one resplendent paradise; that want and disease will disappear; that men will work only four to six hours a day, and yet will be provided with all the comforts and luxuries of life; that machines will do all the work, and that men will merely control and supervise them; that people will have much leisure, and will have the opportunity to create new and significant cultural values.

These prognostications--even those of comparatively recent years--did not anticipate that such changes would occur soon; they were changes looked for in the distant future. The fact, however, is that the technical progress of our modern society has been so tremendous during the last two score years that it

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seems almost unbelievable. The machine has become so universal that even today it should be possible to establish a four-hour work day without endangering our present standard of living. Modern economists and technologists agree that our entire heavy industry could safely adopt a four-hour work day without decreasing production.

In agriculture also, veritable miracles have taken place. The latest technical and biological achievements in the field of agriculture were fully described and explained by Professor William Hoppe, director of the Agricultural Experimental Laboratory of the State of Iowa, in his book just published in Boston, Massachusetts. In one chapter, Professor Hoppe declares that the present decade will witness a genuine revolution in the life and habits of the entire population of the United States. The possibilities of modern scientific exploitation of the soil will be so enhanced, according to Professor Hoppe, that all the big cities of this country will become depopulated as a result of a reverse wave of migration from the great industrial centers to the country.

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Even today the human race stands at the threshold of the golden age, of the new social paradise; only it has not yet found the way to open the door to this coveted bliss. No other reason can explain the present general unemployment, hunger, and want experienced by millions of American people. Sooner or later, however, people will discover the key which will open the social and economic Eden for all generations to come. Everything in this world changes, dies out, and makes way for the new. The present social system will yield to new forms of society and to a new social structure.

This utopia will fail of realization only in case the human masses turn to Bolshevism and embrace the communist version of a social paradise. The social and economic heaven promised by the communists would soon turn into terror, brutality, hunger, and death.

We are witnessing now in America a wave of unemployment, followed by the shortening of working hours. In Soviet Russia, the people are in chains, doing forced

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labor for the Red czar. They have no bread, no shoes, no clothing, and no houses to live in. These things should interest those among our group who, through ignorance, still regard the Bolshevik hell as a social paradise.

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HOW LONG?

(Editorial)

The Communist butchers in Soviet Russia have recently executed twenty-eight men. Prior to this, they had put to death thirty-seven men in Leningrad, twenty-nine in Moscow, nine in Minsk, and twenty-eight in Kiev. Everyone of these one hundred and three lives was taken to avenge the assassination of a Communist official, Kirov.

Instinctively a thought comes to our mind: "How long will these Red bandits rule? How long will these macabre orgies continue? How long will the blood of innocent people continue to flow? Will it ever be possible to curb and restrain these killers in their fiendish activities?"

Soviet Russia was accepted not long ago as a member of the League of Nations, as a member of an association of civilized peoples. Let us hope that this high

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institution, created for the defense of justice, will intercede in behalf of the maltreated, bleeding Russian people. Let us hope that the noted statesmen, writers, scientists, and other distinguished personalities in many lands will raise their voices in protest against the brutal outrages now taking place in Soviet Russia.

So far, the outside world has been silent; it has been uninterested in the events now taking place in the Red paradise. But if this silence and this apathy toward the suffering of fellow human beings continue, the chances are that the Red evil, with all that it embodies, will spread to other parts of the world, and that those who today look with indifference upon the outrageous crimes committed by the Red monsters will themselves become the victims of the Communist terror.

In order to stop these wholesale murders in Soviet Russia, it is necessary to organize world opinion against the Red masters of the Kremlin. When the Red dictators hear these indignant protests coming from many cultured nations of

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the world, they will be forced to put an end to this ruthless slaughter of men and women.

The Russian group in America should be the first to organize a common front against the depravities now being committed in Russia. All political, religious, and social differences should be forgotten. All Russians in America should rise as one man to defend their fatherland and to condemn the Kremlin killers. The foundation for this great work has already been laid by Russians in greater New York. As a result of their efforts, protests against the Bolshevik killings in Soviet Russia are beginning to flow into Washington.

Protest meetings against the Bolshevik terror in Soviet Russia should be held in every American city and town where there are Russian people. Silence is a crime against our own honor and against our fatherland, Russia, when we consider the circumstances in which our brothers and our fathers are compelled to live and suffer in Russia under the Bolshevik scourge. Not a single Russian organization in America would be justified in maintaining silence, under the pretext that it

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is nonpolitical in character, when the very lives of the kin of its members are constantly threatened by the Red oppressors. This is not a political campaign, it is not a fight for political power; it is a campaign to defend human beings, and to save them from a gang of barbarians and killers.

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THE COMMUNIST DANGER IN OUR ORGANIZATION

The R. I. M. A. S. (Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society) is today in a position similar to that of the Russian People's Mutual Aid Society in Pittsburgh in the days preceding the latter's absorption by the Communist organization. The men responsible for the Pittsburgh organization's decision to join the Communists were high in the Society's council and were supported by many rank-and-file members of Red persuasion.

The R. I. M. A. S. has many members who are out-and-out Communists. They are boring from within to force the organization into the embrace of an international order composed of and controlled by the Communists. If the R. I. M. A. S. does not get rid of these Red vermin now, it may soon be too late. These Reds are trying to bring Deviatkin [local Communist leader] into the organization. And when Deviatkin becomes a member of the Society, its days will be numbered. It will soon share the fate of the Russian People's Mutual Aid Society, which, as a result of the plots and intrigues of the Communists, because affiliated with the Communist organization. The

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Communists heading the Russian People's Society violently opposed the union of that organization with the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society in New York (one of the strongest and most reliable Russian organizations in America) at the time the question of affiliation was discussed, because they wanted to sell out the Society to the Reds. And they had their way.

A similar situation now exists in the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. There is a Red clique within the organization which works surreptitiously for union with the international Red gang, which already has devoured several smaller mutual aid societies of various national groups in this country. The decision of the twenty-third convention of the R. I. M. A. S., not to join the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society can be attributed to the intrigues of the Reds. By this negative decision of the convention, their hopes that they will soon be able to hoist the Red flag over the Society have risen high.

These enemies of the Russian people work untiringly on all fronts. They know that the R. I. M. A. S. enjoys very friendly relations with Rassviet, which has always supported and defended the Society. They realize that if

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it were not for Rassviet the organization would stand alone, more vulnerable to successful attack. For this reason, they are now directing all their efforts to destroy the friendship between Rassviet and the R. I. M. A. S., thus depriving the latter of its chief weapon of defense. To achieve their aim, they publicly sling mud at Rassviet, and they are using all of their sly, well-tried tactics in an attempt to undermine the reputation and popularity enjoyed by Rassviet among the masses of the Russian people. They say, for instance, that Rassviet is fighting Bolshevism; that therefore it has a strong political cast, and that since it is a political organ, the interests of the Society are harmed by friendly relations the newspaper maintains with the Society. They brazenly suggest that the Society's future would be much brighter if all relations with Rassviet were severed. Some grossly ignorant or childishly gullible persons may believe their assertions, but the majority of our people know that all their talk and arguments are lying Red propaganda.

Now is the best time to purge the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society of this criminal element. If the Society does not destroy the roots of the

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growing Red evil now, it will find that tomorrow is too late.

All members of the R. I. M. A. S. who have the future welfare of their organization at heart should stop worrying about the fate of the communized Russian People's Mutual Aid Society, which has been lost forever to the Russian cause in America. They should rise as one man in defense of the threatened free existence of their own organization, lest it be too late.

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THE COMMUNIST DANGER

The local communists have again started to attack with bitter hostility and hate the two largest Russian organizations in America, the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society and the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society. The chief reason for these attacks is the fact that both these organizations are nationalistic: they are trying to preserve the Russian language and traditions among the Russian people in America. All national activities, whether cultural, educational, or economic, are hated and fought by the Communists.

The Russian Independent Society and the Russian Consolidated Society skillfully defend the interests of their members against the onslaughts of the Reds. This is why the latter are so enraged, and why they are now embarking upon a new and greater offensive against our two Russian strongholds in America.

It is well for every Russian worker, and for every man and woman in America, to understand and keep in mind that the Communist party, or the Third Internationale,

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is the most powerful and most dangerous enemy of the working people of the entire world. In the event of a Communist victory, workers would lose their political and personal liberty; they would be deprived of all the gains, the rights and privileges, achieved after many years of difficult struggle. All labor organizations and unions defending the rights of workers would be pronounced illegal and swept out of existence once the Communists came into power. A similar blow would be dealt by a Communist government to the free press, not only to the big capitalistic newspapers but also to labor newspapers. They would all be classed as counter-revolutionary publications. Only the Communist newspapers and magazines would be allowed to continue. All labor leaders would be arrested, thrown into jail, and then "liquidated".

If the Communist party should seize the government of the United States, it would proceed at once as it did in Russia when it first came into power: it would establish "order" by sanctioning the looting of stores and the residences of the rich, proclaiming this action as a just redistribution of wealth which had been taken from the masses by the capitalists. All higher offices and

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responsible positions in government, as well as in commerce and industry, would be given to front-rank Communists as a reward for their efforts in bringing about a Communistic revolution.

Its next step of the Communist government would be the disintegration of the national life of the American people, and the destruction of their culture and their religion--hence, an assault upon the three principles that motivate the efforts of an organized democratic society. Then the Red masters would attempt to halt all progress, to kill human individuality, to stifle all higher human instincts, so as to make of free people the more willing and more docile slaves of the Communist commissars.

The Communists in the United States will probably never realize their dream of raising the Red flag over the White House in Washington, as their comrades raised it over the Kremlin in Moscow. The higher cultural level of American workers, their higher living standards as compared with those of Russian workers, the love of individual freedom, and the free play of individual genius--these will be a

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sufficient barrier against the Communist advance in this country. However, the Red danger exists, and the American people should not allow themselves to be lulled into a state of false security while the Red agitators roam the country, trying to undo what has been accomplished in one hundred and fifty years of individual liberty and free democratic institutions.

The workers of the United States and the working people of all countries of the world should always remember the cynicism and the sheer mockery embodied in the official name of Soviet Russia: The Union of Free Socialist Soviet Republics, where hundreds of thousands of free citizens of these republics are rotting in prisons and suffering in exile only because they wanted to live as free people.

Russians living in America cannot stand idly by while there is danger of Red despotism making its way into free American life. Two Russian organizations--the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society and the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society--are fighting the Communistic element wherever and however they can. Every loyal Russian living in the United States can help us in this great struggle against Communism by joining either one of these two largest Russian mutual aid organizations.

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WHAT ONE SHOULD DO TO BECOME A LOYAL SUBJECT OF
DICTATOR STALIN

The Soviet government stooge, Novyi Mir [Russian communist newspaper published in New York], printed on the first page of its August 10 issue a communication from the Soviet consul general containing the rules and regulations to be followed by those who desire to become citizens of the Soviet Union. Here are some of them:

If the petitioner was born in Russia, he must specify in his application his occupation in Russia before his departure to the United States; under what name and for what reasons he left Russia; his American port of entry and the date of debarkation; the kinds of employment he has held from the time of his arrival in America to the day of his filing the application for Soviet citizenship. He must state whether he has ever attempted to obtain United States citizenship; and if so, with what results. The candidate desiring to become a subject of Dictator Stalin, besides submitting two copies of a petition containing his full

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life history, must fill out three different questionnaires, for which he must pay seventy-five cents; he must attach three small photographs; and he must answer all questions in a brief yet concise manner--in a word, as in a police detective bureau....

The most interesting part of this official communication, however, is the paragraph which speaks of passports. The statement is made that it is necessary for the petitioner to attach to his petition the passport which serves at the time of application as his permit for residence and as his means of identification in the United States. Then the candidate pays a consulate tax of \$9.68 or \$19.36 as the case may be. After his petition is accepted, he is asked to wait six to eight months for the final decision of the Soviet authorities in Moscow.

One thing, at least, is clear from this Soviet document--the fact that Soviet **officials** are so imbued with the Stalin spirit of dictatorship and strong-arm government that they cannot imagine the petitioner living, even in a free America, without a passport, the inseparable companion of every man, woman, and

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child living in that "great, free socialist state," the Soviet Republic. It appears that Stalin socialism is inconceivable without a passport. The whole world knows that in Soviet Russia it is impossible to make a single step without showing a passport. The Soviet wiseacres probably to this day do not know that in America people live and have always lived without passports, and that nobody asks you if you have a passport.

In America, in capitalistic America, in order to become a citizen, it is not necessary to submit autobiographies, to fill out lengthy questionnaires, or to attach or present passports together with your petition for citizenship. But in our mother country, in the country of dictator Stalin, where everything is now socialized, including your body, your soul, and your last pair of breeches, they do not look upon a man as a human being, but as a thing attached to a passport. He may be a scoundrel of scoundrels, like ninety-nine per cent of the membership of the Lenin communist or Bolshevik party; yet, if his passport is in good order, he is an important person, a loyal subject of the red dictator, Joe Stalin.

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THE AWAKENING

(Editorial)

A year ago the Bolshevik agents so befuddled many prominent American Citizens with Bolshevik propaganda that some of them regarded the recognition of the Soviets by the United States as a most important and very urgent problem. The Soviet agents suggested that the recognition of the Soviet government would stimulate commercial relations between this country and Soviet Russia, and would regenerate economic life in America, since the Soviets were ready to place in America hundreds of millions of dollars worth of orders for commercial products, thus banishing unemployment at one stroke.

For this reason many prominent persons, including congressmen and noted economists, demanded the recognition of the Communist regime by our Government. Now, however, as might have been expected, the same men and the country as a whole are beginning to awaken from this pro-Communist stupefaction brought about by Red propaganda. Now they understand that they have been

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fooled by Bolshevik agitators.

Soon it will be a year since the day of the official recognition of Soviet Russia, and we have seen as a result of this action no benefits of any kind accruing to this country. Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, during his talks with President Roosevelt promised the United States huge Russian orders for American goods, but in reality Russian orders for the last year have not increased but have actually decreased as compared with the pre-recognition period.

Litvinov made the declaration that the Soviet government would in principle assume the old Russian debts to the United States, but that this question required further discussions which could be conducted only after the Soviets were officially recognized. Several months of haggling following the recognition brought the question no nearer solution than it was at the beginning of the discussions.

In political relations the recognition has brought rather wild, bitter and

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disappointing results. While negotiations in regard to recognition of the U.S.S.R. by the United States Government were in progress American Communists kept their activities within certain limits of decency, so as not to impede the negotiations going on between Moscow and Washington. But after the recognition was an accomplished fact they spread out their immense Red propaganda from coast to coast. This fact alone greatly frightened and disturbed even those who not very long ago loudly voiced their demands for the recognition of the Soviet Union. Soon, Communist propaganda schools opened up in such centers as New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other industrial and commercial centers of the United States. The same American Government which only a short time before had been the subject of high praise for its liberal views was now the butt of attacks by the American and Russian Communists. President Roosevelt was accused of becoming more and more a fascist every day.

The audacity and great boldness of the American Reds have helped to awaken the American masses to the great Red **danger** threatening this country. The

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people themselves have begun to fight the spreading Communist blight. As an example of the awakening of the American masses to the Red danger we mention only the following two facts which speak for themselves: The people of the Pacific coast are organizing to counteract Red propaganda; public organizations in Chicago are instituting common action to fight Communism, which strives to overthrow the American Government and establish a bloody regime like the one in Russia.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 3, 1934.

WHAT IS POLITICS?

Whenever there is talk about the life of the Russian group in America, one hears the assertion that the participation of Russian-Americans in the political life of this country is very weak and insignificant. One also hears the complaint that, in the past, our group was much more interested and more actively engaged in the political affairs of the American nation, and that only recently it seems to have lost all interest in the political questions of this country.

But, in the first place, what is politics? In ancient times the word "politics" was applied to the knowledge and study of society and its problems. The ancient Greeks used the word "politics" to designate all social phenomena of the human race. In modern times, the term "politics" is applied only to a certain part of social phenomena: namely, to national and international affairs. Politics can be divided into two branches, applied politics and the philosophy of politics. The philosophy of politics has to do with its principles and course, and also current social phenomena.

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As far as applied politics is concerned, (that is, all political institutions as are known today in every country), our **relation** to such politics is only negative. But when the principles of politics and the **social** order are in question, our interest should be decidedly positive. Lack of interest in this type of politics is deplorable; it is harmful to human progress. Every man should have some definite opinion of his own relative to our present social order and social trends, and should be able to evaluate them from the point of view of one or another school of thought on social phenomena. A man without his own personal views on political matters, a man indifferent to social phenomena around him, is useless to society and is harmful to his immediate surroundings.

Our Russian group in America should by all means keep up and expand its interest in national and world politics of the doctrinal type. The loss of interest in political questions of this type among our people signifies a transformation of alert, progressive citizens into ordinary Babbitts. Such persons are not interested in what is going on in the world, nor in the political leadership

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of the nations, nor even in the political or social measures being introduced into the lives of their countries. These Philistines would ignore in a quite indifferent and unconcerned manner, all such contemporary social and political problems as socialism, communism, and anarchism. In short, they would be dead men, from the standpoint of social progress and reform.

There is no excuse for failing to participate in the work of social progress and social change of our time, nor for not developing one's own point of view regarding all social and political matters of modern life. Time and opportunities are plentiful.

A man may easily be deeply interested in all social problems, and at the same time be engaged in rounding out his education, or in learning some new craft or trade. The important thing is for him to have his own outlook on, and his own approach to, all political questions facing the human race today.

As we mentioned before, the word "politics" may mean one or both of the following

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two things: first, an active participation in the political life of the country we live in; second, an actual belonging to one or another of the social movements existing in this country. We are little interested in the first type of politics. And if the entire Russian group in this country is indifferent to this first type of politics, we should be glad of it. But we cannot rejoice if the Russian people in America, as a whole, take a negative attitude with respect to the second type. The future of our society depends upon the understanding, support, and expansion of this second type of politics. There are no politically indifferent nations or groups of people on this globe. Every country, every racial or geographical group of people, has its own politics, with its own shade of meaning. Whether this shade of meaning is acceptable to us or not, we should not close our eyes to it. The politics acceptable to us, we should support; the others, we should fight. The question of politics can be solved correctly and satisfactorily only by dividing it into its separate phases or conceptions, and then accepting or rejecting each on its own merits.

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FANATICISM AND BRUTALITY

The telegraph wires carried throughout the world the news about the bloody collision between the Communists and the Ukrainians in Chicago. The Ukrainians had been demonstrating against the Soviet government in Russia, which they held responsible for the unheard-of starvation and cannibalism now raging in the Ukraine and in Russia proper. All newspapers gave detailed descriptions of the clash and how it came about. Briefly, this sad incident had the following foundations:

A few hundred Communists had attacked the Ukrainians, numbering about five thousand persons, during their march to the place of the demonstration meeting called by the united Ukrainian societies. A bloody fight ensued, such as Chicago has probably never seen before. There were more than one hundred seriously wounded, not to mention many scores of slightly wounded. Almost all of the wounded suffered from cuts and deep wounds in their heads, as a result of blows inflicted by clubs, rocks, bottles, pieces of iron and other

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weapons.

Despite all the detailed reports of this bloody clash, one thing remains a mystery. What, in reality, caused the conflict? What were the reasons, the motives for the attack? We can assume that our local Bolsheviki did not like the display of free will on the part of the Ukrainian people, and their boldness in voicing their protest against the Bolshevik tyrants in Russia. Consequently, the Bolsheviki, blinded by Marxism, Leninism and Stalinism, decided to give the protesting Ukrainians a good lesson. In this country it is not against the law to organize and participate in public demonstrations, when police regulations are properly observed. But, evidently, according to the conviction of the Bolsheviki, the right to protest and demonstrate should be their exclusive monopoly, as it is in Soviet Russia and in fascist countries.

As in New York, the Bolsheviki in Chicago acted according to plans laid out beforehand; they attacked first, from ambush and unexpectedly, thus disorganizing and overwhelming the demonstrators. Such have always been their tactics:

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to instill fear and to overpower by tricks and stratagems. According to the crooked Bolshevik logic, the mailed fist is always the best argument. If the Bolsheviks in New York and in Chicago are so sure of prosperity and well-being in the Soviet Union, then why are they so eager to crush all the demonstrations against the conditions there? Why don't they say "let these ignoramuses demonstrate and cry their throats out. It won't hurt us." But, no, our American Bolsheviks do not believe in the Soviet prosperity and, therefore, they resorted to clubs, rocks, bottles, etc. to prove their argument. By using such methods the comrades betray their weakness, cowardice and lack of confidence in what they preach.

The Bolshevik attacks on the demonstrating Ukrainians prove their low cultural level, their hooligan wantonness, their lack of conscience, their wickedness, and their craving for blood. By their blindness and their ignorance they remind us of the most terrible mediaeval fanatics, whose zeal and fervor bordered on insanity and beastly brutality. Such are the American Communists.

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UKRAINIANS GAVE A GOOD LESSON TO THE BOLSHEVIK HOOLIGANS

(Editorial)

Rassviet has written many times about the hooligan exploits of the Bolsheviks in this country. Despite this, many Russians in America still believe them to be the real revolutionists, the defenders of the working people, and irreconcilable enemies of the capitalist class. But they are gravely mistaken. They think so, because they are unable properly to appraise political questions, and cannot distinguish between a true revolutionist and a common hooligan, or between a revolution and a pogrom.

Every sensible and impartial man, after examining more closely the Bolshevik activities, will agree that the Bolsheviks, the Communists, are not revolutionists but political hooligans--and not friends but enemies of the working class.

There has been no instance in the United States in which Communists have come

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to grips with the capitalists or with other enemies of the working class. Quite the contrary. The Bolsheviks organize their attacks not on capitalists but upon workers. Their "revolutionary" activity consists of assaults upon workers who do not think as they do. And there is nothing strange about this. For the Bolsheviks are unable to prove anything by words, so they resort to physical force.

Not a long time ago these "revolutionists" organized an attack on the Ukrainians in New York, and last Sunday they attacked the Ukrainians of Chicago.

The Chicago Ukrainians organized a demonstration in protest against the dictatorship of hunger and terror in the Soviet Ukraine. More than three thousand people took part in the demonstration--not capitalists or rich land owners, but workers and their wives and children. The demonstration was not to the taste of the local Bolsheviks, and they decided to show the Ukrainians their "revolutionary spirit."

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As was to be expected, the attack was made from "around the corner," on Madison Street. The Communists, numbering about two hundred men, had taken their position beforehand on the platform of the Madison Street elevated railroad station, and, when the columns of the demonstrators passed underneath, a sudden hail of rocks, bricks and pieces of iron began to fall upon their heads. At the same time, another onslaught was made upon the flank of the passing columns.

But the parading Ukrainians did not lose their heads. They swiftly reorganized their ranks and launched a counter-attack. The attackers were repulsed and given a good whipping. It is plain that those who came out to attack and were beaten back were but common, ignorant, rank-and-file members of the Communist party, carrying out the orders of their leaders, who stayed at home.

The Ukrainians have given a good lesson to the Bolshevik hooligans, who evidently imagine they are in the U. S. S. R., and not in the United States, where there is freedom of speech, of press, and of assembly. The Bolsheviks

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received what they deserved. Perhaps now they will understand that an attack upon workers, their wives and their children is a disgraceful and criminal act.

Not many Ukrainians suffered bruises in the melee. They repulsed the attack quite easily, thanks to their overwhelming number. But readers can imagine how many victims there would have been among innocent people if the Communist hooligans had been superior in number.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 22, 1933.

THE RECOGNITION OF THE BOLSHEVIKS

(Editorial)

Stalin and his commissars are waiting in the Kremlin with bated breath for the happiest moment in their lives, when Uncle Sam will at last give official recognition to the Soviet government and will admit Stalin's diplomats into Washington. If we are to believe the Associated Press dispatch, the question of the recognition of the Soviets has already been decided in Washington, in the affirmative, and the exchange of envoys is expected to take place before Congress convenes.

With great persistence the Bolsheviks have striven to obtain American recognition, and the Soviet Union has campaigned actively for a long time, and has spent colossal sums of money, toward this end. The results of this campaign are already here. The Bolsheviks have succeeded in securing the support and co-operation of such American statesmen and politicians as Senator Borah, former

WPA (LL.) PKUJ. 30275

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Senator Burkhardt, former Governor Alfred [E.] Smith, and others, besides many corrupt American newspapermen, with whose aid American public opinion was induced to favor the recognition, under the pretext that it would bring innumerable commercial advantages and gains to the people of this country. Being only superficially acquainted with Soviet affairs, the American public with all seriousness receives and accepts the Soviet declarations, declarations of the Soviet propaganda machine, to the effect that the Soviet government is ready to make huge purchases of American cotton, meat, and other goods, amounting to many millions of dollars. It is also pointed out that the Soviet government might be ready to accept the responsibility for the tsarist debts contracted in this country, and that the planned Second Five-Year Plan will produce a great demand for American machines. Together with this, the American press, whether through ignorance or through design, keeps silent about the results of the First Five-Year Plan, which had ruined the nation and had doomed millions of peasants to death from starvation and, at the same time, had placed the Soviet government in an extremely difficult position.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 22, 1933.

At present, it occurs neither to the American government nor to American business, looking for new markets, that the Soviet government is completely insolvent. If such well-organized countries as Germany, France, Great Britain, and others, have found themselves close to bankruptcy, what can be said of Soviet Russia? The demand for foreign goods in ruined Soviet Russia is tremendous, but the people have absolutely nothing with which to pay for the goods. The Soviets are unable to meet even the current credits extended to them by the German, English, French, and other financiers and industrialists. The Bolsheviks do not intend, and will not be able, to honor the loans and credits offered them in the United States. It is said that our government in Washington is prepared not only to grant recognition but to offer them a loan of seventy-five million dollars. The Bolsheviks, naturally, can use that gift, but there is no reason to suppose that the money will be returned to the United States government.

In an article entitled "The Collapse of the American Dollar, and the Enthronement of Hitler," in the May 1 issue of Izvestia, Karl Radek proved that American capitalism is doomed, and that, as a consequence, the inevitable Bolshevik

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revolution in America will release Moscow from the responsibility of paying back its debt to bourgeois America.

Let the American capitalists lend us money and provide us with goods, and we, the Bolsheviks, will pay them back in our own Bolshevik way--with a crack on the head!

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 12, 1933.

NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS AS A PREMISE FOR THE
REBIRTH OF RUSSIA
by
A. Strizh

Although somewhat belatedly, I cannot refrain from answering the article by A. Alexeev, which appeared in Rassviet on July 27.

In this article, the author defends the socialists and quite definitely asserts that socialists fight against Bolshevism, also that Bolsheviks regard socialists as their most irreconcilable and dangerous enemies. Nothing contradicts this statement so much as experience itself, and the events of the last sixteen years.

Perhaps it is very difficult for the author to reject a teaching which he has entertained and preached all his life. Perhaps Mr. Alexeev is not able to observe inconsistency, even in that which life has proved to be impractical. However, young and more flexible minds at present see clearly that socialism

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 12, 1933.

has suffered a crushing defeat in the battle of life, and has been thrown out on the refuse pile by historic events.

We Russians, in the light of the last fifty years, can easily establish the cause which led our native land first to revolution and then to Bolshevism, as one of the stages of the same destructive process.

It is no secret to any one that ideas of every line of socialism and internationalism had played the leading part in the world long before Bolshevism in its modern and most distorted forms had predetermined the course of the revolution. No matter how strenuously the Socialists try to disentangle themselves from Bolshevism, the idea of Bolshevism itself is of the flesh and blood of socialism. There is so much in common between Bolshevism and Menshevism that, to people not versed in the political party squabbles, it is not clear wherein a philosophically grounded distinction does exist. Even a well-informed man can find the distinction only in the methods of application.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 12, 1933.

Of course, to such a cultured man as Mr. Alexeev, Communist methods are intolerable and incomprehensible, crude and erroneous. Undoubtedly, he is horrified by the means the Bolsheviks employ "to establish economic equality and eliminate exploitation". But he can hardly set himself apart from Bolshevism, and say that he is entirely absolved from the actions and crimes perpetrated by Bolsheviks in Russia. Not at all, for all that is taking place in our native land had been prepared by him or his colleagues in thought and action who, through scores of years, "sowed the wind"; he should not now wonder that, through reflection of Russian ignorance of sociological laws, the Russian revolution reveals its ugly, contorted face. The socialists of all schools have "sowed the wind" among the naive Russian people, and now we all are gathering the tempest.

Bolshevism is the European theoretical socialism embodied in forms understandable to the Russian rebel. Socialism in its Russian expression led to a fiasco, and brought the once mighty world state of 160 million people to the brink of ruin and national paralysis.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 12, 1933.

Let us consider to what extent socialism has justified itself in the West, in such a culturally developed country as Germany.

Alexeev knows, that, prior to the appearance of Nazism, Germany was the classical country of socialism, and the cradle of the theorists of this social system. Nowhere else in the world have the ideas of socialism received such wide acceptance as in the country of Marx and Engels. The socialist movement in Germany counted its followers by the million. The movement was bulwarked by a tremendous economic and political rampart in the form of powerful workers' organizations. And yet, what has happened? What do we observe today?

Replacing socialism with an incredible rapidity came Nazism (National Socialism), an entirely new movement led by an obscure son of an Austrian shoemaker; and socialism, which took scores of years to develop, is now filed away in the archives of history. During the short period of four years, Hitler has accomplished a great deal more than the Socialists accomplished during the last seventy years.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 12, 1933.

Alexeev dislikes Nazi methods, to be sure. He condemns their tactics in their attempts to reach their goal. He, like the Jews, to whom the question of resistance to Nazism is a deeply rooted racial and nationalistic problem, vehemently protests against the horrors of Nazism. He protests against regeneration of the nationalism in Germany which lived through the destructive influences of socialism.

The experience of Germany shows us that Nazism has grown and developed there in a comparatively short time. It was planted there, not with the help of a whip, as Bolsheviki try to graft socialism to Russia, but was taken up by the German people as a movement leading toward national regeneration and national power. Data on elections to the German parliament prior to the appearance of Nazis at the helm of power very convincingly prove that, within three years, the National Socialist party has developed from a very small group into a powerful political organization, into the hands of which full authority was finally placed.

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It was no accident that Nazism in Germany appeared, grew, and gained ground. It became a factor only after socialism, represented by the Social Democrats, had led the German people into a blind alley from which Germans could not extricate themselves.

Socialism completely ruined Russia, where the great mass of the people still remains inert and indifferent toward national and social problems.

This, however, could not have happened in Germany. The German national spirit found in time a means for the salvation of Germany and the road toward her regeneration.

Millions of German socialists are now wearing the swastika insignia on their sleeves instead of the red flag.

For us Russians, the experience of Germany and the events accompanying it, should serve as a valuable lesson .

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Rassviet (The Dawn), July 22, 1933.

IT IS TIME FOR RUSSIANS TO UNITE

The appearance in Chicago of the handbills announcing the theft of money from the Bolshevik restaurant at Division Street shows the workers of Chicago, as well as the Russians, how the Bolsheviks conduct their affairs. This is not their first job; they have on their conscience many similar pieces of underhanded business, involving the money of the Russian workers.

The same wily tricks were tried in Gary, Indiana; in the federation of Russian schools; and also in 1921, when the Russian people were organizing a public collection, a tag day, for the benefit of the starving people of Russia. Those Russians who do not know the real story about the activities of the Communists still believe the red gentlemen.

I, personally, became convinced of the duplicity of the Bolsheviks in 1921, because I was among the inner circle. On the day of the collection, all collection boxes were turned in at the designated place. Then Mr. Stolar

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asked the control committee not to count the money at that time because it would take too much time. Instead, he proposed that the money be taken to the bank where it could be counted on the adding machine. All agreed to this proposal. The collection boxes were loaded on two wagons and taken to the National Bank [in Gary, Indiana]. The bank was closed, by that time, to the general public, but the money was taken in. We were told to come back at 11 A. M. the following day, to be present when the money was counted.

And then what happened? Mr. Stolar hurried to the bank and "counted" the money before we got there. "It's all done," he said. We asked how much money there was. Mr. Stolar answered that the report would be presented at the meeting..... But many meetings took place, and still we were unable to get Mr. Stolar to present the report.

However, we began in all seriousness to demand the report. Then Mr. Stolar categorically announced that the money had been counted and that it would be sent to the designated place.

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And thus it ended, as many of the Independents well remember, and up to the present time, nobody knows how much money was collected, and how much of it was sent to the starving people in Russia. This is known to only one man--Mr. Stolar., But since that time, Mr. Stolar has disappeared from Chicago. This was my first experience with Bolshevik work.

My second acquaintance with their methods was in 1927. I was a delegate to the federation of the Russian schools for children, representing the Alexander Pushkin School.

I went to the meeting in Douglas Park. The chairman, Mr. Turovietz, opened the meeting, and instead of discussing school affairs, he brought up the question of assigning the funds for the benefit of the Communist newspaper, Novyi Mir (The New World). I began to protest, on the ground that the federation had been created to foster cultural and educational aims, and not to support a commercial newspaper. Mr. Deviatkin rose and began to insult me, crying out that if I were in the Soviet Union, I would deserve to be shot.

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And the following was my third experience with the work of the Communists. It occurred in 1931. In Pullman, Illinois, at the Ukrainian Home, 107th and Stevens Streets, the Bolsheviks were giving a report of the twentieth convention of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. While they were giving the report, the leaders, foaming at the mouth, screamed: "Comrades, the nonworking class element still clings to our society. No man who belongs to the Independent group within our society will be allowed to enter the Soviet Union. Do not join the Independents of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society!"

Now you see, my brothers, how the Bolsheviks, headed by Mr. Deviatkin, have grown bold in their mockery, and are making fools of our whole Russian colony. And why is this so? These gentlemen feel that the unification of the Russian colony is approaching, and our union means the end of the Deviatkins. This is why their sudden boldness passes all bounds.

I call upon all Russians in the United States and Canada to bend every effort

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toward the rapid consolidation of all the Russians into one strong, fraternal family. And the sooner it is done, the quicker will we eliminate, without any struggle on our part, those groups of ignorant Russians who still listen to the Communists. The agitation and slander of the Communists will be answered by the union of all the Russians. And then we will not be afraid of the alarms raised by the Communist "financial auditors".

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 17, 1933.

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THE FIRST VICTIM

(Editorial)

Last Sunday from behind a corner, the bolsheviks' bandits killed V. S. Levkovich, the financial secretary of the Rassviet organization, and active member of the Fifteenth Branch of the Rnzov, Russkoe Nezavisimoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society), because he was one of the best and most honest and active members of the Russian colony, because he, being an honest worker, unafraid of the truth, strove zealously for the unity and enlightenment of the Russian colony. V. Levkovich became the first victim of that political banditry which for several years has been preached and cultivated in the most backward and ignorant section of the Russian colony by Pogromnii Mir /The newspaper, Novyi Mir (The New World), called sarcastically "The Destruction of the World"/, and has been converted by all the administrators of the bolshevik organizations, during recent years, into gangs of typical lawbreakers and cutthroats.

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III H The villainous murder of V. Levkovich is the bolshevik bandit's provocation towards the Russian colony, and the Russian colony should take it as a challenge. If the colony does not stop this banditry, then it will grow to unheard of proportions. The life of every valuable welfare worker will, in such a case, be in danger.

Last Sunday the bandits performed bloody justice on V. Levkovich, and tomorrow or the day after tomorrow they may, from behind a corner, plunge a knife into the back of some other social welfare worker.

Last Sunday they killed a member of the Rassviet organization, one of the most active Independents; tomorrow they may organize a similar villainous attack upon the active members of the Roov, Russkoe Ob'edinennoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (The Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society), or any other Russian organization.

Times at present are such that Russian workers and the mutual aid organizations

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III H must take the proper steps to change their words into action, as the deceased Levkovich said a few days ago; they must unite their forces. Now is the time when they must stop all the villainous activities of the bolsheviks' bandits, when they must purge their ranks of those individuals who directly or indirectly condone these bandits and their ideological managers.

It is time that we knew that the majority of the bolsheviks are not revolutionists and are not defenders of the workers, but are common pogromshchiki (plunderers). This evidence is shown by their making mischief at anti-bolshevik lectures, their beating up of the anti-bolshevik lecturers, and their many other "heroic" actions of pure hooliganism and banditry, not to speak of what is going on in Russia where such plunderers rule the whole country. It is necessary to teach these hooligans and bandits that they are in America, and not in the U. S. S. R. where such similar bloody justice has been committed against people of different opinions in proportions hitherto unknown to the civilized world.

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The Russian people, for many reasons, cannot stop the bolshevik banditry in their own country, but the Russian colony can do it here. This banditry has occurred for the first time, in Chicago, and it may later break forth in other cities if it is not stamped out at the roots. The Russian colony, particularly the organized part of it, shall and must act.

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Rassviet, Jan. 29, 1932.

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THE RUSSIAN COLONIES IN THE UNITED STATES

(Editorial)

The Polish newspaper Zgoda of Chicago, has published an editorial on January 28th, in regard to the Bolshevik activities in the United States. The editor of this newspaper has declared that the number of the Bolsheviks in the Polish colony is very insignificant. This statement of the Polish paper is based not on statistical data of the Central Committee of the American Communist Party, or of the American authorities, but merely on information received through channels of well informed persons.

According to those well informed individuals, the ranks of the Bolsheviks are composed mostly by Russians. The Jews follow the Russians; the Latvians the Jews; then come the Finns; Lithuanians and Ukrainians respectively; as for the Poles, they are last.

Therefore, the Polish newspaper is of the opinion that the Russian colony of Chicago in its majority is communistic.



Rassviet, Jan. 29, 1932.

It is hard to say what prompted the Polish paper to write such nonsense about the Russian colony, and to bring disrepute upon it. If the editors of this paper had the desire to learn what was the predominating group in the Russian colony, they should have approached those persons only, who are closely connected with the Russian colony for this information, and not those well-informed persons, who stand far away from it and have not the slightest knowledge about its internal affairs..

The former would advise the editors of this Polish paper, that in the Russian colony there is a very insignificant number of Bolsheviks. For Chicago as is known, there are several scores of Russian organizations, but the majority of them are non-Bolshevik organizations and have no connections whatsoever with the Bolshevik movements in the United States.

The most prominent among the Russian organizations in Chicago is the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society of America, and this organization has nothing in common with the Bolsheviks.

Rassviet, Jan. 29, 1932.

One could easily indicate several other Russian organizations, which are very inimical to the Bolsheviks, but this is unnecessary, as it is a well known fact to the majority of the Russian immigrants, as well as to the Bolsheviks, but not to the editors of the Polish newspaper.

It is understood, of course, that there are some Bolsheviks in the Russian colony, but they are not missing too in the Polish colony; this apropos, is not denied by the editors of the Polish newspaper Zgoda. Where do they number more-in the Russian or Polish colony? It is indeed a very hard question to answer.

In Chicago there are some Russian Bolshevik groups, but they are very small. In these groups there may be a few score of **men**, but the Russian colony of Chicago comprises scores of thousands.

The same condition is noticeable in all the other cities of the United States.



Rassviet, Jan. 29, 1932.

This is evident by the fact that the Bolsheviks have only one newspaper, and that is a weekly. But a similar Bolshevik paper is published in Polish. It may be inferred from the above fact that the Russian colonies have no more Bolsheviks than the Polish colonies.

The Russian United Society of Mutual Aid (the most important Russian organization in the United States) has nothing in common with the Bolsheviks. It is true that the Bolsheviks succeeded by means of deception and demagogy to grab the Pittsburgh organization, but this does not mean that the rank and file of this organization favor the Bolsheviks, as day by day the dissatisfaction with the present leaders of this organization grows among the members.

There is no doubt that sooner or later this organization will rid itself of the "Bolshevik yoke."




Rassviet, Jan. 29, 1932.

In view of the facts given above we consider therefore, that the editors of the Polish paper have acted very unfairly in making the statement that the "Russian colony has more Bolsheviks than any other colony."

We are even inclined to think that the Russian colony comprises comparatively lesser number of Bolsheviks than others. Neither the Poles nor Lithuanians or Finns, have tasted as the Russians did the "delights " of the Bolshevik dictatorship, and that is why it is easier for them to become the prey of the Bolsheviks.

As to the Russian people most of them have already tasted the "delights" of the Bolshevik regime; The rest receive letters from Russia from their relatives and friends and are very well posted on the present conditions and well being, of the Russian people.



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Rassviet, Jan. 9, 1932.

AN END MUST BE MADE OF HOOLIGANISM

Of late, Bolshevik activities have reached a point of limit. 'Comrades' from the Bolshevik camps have lost their human aspect, their sense of shame, and have become as primitive savages. They spill their venom of hatred on all Russian organizations, in their pogrom-provoking machinations--on all those who are unwilling to swallow the bait put out by the Shkliars, the Deviatkins, the Mornels and their ilk. They have organized a band of real rowdies for breaking-up meetings, lectures and debates arranged by the Russian organizations. This band of hooligans consists of the lowest and the most ignorant type of people. They have committed many acts of trickery in the Russian colony, which were described by the newspaper Rassviet more than once.

Against this activity of hooliganism a protest has already been made by the 23rd branch of the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society of America, which called upon all Russian organizations to organize in self-defense against this clique of pogrom-makers.

It seems, however, that no attention was given to this appeal.

Perhaps, many are of the opinion, that there is no need to trouble with this

Rassviet, Jan. 9, 1932.



base and deplorable people. It is true that unpleasant scandal should be avoided, but it cannot be helped if getting into it is unavoidable. In my opinion, a stop must be put to this Bolshevik hooliganism, once and for all. It places a stain on the good name of the entire Russian colony. How is it at all possible for a cultured man to look with equanimity on acts of savagery which are perpetrated by these half-wits at our lectures and debates?

Can a sensible man interrupt a lecturer or a speaker, by grabbing a chair and throwing it at the speaker? Whoever thinks of such acts as a disgrace to those who perform them is sadly in error. For such people as these, no shame can have any meaning, for they are not more than savages.

Every Russian man has to bear the stigma for this, in the eyes of the civilized world.

What would be the opinion of a visiting foreigner if he should be a witness to such scenes? Would he not think the Russian people as still uncivilized?

Among people of other nationalities such scenes are not tolerated.



Rassviet, Jan 9, 1932.

Furthermore, can any Russian organization carry on its cultural and educational work, under such circumstances?

If we do not put an end to this state of affairs, no speaker or lecturer will wish to lecture to Russian audiences. If we do not wish our cultural work to suffer and stagnate, we must take prompt measures to prevent this outrageous behavior on the part of the Bolsheviks. We must not act for the purpose of attacking them, but for the sake of self-preservation, for the defense of our own organizations and our great Russian culture, so that others may not have the impression that the Russians are still uncivilized.

I propose that all organizations take up this question and adopt definite decisions, at their next meetings.

An "Independent."

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Rassviet, Aug. 8, 1931.

THE BOLSHEVIKS AND THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

(Editorial)

In Russia, as we know, there are 160 million inhabitants, and the Communist party boasted to have up to January 1st, of this year only 2,040,655 members. It is clear, therefore, that the Communists constitute an insignificant portion of the population. Notwithstanding the above, the Communists declare that they are the true representatives of the will and aspiration of the Russian people.

If the Russian people supported the Bolsheviks and agreed with their political and economical program, then, undoubtedly, the Communist party would have in its rank and file not two, but possibly twenty or fifty million members. But since the Communist party has only 2,040,655 members, this testifies to the fact that 158 million people do not support the Communist party and that they are not in accord with its program. The Communists, therefore, express their own will, and not the will of the Russian people, and consequently when committing criminal acts, they do not have the moral right to assert that they are acting on behalf of the Russian people.



Rassviet, Aug. 8, 1931.

Especially among the European and American Communists there are even rascals, who consider as genuine Russians those not of the 158 million Russian people, but only those of the Russians who belong to the Communist party. Among those rascals are to be included the followers of Novymir (New World); these Communist do not differ at all from the gendarmes and ultra-reactionaries of the tsarist regime, who considered themselves as the genuine representatives of the Russian people, and the rest of the population were mere "cattle."

If the socialists and anarchists began to criticize the Tsar, then these gendarmes and the zealots of conservatism would shout that the socialists and anarchists are the worse enemies of the Russian people. They strive to ruin Russia. In order to save Russia and the Russian people, it is necessary to hang these enemies.

Many Communists maintain the same thing at the present time. For instance, when the newspaper Rassviet criticizes the Communist party which has replaced the Tsar they start to scream that Rassviet is the enemy of the Russian people. When the newspaper Rassviet subjects to criticism the



Rassviet, Aug. 8, 1931.

Communist despotism, then these rascals yell like lunatics that Rassviet aims at the destruction of the "peasants and workers country." These rascals act exactly the same way as the gendarmes and the zealots of conservatism. They consider that their party represents the Russian people, and that any opposition against the Communist despotism is tantamount of fighting against the nation.

Why do they act that way? Why do they substitute certain ideas for others? They do it solely with the purpose of leading astray the illiterate people, who cannot discriminate between the interests of the people and those of the ruling party. That is why these crooks swindle in their political game by transforming the black into red, and the red into black. When Rassviet exposes their criminal work, they falsely claim to be the mouth-piece of the Russian people and declare to the naive and illiterate people that the newspaper Rassviet is the enemy of the Russian people. But in reality the reason why the newspaper Rassviet criticizes the Communist party is because the welfare of the Russian people is very dear to it. The newspaper indicates that between the Communist party and the Russian people there is nothing in common, as this party did not liberate the



Rassviet, Aug. 8, 1931.

people but, on the contrary, enslaved it. The newspaper conducts a vigorous struggle not with Russia proper, but with the Communist despotism, which leads Russia toward a chronic famine. This newspaper carries on the fight against the crooks, using the name of the Russian people when committing various crimes.

It is useless, therefore, for the followers of the Novymir (New World) to change the white to black and vice versa. No one will believe their lies. Not only Rassviet but every intelligent man knows that the Communists are the worse enemies of the Russian people and that they do not have the right to falsely assert that they speak on behalf of the people.



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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, July 7, 1931.

BOLSHEVIKS' ATTACK ON THE
INDEPENDENTS IN CHICAGO



In the past our Chicago Bolsheviks have done a good deal of destructive work in the social life of the Russian colony. They have brought under their control the Federation of Children's Schools and paralyzed all its activity, converting it into a political organization. They have destroyed the Russian People's University, which was attended by more than two hundred students, sons of peasants and workers. They have captured the Russian Workers' Cooperative Society, an organization with considerable capital and a number of well-run commercial undertakings. In a word, all that has appeared good in the Russian colony has been immediately devoured by this flock of red, bloodthirsty crows.

The Bolsheviks have not been able to create anything themselves during all this time; they have not founded a single organization, not one undertaking. All their work consists only in going around among the Russian organizations, causing dissension and spreading slander among the members. They go there not



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with empty hands, but loaded with large quantities of mischievous literature, with leaflets, handbills, pamphlets, etc. At their disposal is also their weekly Novyi Mir (New World), in which they have their own department. As a rule, they fill their columns with various slanderous articles against the most active and honest members of Russian organizations.

In their destructive activities the Bolsheviks resort to different methods. In order to destroy the confidence of the rank and file toward the administration, they write in their articles that the officers of the organization in question are in collusion with White Russians and are working on their instructions. They claim, falsely, that some of the members are White Russian officers and generals. They bestow the rank of colonel, etc., on workers and peasants who have, perhaps, never seen any military service. In a word, the Bolsheviks are apt to use any foul method in order to destroy this or that organization.

The Chicago Bolsheviks have seized into their own hands much that was already



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in existence, created by efforts of honest workers. They are strang-
ling everything.

There are now no new victims in sight, and the Bolsheviks are on the road to bankruptcy. Realizing this, they have gathered their forces and, arming themselves to the teeth, have started attacks on the Independent Society (Rnzov), for they know that the Society has a fat bank roll and great deal of property. In a word, here is something to prey upon.

The Bolsheviks act energetically and in accord. In large groups they go to the meetings of the Independents. They go to the church of St. George Parish, which is maintained by the Independent Society. They go to the Society's conventions, and carry on there their propaganda for unification with the Pittsburgh society Rnov (Russian Peoples Mutual Aid Society), which they captured several years ago. They write appeals to the Independents under their own names or pseudonyms, as if those appeals were made by groups of members of the Society. They accuse old and active members of the Independent Society of maintaining relations with White Russians, and ascribe to them all kinds of



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titles. They go to the branches and carry on mischievous propaganda against the general administration of the Independent Society. These wreckers resort to all kinds of methods and do everything they can to capture the Society and run it.

The general administration of the Independent Society, aware of its own power and confident of its membership, has not paid any attention to the Bolshevik activity, reasoning to itself, "Let them play around; they can do no harm."

But Chicago Bolsheviks do not remain quiet; with ever-increasing insolence they try to push their way into the ranks of the Independent Society. They are beginning to exert their influence upon the most simple-minded members. These members, seeing that the officers of the administration do not retort to the slanders of Bolsheviks, think that these slanders may be the truth, that their administration is in reality in the hands of White Russian officers and generals, who are leading a movement against the working class. Such misgivings among the least intelligent members have been observed lately.



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Now the general administration, or, rather, the more enlightened members of the Society, have begun to appear in print with explanations concerning Bolshevik activity and its destructive policies in relation to the Independent Society.

It is desirable, however, to put one question to our Bolshevik comrades. Where were you at the time when the Society was being organized, when it was enrolling members, acquiring property, and accumulating its capital? This was not done easily and quickly. Scores of years were required. All this time the doors of our Society were wide open for you, and we called upon you to join its ranks. We called upon you not in the name of officers and generals, with whom you attempt to link us, but in the name of peasants: Domoshevets, Putilov, Pasiuk, Ustich, Olesiuk, Sabinsky, Mikhalchik, Goroshchenia, and others--in the name of real **peasants** and workers, whose interests seemingly should not run counter to yours in anything.

But what was your answer to our call? You turned us down with scorn, ridiculed us, called us ignoramuses, backward people, etc. Why then do you need us now?



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--now, when we have a large family, plenty of property and a considerable sum of money in the treasury.

If we are able to acquire property and money, we can manage it also. We do not need any vikings to rule over us. Therefore, let us say to you, comrades, that since you did not want to work together with us before--keep your hands off the Independent Society now.

An Independent

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Russkoye Obozrenie, Mar. 8, 1930.



THE SILENT ENGINEERS

Recently a group of Russian engineers, sent here by the Soviet Government to familiarize themselves with the conditions of American transportation and railroad construction and their regulations, came to Chicago. The group, consisting of thirty four persons, stayed at the Stevens Hotel where the American reporters went immediately to obtain interviews.

Our compatriots answered all questions. But when the reporters questioned them about religious persecution and the political situation in the U. S. S. R. the engineers persistently declared that they could not comment on religious and political topics; they were engineers and were interested only in questions concerning their profession. The American reporters stated by the way, that during the conversation on religion and politics, someone in the next room knocked at the door. The engineer conversing with them went out. He returned soon and declared firmly again that he could not discuss religion and politics.

The Russian specialists arrived in America alone, having left their wives and relatives in Soviet Russia who were not allowed to accompany them.

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Rassviet, Dec. 9, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE ABOLITION OF MAN
(Editorial)

Since the publishing of the Soviet criminal code, one of the eminent Italian lawyers declared that said code was composed not by civilized people, but by savages.

The same could be said of the Italian code, which was presented lately for approval to the Italian Supreme Council, which is called erroneously a parliament.

The new Italian criminal code, as well as that of the Bolsheviks, has been composed undoubtedly, by ignorant, uncivilized people. Notwithstanding the abase statement this Italian code will be passed, without fail, by the parliament, and will empower the Fascist judges to make a mockery of the rights of the Italian people.

One cannot, believe the fact, that the Italian people will always be under the yoke of the Fascist dictatorship. Sooner or later they will overthrow

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this cruel dictatorship and will abolish this code worthy of savages. But as long as the Fascist regime exists in Italy, the Italian people will be deprived of their rights.

The Fascist code abolishes the 'man' and converts him into a chattel. Man, according to the Fascist code, cannot be an individual being, he is but the small cog in the State machine.

The State stands above all, while man is insignificant. The Fascist Government will take care of this small cog, as long as its services are required. However, as soon as it outlives its use, it will be discarded.

Man, according to Fascist understanding, appears to be the property of the State and, therefore, it uses him in the way it considers best. The freedom of the individual is but one of the bourgeois prejudices. The right to live is also a bourgeois prejudice and, hence, the Fascists establish capital punishment for political and criminal offences. (murder of the first degree.) Jury trials are also declared to be bourgeois. The lawbreakers will be sentenced arbitrarily by a judge and three counsels, who will take the place of jurymen.

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The difference between the Bolsheviks and Fascist codes consists chiefly in this; that the Bolshevik principle is based upon the antagonism of classes, while that of the Fascists has for its basis the welfare of the State.

The Bolsheviks are trying to exterminate all their enemies; while the Fascists seek the destruction of all those, who are of no use to the State or are obstacles to the smooth function of the State machine. In general their principles do not differ very much from one another. Both these codes, the Bolshevik and the Fascist, have abolished freedom for man as an individual.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway.

The Proletarian Tribune, the magazine section of the Chicago issue of the newspaper Novy Mir.

The 4th year of publication -- The 4th issue in the home of the Russian Workers Cooperative Society, 1628 W. Division Street, Saturday, March 30, 1929.

The sections of the newspaper:

- I. Social-Political
- II. Local
- III. Literary
- IV. Popular-educational
- V. Bibliography and Critics
- VI. Satire and Humor.

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Beginning 8 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway.

Proletarian Tribune. A Vocal Newspaper-Magazine of the Chicago Section of Novy Mir.

Second Issue. Saturday, September 18, 1927, in the House of the Worker, 1902 W. Division Street, Chicago.

Sections of the newspaper:

- I. Social-Political
- II. The Life of the Colony
- III. Literary
- IV. Bibliography and Criticism
- V. Satire and Humor
- VI. Mail Box

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Announcement: The next issue of the Proletarian Tribune, Saturday, Oct. 16th. Saturday October 23rd - "The Fall affair of Novy Mir."

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E. Z. MORAVSKY, EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO RUSSIAN DAILY RASSVIET,

ATTACKED BY THE RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKI IN GARY, IND.

On Sunday, Dec. 11, 1927, Mr. E. Z. Moravsky, editor of the Chicago Russian daily newspaper Rassviet, went to Gary, Ind., to give there a lecture in Russian at the Neighborhood House, 17th and Adams Street. The lecture was arranged by the Russian group Samoobrazovaniye (Self-education). The theme of the lecture was: "The Bankruptcy of Bolshevist Communism." This lecture almost proved to be fatal to Mr. Moravsky. The local Russian Communists hated Mr. Moravsky and the Rassviet, on the pages of which every day the truth about the crimes and evil deeds committed in Russia by the Communists was told plainly, being substantiated by official data taken from the Russian Bolshevik press. Not daring to attack Mr. Moravsky in Chicago, where he has many friends and supporters, the Russian Bolsheviks had thought that they would have a better chance at Gary, and almost succeeded in putting into execution their evil plans. A whole crowd of these Bolshevik ruffians

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came to the lecture. They asked the chairman whether they would be allowed to ask questions and to refute the lecturer's statements. The chairman told them that they would be given the opportunity to do so after the lecture.

The lecturer gave a short survey of the events that had happened in Russia from February to November 1917. He then characterized the several phases of the attempts of the Bolsheviki to organize Communist production and distribution and showed that all these attempts have resulted only in an unheard of system of enslavement of the population. He also pointed out that no other government had ever committed so many crimes and atrocities as the Bolshevik government has done; that that government had never kept honestly any of its promises to the people. It was evident that at present the Soviet government, which was arranging compromises with the bourgeois states, cared only about its own welfare, not about the welfare of the Russian

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people. The lecturer proved his statements with such a wealth of facts and figures taken from official Bolshevist publications, that the Gary Bolsheviki who were present, did not attempt to refute him and only occasionally showed their disgust by hooting.

The Bolsheviki saw that the lecture would soon be over, and felt that they could neither refute the statements of the lecturer nor embarrass him by their questions. So they decided not to let Mr. Moravsky finish the lecture, to start a fight and to beat Mr. Moravsky up. They immediately started to put this program into execution. Mr. Moravsky was speaking about the failure of the Bolsheviki to give to the Russian people anything like an adequate education. The Communist ruffians started to cry: "Down with the white guard! It is all a lie!" Mr. Moravsky tried to stop the noise by saying that he was willing to interrupt the lecture and to let the Bolsheviki state their objections. He would then answer them and finish

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the lecture. But the Bolsheviki did not want that at all. What they wanted was to create a fight. They were shouting: "He has been slandering the U. S. S. R. long enough! He must be killed on the spot!" With such cries the ruffians rushed towards the lecturer and tried to get hold of him and to drag him outside. One of them hit Mr. Moravsky on the leg, trying to knock him to the ground. But some persons from the audience came to Mr. Moravsky's rescue. While they were fighting, the Bolsheviki succeeded in escaping from the lecture room.

The Gary Russians were revolted by the dastardly conduct of the Bolsheviki and resolved to arrange another lecture for Mr. Moravsky and to take measures so that on this next occasion the Communist ruffians would not have a chance to repeat their attack.

Later it was found out that the leader of the Bolshevik gang was a

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killer. Once he had killed a negro just because the latter had refused to give him some cigarettes. He had been released, however, in that case because the person who had had to investigate it had been a member of the K. K. K.

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TEN YEARS (Editorial)

DECENNARY OF THE BOLSHEVIST REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA (Abridged).

What we see now in Russia, and what we have been witnessing there for ten years can be characterized only by one word, and that word is "tragedy!" It is a world tragedy, and especially it is the tragedy of the population of Russia and at the same time also that of Bolshevism.

Ten years ago - on November 7, 1917 - the Bolshevik revolution broke out in Petrograd. Russia at that time was like a woman in the throes of childbirth. Many people thought that there a totally new social order was being born. Many whose thoughts were turned towards Russia even hoped to see there, through the smoke rising from the fires of the revolution, that wonderful apparition which the Russian poet Blok had called "the Christ, adorned with a crown of white roses." And they

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expected that He, this Christ, would soon shed His blessing on man, flower and beast, on all that lives; and it seemed to them that this future glory would redeem all the horror, all the bloodshed of the revolution.

But now ten years have elapsed, and we see that the hopes aroused by the revolution have not been realized. It is not "the Christ adorned with a crown of white roses" who has come to the plains of Russia, but some monster the breath of which poisons the atmosphere and brings death to everything that grows on the face of the earth. The torrent of the Russian revolution has made a sharp turn and is flowing now not forward, but backward. All the old evils which seemed to have been entirely wiped out by the revolution are being resurrected at present.

And this is the tragedy of the Russian revolution. The good things promised by it never came to pass. It has turned out to be a great hoax. Instead

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of the building of a new world there is being pieced up out of debris the same old world that was there before the revolution. Instead of a free and happy life we still hear over the plains of Russia groans and curses. "He who was nothing" remains a nobody. All the bombastic slogans of the October rising (Note: The Bolshevist revolution started on October 25, according to the old Russian calendar. D. S.) have been turned inside out. The workers, who have been promised the ownership of the factories, walk about unemployed, or, if they are working, are being paid wages which do not enable them to get a decent living; the peasants, who were to get the land, have to pay very high taxes in order to be able to sow some grain on it without any interference from the authorities; and, if they fail to pay the tax accurately, the land and all their belongings are taken from them.

The October Revolution was aimed chiefly at the nobles, the rich, the capitalistic state. The future equality was the chief stimulating factor in all the phases of the revolution. But what do we see now? Is there any

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equality? Is the capitalistic system a thing of the past? Does not money play in Russia the same part which it plays in the capitalistic countries? Do those workers who are working in "their own factories" get the full product of their labor? Does not exploitation of labor flourish? Has not piece work been introduced? Are there no new classes of idlers existing in Russia? Are there no men there who live in palaces, drive automobiles and go to Southern France in order to restore their health? And are there no other men and women who do not visit some doctor in their neighborhood in case of sickness just because they have no money with which to pay the doctor?

Those are the questions one should think about on the decennary of the October Revolution in order to realize what a terrible tragedy this revolution is for the luckless toiling masses. These masses hoped that the revolution would bring them bread, but they got a stone instead...

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As there were lots of luckless toilers before, so there are lots of them now - toilers who have been cheated by the revolution or, rather, by those who had staged the latter.

We have said that the October Revolution has become a tragedy for the whole of humanity - and also for Bolshevism. This has to be understood literally. The victors in this revolution were the Bolsheviks - as separate individuals. The revolution really put them in an exalted position and put in their hands the knout (Note: A kind of whip. Pronounced k-noot. D. S.) and the sceptre. But as an idea Bolshevism did not gain anything from the revolution. And herein lies, perhaps, the only merit of the October Revolution. It has brought to light the fallacy of the teaching with which the heads of the workers have been stuffed during a half century. Now the workers are lost forever for Bolshevism. They will not swallow this kind of bait any more, for before their eyes they have a good lesson - the Russian Revolution.

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Krasnow Scrapbook, Vol. IX (Unidentified newspaper clipping, May 5, 1927) WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway.

KERENSKY IN CHICAGO

This article, signed, "A Chicago Spectator," gives a vivid description of Kerensky's three-day stay in Chicago in April, 1927. The 'Spectator' next briefly touches on the warm reception Kerensky was given by the fifty-five members of the faculty of the University of Chicago, headed by its president. Next, how he appeared on that same day (April 22, 1927) before a body of 300 students. He was listened to with a consuming interest. Many questions were asked and he gave apt answers to them.

On the next day, Saturday, April 23, members of the City Club (the cream of the local American intelligentsia) gave him a banquet, which was an unusually solemn affair.

In the writer's opinion, the high point of Kerensky's visit to Chicago was the massmeeting on Sunday, April 24, at the Ashland Auditorium, attended by over 3,000 people, chiefly Russians.

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Duncan Clark, editor of the Evening Post, presided, and after his brief introduction the audience rose and cheered wildly the speaker, Alexander Fyodorovich Kerensky. He spoke for almost an hour. Touching on the February Revolution, he reminded the audience that not by the Bolsheviks was the land given to the peasants, since a decree to abolish land ownership was signed by the cadet (Constitutional Democrat) Shingarev, then Secretary of Agriculture.

Kerensky said that the Bolsheviks seized power chiefly through dissension in the Provisional government. The lack of determination and the hesitation of the government played into the hands of the Bolsheviks, who seized power only for the purpose of establishing in the country a completely reactionary state of affairs, politically and socially. The Bolsheviks not only failed to wipe out capitalism, but created something worse yet, a still more bourgeois state of affairs. Russia lost seven million people in the World War, and twenty million through the Bolshevik dictatorship, a figure given by the Bolshevik authorities proper.

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There was thundering applause in response to the striking rhetorical points. All visible attempts to uproot the meeting were anticipated and, therefore, properly guarded against by the sponsors, so that every "insolent attempt" was timely and energetically nipped in the bud.

It is further related that after Kerensky had finished, and during the period of putting questions to the speaker, a great tumult and excitement ensued in the hall. But Kerensky controlled this by his warning that he would answer all the questions put to him only if quiet and order were maintained. Questions were then asked by Communists, who scattered themselves over all parts of the spacious hall. One such question is quoted:

"How did a comparatively small handful of Communists succeed to continue in power for ten years over a country of one hundred and fifty million?"

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A stormy rejoicing comes from a considerable part of the audience, welcoming the question; yet Kerensky, by a reassuring gesture of the hand, restores order and, amidst a dead calm, replies approximately thus:

"There are 500,000 party Communists in Russia. Each of them counts for a government official, and on this basis the Communists permit themselves to think that if in the past Nikolai I allowed himself to rule Russia with the help of 200,000 policemen, why then cannot they - the Communists - rule with half a million party members?"

In the same spirit - we are told - Kerensky replied to a number of similar questions. His answers were brief and apt: yet, the Communists would not subside. Nevertheless, the meeting ended well, with an uproarious ovation followed by a banquet at the Palmer House.

There it was where the hoodlum Telesnizky, together with the local leader of the Kirilov gang, Bush, swooped down and struck Kerensky.

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The author does not describe what followed; instead he passes on to the more palatable events of the following day, when a second banquet was given to the former ruler of Russia, at the same hotel, by the Council of Foreign Relations, attended by over five hundred people, the very cream of the local liberal caste, and on the evening following this banquet Kerensky delivered his last address before leaving Chicago, at the Chicago Culture Center. The meeting was well attended; it was followed by an intimate tea, since the audience was loath to leave. The tea was attended by some sixty people.

The following morning (April 26) Kerensky, accompanied by his secretary and escorted to the depot by many friends and admirers, left Chicago.

It is recorded that the address before the Chicago Culture Center was agreed upon by its sponsors only after a long and lively debate at a special session by three hundred members, with a final decision that Kerensky was to deliver the address on the condition that he speak exclusively of the period when he was at the helm, and will not touch on the present regime.

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Krasnow Scrapbook, Vol. VI (Chicago Daily News, Feb. 9, 1927), owned
by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

BOLSHEVIST ADVISER TO CHINA LIVED HERE; JACOB BORODIN DESERTED
WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN WHEN HE LEFT CHICAGO

By Bjorn Bunkholdt

Oslo, Norway, Feb. 9. - It is learned here that Jacob Borodin,, the Bolshevik adviser to the Canton government, should be well known in Chicago from pre-war days. Born in the government of Vitebsk, Russia, in 1884, he attended Orthodox Jewish schools, but fled to the United States at the age of twenty-four because he had taken part in revolutionary conspiracies. He settled in Chicago, where he studied law and qualified for the bar. He married a Chicago woman. When he went to Europe in 1918 to take part in the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, he left his wife and two children in Chicago.

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What name he used during his stay in Chicago is uncertain, as he has had many during his lifetime. He called himself Michael Grusenberg when he arrived in Oslo from the United States in July 1918, that name appearing on his passport.

During his sojourn in the United States he was a highly trusted leader of the Communist propaganda in that country. Among his other aliases are Alexander Grusenberg, Alexander Humberg and Alexander Berg. In England he called himself George Brown, but during proceedings against him in that country, it was finally disclosed that his real name was Jacob Borodin.

While in Oslo he lived at the most expensive hotels. After an absence in Russia he returned to Oslo in the fall of 1918, when he had a passport signed by Vorovsky, who was then Soviet ambassador to Stockholm.

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In Oslo he posed as a commercial agent of the Soviet government. The Police kept a steady watch on him and other leading Communists in Oslo. Here he bought a flat for \$2,000 and made it the headquarters for the distribution of Communist propaganda. His stock of literature was replenished by Russians arriving in this country equipped with diplomatic passports issued by the Soviet government.

When Borodin was expelled from Norway in January 1919, propaganda literature in English, German and French was found in his flat.

Jacob Borodin, the Bolshevist adviser to the Canton government, is the noted anarchist and revolutionist who was active and well known in Chicago Bolshevist circles several years ago as 'Michael Grusenberg.'

Before he vanished from these parts in 1916, Grusenberg was head of a Soviet preparatory school at Division Street and Hoyne Avenue, which,

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according to Jacob Spolansky, formerly with the Department of Justice, was known as the Chicago Avenue Preparatory School. On occasion, Spolansky says, Grusenberg used the name of Jacob Berg.

According to local radicals who "knew him when," Grusenberg was an unusually capable 'intellectual' whose abilities were originally recognized by Lenin in Paris. A naturalized citizen of the United States, he did work for the Soviets in Mexico and Spain, as well as in America.

"I know Borodin as Grusenberg, and I remember him very well," commented Lieutenant Mack Mills, who was leader of the police anarchist squad for twenty years, today when he read Mr. Bunkholdt's radio dispatch from Oslo.

Another Chicagoan who knew Grusenberg is Dr. Ben Reitman.

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"He came here from Russia," said Dr. Reitman today. "He was ambitious and studied law, but I don't think he ever qualified for the bar. He had a wife and one child."

Grusenberg's former associates here said they thought his wife went to New York in 1916, when her husband departed for Europe, and expressed the opinion that she is in Russia now.

Ed. Note: - This material is included in files for background.

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Rassviet, Dec. 18, 1926.

TWINS (Editorial)

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This editorial is devoted to the comparison of Fascism and Communism. The author of the editorial finds that these two political and social systems, though arch-enemies, have some important characteristics in common - hence the title of the editorial, "Twins." Basing his assertions on the views of Turati, the leader of the Italian Socialists, the writer of the editorial quotes the words of the latter, who maintains that if the Italians had real freedom, the Fascists would not remain in power even for twenty-four hours. According to Turati, the Italian Fascists succeed in keeping the political power in their hands only because they pitilessly persecute and confine in prisons all their most dangerous political enemies. The population is terrorized and is afraid to show any discontent, as those who dare to do so are in danger of losing their jobs and often also their liberty. Freedom of press, speech, and of creating free labor and other organizations

Rassviet, Dec. 18, 1926.

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has been abolished. Even in his own home the Italian is not secure from the invasions of the Fascists. It looks as if every Italian had become a Fascist; but it looks so only because everything that does not bear the official Fascist stamp has been eliminated, and the population is afraid to voice any protest.

The author of the editorial compares this state of affairs with the conditions existing in Communist Russia and finds that, though in some respects the two systems are very different, yet - in one important respect at least - they are quite similar, namely, in their utter contempt of all political freedom and of the rights of the individual, who in both cases becomes the slave of a despotic government.

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Rassviet, October 5, 1926.

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CONCERNING BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES (Editorial)

At the time when this editorial appeared on the pages of Rassviet, the question of the recognition of the Soviet government by the United States was being eagerly discussed in Washington. The opponents of such recognition were pointing out the fact that the Soviet government was conducting through its agents in the United States secret propaganda of the teachings of Communism. The author of the editorial thinks that this propaganda in itself is harmless, as the American workmen are not at all inclined to listen to it. He points out, however, that the American capitalists and their representatives in Washington naturally cannot sympathize with this propaganda and, while it exists, cannot desire the recognition of the Soviet government which is secretly furthering the activities of the propagandists. They realize that the Soviet government needs recognition chiefly in order to borrow money from the United States, and the borrowed money

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would be used mostly for furthering the propaganda of the "world revolution." This, says the author of the editorial, would naturally not be in the interests either of the Americans or of the population of Soviet Russia, as the Russian workers and peasants would not be benefited by the money loaned by the United States, and would only have to work harder in order to enable the Soviet government to pay its debt to the United States.

The author also points out that Stalin does not deny the fact that Communist propaganda is carried on in the United States by Russians, only maintaining that this is done by private individuals who have not been given any authority to do so by the Soviet government. However, Stalin fails in his answer to take any notice of the accusation that such "private individuals" have been receiving money from Moscow.

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Russian Daily Herald and Rassviet, May 26, 1926.

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COMMUNIST AND FASCIST DEMONSTRATIONS

The author of this editorial, commenting the Communist parades in Berlin and the Fascist demonstrations in Dusseldorf, points out that the presence of many Russian "guests" from Moscow proves that the Communist parade had been organized and financed from Moscow. He concludes the editorial thus:

"Both Fascists and Communists parade in the streets and shake their fists. Both do not consider anybody or anything except their own ambitious aims and their lust for power. Both parties are ready to torture the country - the Fascists for the sake of restoring monarchy, the Communists for instituting party rule and red kaiserism. It is to be believed that the German people do not want either of these uncalled-for 'saviors.'"

Russian Daily Herald and Rassviet, May 24, 1926.

PATRIOTISM AND THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS

In an article, bearing this title and devoted to a discussion of Mussolini's legislation regulating the organization and activities of Italian trade unions, the author (writing under the pseudonym of Yeghipetskiy) mentions the creation of a ministry of labor and the substitution of so called national associations for the former free labor unions. These associations will consist both of workers and employers. It is pointed out that such a reform practically deprives the workmen of the right to strike, and that thus they will be at the mercy of the employers and the Fascist government.

This state of things, created in Italy by the ultra patriotic Facist government must teach, the author says, an important lesson to those patriotically minded workmen who put national interests above anything else. They are easily intimidated by the argument of the facists that the activities of free labor organizations may endanger the national interests and thus such ultra patriotic workmen can be persuaded to act in a way contrary to the interests of their own class. They should understand that by thus sacrificing these interests

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Russian Daily Herald and Rassviet, May 24, 1926.

. to the demands of so called patriots they may be helping the enslavement of the working class by the capitalists.

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 15, 1926.

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AN INTERNATIONAL BANQUET

On Sunday, at the Douglas Park Auditorium, corner Kedzie Avenue and Ogden Avenue, there will take place a banquet in honor of Mr. M. L. Slonim, a literary man and a Socialist, who is staying in Chicago.

Representatives of Russian, Bohemian, Italian, Lithuanian, Jewish and American Socialists are cooperating in organizing this banquet.

The banquet promises to be very interesting.

It will begin at 8 P. M.

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Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), 5/23/24.

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THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND THE WORKMEN.

Editorial by Dr. Pertsov.

The condition of hundreds of thousands of workmen who live under the rule of the workmen's and peasant's government, even as it is described in the Soviet press, is far from being enviable.

Unemployment, strikes, continual unrest - these are the conditions under which the workmen in Russia have to live and to struggle - those very workmen who have been shedding their blood in helping to overthrow the old regime and to prevent its restoration; who have been sacrificing their lives for the sake of a better future for our country.

If the workman does not belong to the communist party or to the "comsomol" ("Communist Alliance of young people"), if he is not one of their "set" - the ruling party is not interested in him at all, he is regarded as a nonentity.

Unemployment is on the increase on all the immense area of the U.S.S.R. From the last data published in the Soviet press one gathers that the number of unemployed in the South of Russia is increasing tremendously.

This increase is felt especially in the region of Odessa, in Kiev and Kharkov.

Towards the end of April, in the province of Odessa there were 66,000 unemployed; of these 37,286 were registered in the city of Odessa. During the last ten days this number had increased by one thousand. The largest percentage of unemployed is to be found among the office workers and the metal workers. Unemployment is growing even in those district centers where it was not noticeable before.

In Kiev on April 1st, there were registered by the Labor Exchange 30,000 unemployed.

In Kharkov the unemployed are just as numerous as in Odessa and Kiev. And when the working masses in Kharkov tried to raise their voice, what was the answer given to them by their own "labor" government.

On the night of May 1st, the G.P.U. (Note: The State Political Administration - Gospolitupravlenie, in other words the secret police, D.S.), in order to prevent demonstrations which were expected on that day, arrested many workmen, unemployed and college students. The official first of May procession was not impressive. Near the depot, in the Karpovsky garden the unemployed held a meeting while the official manifestation was going on; but the militia dispersed the crowd.

Such are the methods used by the new regime. In those districts where the workmen can find some employment they can often work only three or four days during a week, no more.

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As to the conditions of work, you can imagine what they are like when you know that even the scanty wages that are paid to the workmen, (the average wages are 10 golden roubles per month, i.e. \$5.00) the latter often get with a delay of half a year; and that the workman who is not a member of the communist party has to stand all kinds of indignities from the foreman who is a communist.

All this often arouses the anger of the workmen and induces them to strike; but strikes in the nationalized industrial plants are forbidden by a special decree: "you may strike, if you like, but only in the private enterprises of the "nepmen". (Note: i.e. of those capitalists who were given a chance to start again some small industrial or commercial enterprise under the regime of comparative toleration of private industry and commerce, which was introduced by Lenin. The word "nepmen" is derived from "NEP" - an abbreviation of "new economic policy". D.S.)

Just a few days ago serious strikes broke out among the workers of the textile factories of the region of Vyaznikov in the Vladimirskaia province. The strikers demand that the back pay due to them be handed them, that the housing conditions be improved and that relief be given to the unemployed out of the profits of the Vyaznikov Flax Trust.

These demands of the textile workers were rejected.

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In those cases when it was considered to be expedient from the standpoint of the state, that same "firmly established" government did not shrink even before the use of reprisals against the discontented small fry of the communist realm.

The instigators of revolts are put into prison. This is easy as recently there has just been assigned a large fund for the building of new prisons (the number of the old ones was not sufficient); as to the riff-raff - it is partly discharged with such passports as would make it impossible for those who own them to get any kind of employment; the others are allowed to go on with the work after having been soundly rated for their refractory spirit. Who can tell us the number of workmen confined in Russian prisons? Who knows how many workmen are being exiled daily by the G.P.U. to far off Siberia?

We read in the newspapers that towards the end of April there were freed from the Moscow prisons, 139 workmen arrested by the G.P.U., who had pleaded guilty and had professed to repent. And only one day before this occurrence there have been sent with a special train to the provinces of Tobolsk and Arkhangelsk, 470, political exiles, chiefly workmen and members of the intelligentsia from the province of Moscow.

When hungry, unemployed workmen with large families who cannot stand any longer the hardships of their miserable existence, revolt and start some disturbances, what

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answer does the government give to their demands to feed their starving wives and children? The answer is: bullets and the nagaika; (Note: a kind of whip used especially by the cossacks. D.S.). They seem to be imitating in this respect the old, well-tried methods of the regime that was abolished in 1917.

Towards the end of that same month of April in Khartsyzsk (near Kharkov), riots were started by a large number of unemployed who had been suffering from famine for more than a month. The disturbance arose when the hungry workmen began to demand that rations be given out. During the quelling of these riots a detachment of agents of the G.P.U. fired a volley by which three unemployed workmen were killed and 17 were seriously wounded.

In an official bulletin which was posted in the streets of Khartsyzsk the local Executive Committee warns the workmen against any acts having the character of demonstrations and explains that the agents of the G.P.U. who had killed several unemployed workmen, had been forced to use their weapons in self-defense, because the workmen who had organized the demonstration started to shoot at them.

In general it is not difficult to see that the Moscow government which has taken a thoroughly left course goes straight towards achieving its purposes - and these purposes are anything but those of the Russian nation.

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What shall we say about a government which arrests citizens who have formed an organization, the aim of which is to give relief to unemployed men and women who have been abandoned to their fate by that same government?

This is what we read in one of recent communications from Moscow:

"On the night before April 25, there has been arrested here, a workmen's organization giving relief to the unemployed. On April 25, in daytime, there were arrested forty-seven members of another organization which was collecting money among the workmen of the Moscow factories and works. All the arrested members of these organizations were accused of instigating the unemployed against the soviet authorities and of making preparations for a demonstration on the first of May. In connection with these arrests other arrests and perquisitions were also made in the dormitories of colleges on April 25 and 26.

In the whole history of the world we do not come across a case when a "firmly established" government (how everybody likes to apply this term to the Soviet government!) has existed for centuries seated on bayonets. The Romanovs ruled Russia for 300 years, but were deposed all the same, because they also were sitting on bayonets. The Russian people of the present time has been advancing by gigantic strides from the condition in which it was in the 17th and 18th centuries.

We believe that its best part, the proletariat in general and the part of the intelli-

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gentsia belonging to it (about the position of the latter "over there" we intend to say a word one of these days) will ultimately achieve liberation from the bondage to which they have been subjected by phantasts and experimentors who have lost all sense of reality and moderation.

Signs of the fact that such a liberation is not far removed, are to be found in the Soviet press itself almost daily.

The population of Russia expresses everywhere- though in an underhand manner - its distrust of the persons who stand at the head of the nation and do their, let us repeat it, mostly anti-social work.

This distrust is voiced not only in whisper, but lately on some occasions also, openly.

Thus some three weeks ago there has been closed in Moscow the all-Soviet union Convention of miners. At its closing session this Convention expressed its lack of confidence in the members of the Central Committee of the miners belonging to the Communist party.

An expression of lack of trust usually means that the government which is heading a nation has to resign. But, of course, the present ministers who govern Russia treat these "counter-revolutionary" workmen in their own way. But if this cry of "We don't

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trust you", would resound all over Russia (and you cannot put the whole of Russia into prison) the bolsheviki will be forced willy-nilly to depart and to make room for these elements of the country which the people would really like to hold the power.

This, of course, does not exclude the possibility of honest bolsheviki to participating in the future democratic government of Russia.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 8, 1924.

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AMONG THE LEAVITT ST. PEOPLE

The leaders and members of the Synod church on Leavitt St. feel very sad. In all the Russian colony intensive work is going on in building schools, founding libraries, arranging lectures, plays and other useful evening entertainments. Gradually the colony is getting organized, is learning, and has long ago ceased to think about the restoration of the old regime. But the people of Leavitt Street and their leaders are still thinking about the re-establishment of the throne. "They read the Shanghai paper with the picture of Nicolai Nicolayevich, and rejoice at the thought that he might become a tsar." So writes to us about them the worker Serghey Bakalets.

These poor people of Leavitt Street!

A. Zemetchensky.

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Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), May 4, 1923.

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A DULL HOLIDAY

The First of May has passed. The day went with much less animation or exaltation than heretofore. In the past the first of May used to be a veritable workers' holiday, a day of great manifestations. This time the first of May passed without exaltation; yet not without victims. There were some killed in France and in Italy.

Apparently the bloodshed was due not to stormy events of the celebrations, but rather to the prevailing gruesome reaction in those countries, where the police are just itching to start trouble under any pretext.

In the more industrial countries, such as Germany, England, and the United States the day went off very quietly.

In London, if one is to believe the newspapers, only 4,000 participated in the celebrations.

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This seems altogether too strange inasmuch as the unemployed alone in England are about a million, and there are about eight million working-men in England.

One is glad, of course, that there were no clashes nor any victims in Germany, England, or the United States, but it is rather sad that the first of May should have been so dull.

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Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), May 1, 1923.

INVINCIBLE POWER

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Today the workers of the world will celebrate the day of toil and sunshine, the first of May.

This time the celebration will be more joyous than heretofore. Until now the workers of the world have seen before them the victims of the unparalleled, cruel war. Everywhere were still the dreadful traces of it; the destructions from that war still loomed before the eyes of the working class.

With the war ended, peace did not come to the toilers; instead came years of new and desperate struggles in the form of revolutions and debacles in Europe, strife for a better deal to labor.

This was followed by a worldwide reactionary period. The black forces were rampant: imperialists, militarists, political and religious fanatics, and the high priests of the yellow devil. All their efforts were

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directed towards robbing the world of peace and the workingmen and the peasants of their conquests during and after the war.

Looking back at this desperate strife one must admit that the workers of the world and those who are to any extent liberal-minded have proved themselves at the height of their calling.

The struggle was severe, but the workers held out.

Temporarily divided through war and its aftermath, they became cemented again the process of this struggle. In this process the solidarity of the workers of the world became newly invigorated. The workers in one country are now supporting the workers in other countries. In the interior of every country the workers stand united.

And this solidarity, this union, works miracles.

Gradually are falling off the chains of reaction. Workers and peasants everywhere compel better labor conditions and greater political freedom.

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Trade unions are gaining in strength; likewise with the peasants. In some countries labor representatives are beginning to wield great influence. The thrones of monarchs are crashing, the rule of dictators is waning.

The rattle of the workers' and peasants' enemies is still heard, of course, reaction is still afoot, yet their might is decidedly at an ebb. They are obliged to surrender as the fighting legions of toilers keep battering ahead for a better deal, for a brighter and happier life!

The parade of the workers, as they are reviewing their forces, will be more encouraging this year than heretofore.

However bitter the fight, much has been gained during these years by the workers and peasants of the world. Their power is proving to be invincible.

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Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Jan. 29, 1923.

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This article by V. Lievich has the objective to lay open to the rank- and-file reader the travesty of legal justice.

The writer starts by a dignified presentation of his argument in a mood detached, transcendent, and with historic perspective.

"From the day that man began to rule man - when man began to live by the labor of his fellow man, from that time dates the effort of such enslavers to justify, ratify, and legalize these acts, now by the grace of God, now by brutal force of ruling individuals, or a ruling class, taking the one of the arguments which suits best their ambitions and the level of culture which the masses attain. If the social order be that of a feudal lord, a king or his favorite child, the nobility, then these give tribunals to the people to suit their own taste."

The writer then makes general reference to the history of the development

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of the labor movement, which, he says, abounds with examples of class, i. e., biased tribunals, "hundreds of thousands of them: the Paris Revolution, the courts of the German bourgeoisie, of the Rumanian Boyars, or the Yugoslav princelings."

Eastern Galicia, which is ruled by the Polish gentry, has many of this type of tribunal; at this very moment those lords of land and of finance are trying thirty-nine Socialists, who are leaders of a liberation movement. They are charged with a plot against the government, when in reality they only attempted to explain to the workingmen the bluff of the gentry's democracy and the principles of the class struggle.

Whenever this class tribunal is embarrassed by its own constitution, which it felt obliged to sprinkle with such democratic spices as the freedom of opinion in order to blind the working class with the dust from such spices, then this tribunal has no scruples to dig out codes from the monarchistic cemetery in Austria and make them serve its purposes.

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These tribunals shut their eyes to the open efforts of the bourgeoisie to incite riots through Fascists and seize power, for they are the servile messenger boys of the bourgeoisie, but when the proletarian courts of Moscow tried the agents of the international bourgeoisie, the entire press screamed to heaven, but is mute now when the thirty-nine are on trial in Poland.

This, in the writer's opinion, is conclusive proof that the courts are merely another weapon in the hands of those who are in power, and, as the bourgeoisie happens to be in power now in Poland, it uses the courts for its sinister plunder of the workingmen.

V. Lievich.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway.

A LECTURE

Saturday, September 15, a lecture will be given under the sponsorship of the Russian members of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The subject, "Under What Conditions Could Socialism be Realized." The lecturer is Comrade Dmitri Stranden, who recently arrived from Soviet Russia.

The lecture will be held at the South Side Children's School's large hall, 1231 S. Morgan St. Beginning exactly at 7:30 P. M. Admission free. Come in masses.

The Committee.

Editor's note: The year was 1923.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol.II. Owned by Dr.H.R.Krasnow, 4601 N.Broadway, Chicago.

Play given for Benefit of Russian Section of the I.W.W.

On December 23, 1922 the Russian Section of the I.W.W. gave the play "Seizure of the Secret Press" (Arest Tainoi Tipografii). This was followed by other entertainment. A.I.Pokatilov managed the play.

This performance was given at Emmet Memorial Hall, Ogden and Taylor.

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Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Nov. 22, 1922.

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THE OLD STORY

Revolutions are sometimes unavoidable, but every revolution is a great misfortune. It invariably brings some degree of ruin to the country. That which may have been given to the people voluntarily is taken by force, accompanied by brutality and violence, and always those least guilty suffer most, while those who are the most responsible for the flare-up will manage to make a safe and timely escape.

The instigators will run and will carry away with them valuables, whereas the victims paying for the subversive act are those who hardly know what it is all about.

Much blood was spilled in unnecessary battles in the recent White guard outbreak. Hundreds, possibly thousands, were killed, wounded and maimed for life. Those were the White soldiers who were none but simple-hearted village chaps, who blundered into the White army from silliness. Those at the top are without a scratch and are abroad now. There he sits and giggles at the nation's wrath.

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The smaller fry made its way to Harbin. For these the Chinese are already cleaning up and getting ready barracks, while the foreign White Hundred will feed them. The birds of greater feather, the generals and ministers headed by Dietrichs, generalissimo of the White Guard, also the brothers Merculov, all these left Vladivostok on very comfortable stolen boats, carrying away huge sums of money with them. Why not travel a bit around the world? They will come back and will be on hand as soon as a new scheme is cooked up.

The same is true of all the White subversivists.

Denikin is living well, so is Wrangel, Yudenich, too. Semenov is living like a prince.

Unscathed are all of the White ministers. The same is true of the many other counter-revolutionists.

In 1918, when the reins of government went over to the Soviets from the provisional government, then, too, people were killed or wounded.

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Kerensky, by the way, was defended by a woman's battalion. A perfectly innocent bunch of hens armed with guns, which they could not handle, for some reason was pushing for a fight with the Red army. Cadets and junkers, kids of 15 and 18 years who knew nothing about life, empty-headed from sheer stupidity, were fighting that battalion.

But Mr. Kerensky himself, for whom the fight was on, arrived abroad safely and even leisurely, with pockets filled with foreign money. He did not see the necessity of waiting for the final outcome of this combat. Instead, he made himself comfortable abroad.

During the great Russian revolution many perished, yet, of those who deserved it very few were punished.

Several people of the royal family perished, among them a child of 12 and about ten conspicuous officials, generals, rich landowners.

The majority of those who were guilty of Russia's decay, and who were

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"tormenting the Russian nation, remained unharmed. They are abroad, waiting. The majority of them has money also.

It is the petty officers and the petty, colorless human catch, who hardly knowing how, fell into the White army and bore the brunt of the suffering. The White guard of kids, the empty hot-heads, but more than anyone else, the workers and peasants who suffer from revolutions. They are the ones who starve and freeze.

Indeed, revolutions are hard.

N. Maletov.

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FASCISM

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It started in Italy. Bloody clashes, beastly face-slapping, window-smashing, conflagrations, robberies and other hideous acts, blazoned its advent. This raging upheaval kept up, to the consternation of the shuddering Italian people, and to the exasperation of people in other countries with any degree of culture.

It would seem that in our times a movement of this type could have no future.

Yet it only seems so.

The capitalists and reactionaries of Italy contributed enormous fortunes to the victorious criminal fascist activities. They provided quarters, armament, gave weapons and money. Their papers were filled with praise and glory for the national "heroes." The Italian government practically did not resist their fiendish attacks on workingmen, practically did not oppose those gangs and their leaders, and the Fascists became an

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invincible force, so invincible that when they marched on Rome the government willingly transferred to them the right of ruling the land. The king of Italy, a weakling void of personality, silently reconciled himself to this, and now Italy is run by the Fascists; by mad reactionaries, by those who hate the working class, hate freedom of expression, freedom of thought, or of sensible, useful reform.

Power will always attract us. The majority of people will bow before power of any type. As soon as the Fascists of Italy usurped power in that country, their success at once attracted the attention of capitalists, reactionaries, monarchists and all other types of obscurantists in other countries.

Back to life came the dark forces of Germany, Hungary, Rumania, and Jugoslavia, whose foundation had slipped from under them only a little while ago. The cast-off chieftains in these lands, the consorts of Wilhelm, Hindenburg, Carlo, Horthy, Alexander, King of Serbia, and the

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bloody king of Rumania, began to stir again. All the dark forces from everywhere began to live again. They saw new roads for the strengthening of their waning power, for their getting back to autocratic rule over exhausted, oppressed peoples, and these henchmen started to organize fascist gangs of their own. Fascists began to appear also in Saxony, Bavaria, Hungary, Rumania, Jugoslavia, and even in Poland, too. It is said that they are beginning to appear also in Mexico.

Their slogan is the same everywhere: It is to combat workingmen's organizations; to strengthen militarism and extreme nationalism; to increase the territory of their country at the expense of other countries; to retain to the utmost the order of despotism and of tyranny. They are for the enslavement of peasants and factory workers by landowners and employers, and they stand also for all the autocratic laws of an iron despotism and oppression.

Fascism is the invention of capitalists as a last weapon against the

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workingmen of the world, who, of late, have been fighting desperately for the amelioration of their lot. Fascism is the last attempt of capitalists, aristocrats, reactionaries, and all the other black leaders of the world, to return their countries to the old order of capitalistic, militaristic, and reactionary autocracy. Fascism is striving toward the complete mastery over peasants and workers.

Fascism came to destroy all that which the workingmen and the peasants have gained for themselves in the last years. Fascism came close on the trail of the workers' struggle, the world over, through many years, for a better future. After victorious revolutions, after the whole world had been gripped by strikes, after tempestuous protests against war, and after a prolonged struggle for a better deal for the masses, came fascism. It came at a time when the masses, exhausted from a protracted struggle, were temporarily apathetic. It came at a time of momentary stupor, and, supported by cannon, swords, guns, and capital. Whereas the working class has been temporarily overcome, fascism was victorious. Its beastly force is the cause of its victory.

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Yet all those who have eyes to see and ears to hear must not fall before this pitiable, temporarily victorious movement. It is the artificial breed of reaction. It is a wind-driven cloud, which appears on the eve of light. If only you will recall that movements of this type have always appeared, everywhere, on the eve of liberation. So it was in the far past, and so it was in the recent past.

The black hundred in Russia had raged with exceptional vindictiveness on the eve of the 1915 manifesto, and again on the eve of the 1917 revolution. The reaction in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and other countries was raging with greater ferocity than ever just before the militarists and other black hundreds in those countries were blipped on the head.

Let the Italian fascists go on with their fury. The more furious (they are) the sooner they will be kicked off their temporary thrones.

The same fate is awaiting the fascists of other countries. Just let

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the workingmen and peasants catch their breath and the fascists will quickly disappear, and fascism will evaporate.

Alexander Zametchensky.

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Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Aug. 26, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MONARCHIST ORGANIZATIONS

Here and there, in the Russian colony of America, monarchistic organizations are appearing. In New York they are already active quite openly. They are even publishing their own paper, the Just Cause. True, it is so far only a weekly paper, and a very meager one at that.

In Gary, Ind., a monarchistic cell is already in existence, with Parfenoff at the head of it. Nor are they asleep in Chicago; also here they already have a delegation from that union and, this accomplished, they will undoubtedly proceed with their work in due order.

What should one say to all this? Attack? Criticize? What for? So much has already been said and written about it that one is bored to tears to add anything. Nor is it worth one's while to prove its futility. One is fed up saying this.

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Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Aug. 26, 1922. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Yet it is necessary to say the following: Would it not be better if we - all of us - come down to earth from the clouds and begin to walk over the earth?

Is it not true that it takes money and people for the planning of monarchistic or other alliances here in America, and would it not be better to apply these means to something much more sensible and necessary?

Would it not be better to start a Russian school in Gary, where our boys and girls would learn to read and write Russian, rather than to foster a monarchistic cell there?

The expense would be the same, but the benefits incomparably greater. Furthermore, to start a non-partisan school, so that instead of stuffing their heads with all sorts of incomprehensible bunk, the people would be taught to read and write.

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Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Aug. 26, 1922. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

And would it not be better, as comrade Bakalets suggested, to start a cooperative restaurant where we would get wholesome food without ruining our stomachs, without poisoning ourselves with tainted foods in lunch rooms? This, instead of spending money for the feeding of monarchistic emissaries.

Let us get closer to life, and further away from high-brow stuff.

We have neither the means nor the time for sponsoring costly tempests in a cup of water, which are devoid of beauty or joy.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Yakov Starik, A History of the Industrial Workers of the World, Chicago:

Executive Committee, Russian Section, I. W. W., 1921, p. 197.

"The wave of immigration to Russia is decreasing the number of the Russian Industrialists, but those remaining are continuing to work, and we are convinced that the work of Russian Industrial Workers of the World, for a complete emancipation of the workers from the slave system and the establishment of an industrial democracy, will only cease when not a single Russian Industrialist is left in America."

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway

CONCERT OF DEFENSE COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY

The Communist Party gave a concert on May 9, 1920, at Northwest Hall,
240 S. North Avenue.

Alexander N. Kaminsky, violinist, formerly of the Petrograd Opera, was
the artist.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), July 9, 1919.

WORKINGMEN AND PEASANTS

This is a frantic appeal to join the Workmen and Peasants Free Russia Cooperative as a means of supporting the newspaper of that name, Svobodnaya Rossiya. This daily, it is pointed out, is of utmost importance as a support to the revolution in Russia. Soviet Russia is living through great, trying days. We should be happy to have such daily paper as Svobodnaya Rossiya. Its future depends on you, readers! Capitalists and Kolchakists wish to drown in a spoon of water any medium of the people, which stands up for the Soviets Without this paper who will interpret correctly the people's cause for liberty? Who will raise his voice in protest against all sorts of vile insults to the poor Russian workmen and peasants? Remember that each one, by doing his bit, has his say in all the affairs of the cooperative. The word cooperative means just this: the people's enterprise, and the

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Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), July 9, 1919.

people shall conduct it as they like ... He who is against the Soviets and is for capital, landowners, bishops, generals and tsarist officials should stay out, his money is not desired here; let him take it to the slave drivers of yore. We need the support of those toiling poor who wish to preserve the conquest of the rights of the people.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

Saturday, March 8, 1919, at the West Side Auditorium (corner Taylor Street and Racine Avenue), there will be a large massmeeting in honor of Karl Liebknecht and Rose Luxemburg, who were killed by the executioners of the labor class, and also a protest against mass deportation of foreign workers from the United States.

This meeting is called by the Russian sections of the American Federation of the Socialist Party of Chicago: Russian, Lithuanian, Finnish and Ukrainian.

Speakers in all languages. It begins at 8 P. M. sharp. Admission free.

Comrades, come in masses and invite your friends!

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

GERMAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS DURING THE WAR AND REVOLUTION

A very interesting lecture on this gruesome subject will be given by a person who has recently returned from Norway, A. E. Galitzky, a famous Russian professor of the department of psychology at the University of Munchen, Germany.

As a member of the Social-Democratic Party, he has studied the Socialist movement thoroughly.

A. E. Galitzky is known not only as an interesting lecturer, but also as a first-class orator.

Come Friday, January 3, 1919, to the West Side Auditorium (Annex), corner Taylor Street and Racine Avenue. This lecture is organized by the Social-Democratic Club. It begins at 8 P. M. sharp. Admission 20 cents.

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RUSSIAN

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4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ATTENTION OF RUSSIANS OF CHICAGO

Sunday, April 20th, at Odd Fellows Hall, 2517-19 Fullerton Avenue, near Campbell Avenue, a lecture is arranged by the City Committee of the Russian Socialist Party on the subject: "Events of 1871 and 1917."

The lecturer is Comrade C. Kopnagel. Beginning at 2 P. M. Admission is 10 cents.

Comrades, come in masses!

Fraternally,

Committee.

Ed. note: The year is 1919.

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RUSSIAN

Scrapbook, Vol. 1. of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sunday, December 22nd, 1918, at the Lithuanian Socialist Club, 1882 Wabansia Avenue, corner Girard St., a lecture is being arranged by the First Section of the Russian Socialist Party on the topic, " A Socialist or a Bourgeois Republic?"

The lecture begins exactly at 6P.M. Admission free. Come and invite your friends. The lecture will take place at the Library of the 1st, Russian section of the Socialist Party, 1149 North Campbell Avenue, near Division Street. Come on time.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275 RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway.

Sunday, Dec. 22, 1918, the second section of the Russian Socialist Party, in its permanent quarters at 1145 Blue Island Avenue, near 12th Street, is arranging a lecture on the subject of "The Worker Before the Revolution and After." The lecturer is Comrade Dr. Kopnagel. Beginning at 7 P. M. Admission 10 cents.

Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 8 P. M., at the same location, a comradeship party is arranged. Admission is free. Come and invite your friends.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Russian section "Karl Marx" of the Socialist Party is beginning its activity by arranging a series of lectures in December.

The first, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1918, on the subject "Old and New"; the lecturer is Comrade Dr. Kopnagel, Comrade Mrs. Tovbinson, who brings greetings from Russia, from where she has just returned.

The second, Sunday, Dec. 15, 1918, on the subject, "Contemporary Events"; the lecturer is Comrade A. Stoklitzky, from New York.

The third, Sunday, Dec. 22, 1918, on the subject, "The Role of the Bourgeoisie in History of the Revolution." The lecturer is Comrade Mavkin.

The fourth, Sunday, Dec. 29, 1918, on the subject, "Free Novgorod, the

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Great and Contemporary Parliamentarism." The lecturer is Comrade M. Ruchlis.

All lectures will be conducted in the lecture hall of the section, 2642 Le Moyne Avenue, corner Talman Avenue, near North Avenue, on the Northwest Side. Beginning at 3 P. M. Admission free. The entire colony is invited.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbook, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 North Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918, two lectures are arranged on the subject of "How the Russian Workers and Poor Peasants have Obtained Freedom."

The first lecture is arranged by the Russian section of the Socialist Party of Melrose Park in the hall of Frank and James, corner 23rd Avenue and Lake Street. Beginning at 7 P. M.

The second lecture is arranged by the second section of the Russian Socialist Party of Chicago, at Hull House, Smith Hall, corner Halsted and Polk streets.

Beginning at 7 P. M. Admission to both lectures is free. The lecturer is comrade A. Stoklitzky. Come and invite your friends.

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Scrapbook, Vol. I, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

K. M. Oberuchev, famous Socialist-Revolutionist and General of the Russian revolutionary army, will give a lecture, "The International Situation and Recent Events in Russia."

The lecture will take place on Saturday, November 30th, 1918, in the dining room of the Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted Sts. (In line with the reading room, on the first floor.)

This lecture is arranged by the Russian Social-Democratic Club. Beginning at 8 P.M. Admission 10 cents.

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Krasnow Scrapbook, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 North Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PROLETARIAT OF THE WORLD, UNITE!! LONG LIVE THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION!!

GREAT PROLETARIAN HOLIDAY IN HONOR OF THE GERMAN REVOLUTION AND THE

RUSSIAN SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Arranged by the National Central Committee of the American Socialist Party. Will take place Sunday, Nov. 17, 1918, at 2:30 P. M. in the Chicago Coliseum, Wabash Avenue and 15th Street.

The speakers are: Seymour Stedman, Alexander Stoklitzky, Erwin John Toker, Victor L. Berger, C. A. Lopnagel, A. Dreifus, John Lewish Engdall, Adolph Heimer, and others.

Come in masses. Admission is 10 cents.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Novaya Russkaya Zhizn (New Russian Life), Vol. I, No. 2, Oct., 1918, p. 7.

ARTICLE ON GERMAN AID TO THE BOLSHEVIKS

The editor says that the American Government has just published a series of documents showing that the Bolshevik leaders were in secret agreement with the German General Staff to promote a peace with Germany. The Bolshevik leaders were reported to have received \$55,000,000.

The Bolshevik government is silent about this, but Bolsheviks in America rush to their defense, crying forgery. It is very queer that Lenin is silent, why is this so. It is too bad that the Russian people can't find out about this. Let those who cry forgery be careful. Let any honest Bolshevik, who considers it his duty to explain this affair to the world, send these documents to the freest of governments - the United States.

Orlovsky, D. L., "Imprisonment of Debs," Novaya
Russkaya Zhizn, Vol. I, No. 2, Oct. 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Summary)

The author recalls that recently the federal court in Cleveland sentenced Debs to ten years in prison. Debs has a spirit of crystal clearness, believes what he practices and practices what he believes.

"Characteristically, Debs did not deny his 'crime,' expressing his readiness to bear the cross for his principles, his connections." He looms as a greater man than ever before. Whether one agrees with him or not, he must be respected. What a fine world this would be if all were Debses or followed Debs.

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Anonymous - "Prize Contest of New Russian Life," Novaya
Russkaya Zhizn (Monthly), Vol. I, No. 2, Oct. 1918.

(Summary)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The magazine announced a contest on subject, "Why Should the Bolshevik Government be Recognized?"

The prize was \$25.00. Articles were to be not more than 800 words. The contest closed December 15. Only subscribers could take part.

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RUSSIAN

Novaya Russkaya Zhizn (New Russian Life), Vol. I, No. 1, Sept., 1918, p. 4.

THE BOLSHEVIST GOVERNMENT

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

By D. L. Orlovsky

The author recognizes that there is much discussion in the press about recognition of the Bolsheviks. In his opinion, if the Bolsheviks can prove that their government is an expression of popular will, it should be recognized. Otherwise it should not. The Bolsheviks suppress everything that resembles true democracy; they dissolved the constituent assembly because it would not recognize them as the government. As long as they cling to their fanatical beliefs they are a menace to democracy. Its leaders play on the ignorance of the masses. The Bolsheviks are Rasputins intoxicated by power. Being a Socialist, the author shares their economic views, but repudiates their tactics. The author bases his conclusions (so he says) on facts in his possession, and would be glad to be convinced to the contrary. Only then could he work with the Bolsheviks.

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Novaya Russkaya Zhizn (New Russian Life), Vol. I, No. 1, Sept. 1918, p. 4

WHY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Written for New Russian Life by I. K. Okuntsov, editor of Russkii Golos)

The commissars are now the actual government of Russia; the Soviets, the organs of government. As soon as tsarism was overthrown they re-appeared supporting the needs of the masses. Power came into the hands of the workers and peasants. The Soviets were more democratic than the government of Lvov and Kerensky. The more the Provisional government went to the right, the more the Soviets went leftward. The Soviets destroyed Kornilov and the Provisional government.

The Soviets won not because of Lenin and Trotsky, but because they freed and awakened Russia. If there were no Soviets the government of Russia would be despotism. The Soviets come from the people. The Bolsheviks would be nothing without the Soviets. They are an expression of the

Novaya Russkaya Zhizn, Vol. I, No. 1, Sept. 1918, p. 4. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

popular will and are the most democratic form of government on earth.
The Soviets do not depend on the Bolsheviks.

No political party has today any strength. Many revolutionists throughout the world fear revolution itself. But the revolution saved Russia.

Through these organs the Russian people itself shapes its life.

You, the reader, are for whom - the revolution or ?

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RUSSIAN

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Aug. 12, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE BLACK HUNDRED LIFT THEIR HEADS

A few months ago a person active in Russian politics warned the population against too great jumps to the left. "If you strike the pendulum with great force to the left, it strikes out with as much force to the right," he cautioned. Sad as this may be it must be conceded that the warnings of this political veteran proved true, with respect to certain Russian sections in Russia proper, and abroad as well.

In the wake of the overthrow of the Russian autocracy came a fierce swinging of the political pendulum to the left in a certain part of the Russian population who, not content with a provisional coalition government, raised very high demands. Only the pendulum frequently, and with equal impetus, swung back to the right. Many disappointed bolshevik adepts began to strike out to the right. As a corollary of this, came pogroms, rows, and monarchistic propaganda in this city or in that, from the day of the bolshevik reign in the country.

At this time, with the bolshevik rule growing weaker continuously, many of the recent extreme leftists begin to be transformed into extreme rightists.

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Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), Aug. 12, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Instead of at last finding the right path, so as not to keep throwing about, now to the right, now to the left, many of the bolsheviks begin to pass over to monarchism.

Observing this phenomenon among the masses, the black ravens of Russia, and the jackals begin to lift their heads. In one city and another people begin to talk about the re-establishing of monarchism. In Kiev, for example, the black gang is convening under the leadership of Radzianko, and this gang openly speaks of its ambition of re-establishing monarchism. Prior to the execution of Nikolai, some kind of a black gang intended to get him out by stealing him, hoped to seat him on the throne again. A small part of the Russian population began to talk about re-establishing monarchism.

This black hundred monarchistic wave projected itself also to us here. Here, too, all sorts of jackals and black ravens are lifting their heads. Under one pretext or another, they are beginning to agitate the colony, exciting it to discontent, not alone with extreme ideas as to what would be the proper thing to do, but fostering discontent also with everything that is good and sensible. They wander about, these jackals, and by word of mouth, and through

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Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), Aug. 12, 1918.

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the press, denounce and decry the entire Russian revolution. One could understand if they did it only with respect to the ruling bolsheviks. But no, they attack everything that the nation has gained, and they attack the best representatives of the masses. They attack everything that is new. Many of them praise the beauty of monarchy.

The newspaper Svyet (Light) published in America, featured a large portrait of Nikolai Romanov on its pages, hailed him as a martyr for Slavism, spoke with profound grief of his death, and altogether, the nostalgia for a monarchy was very evident, yet notwithstanding this, a craftily concocted article appeared elsewhere in the paper on equality. The newspaper Novaya Rossiya (New Russia) has been busily engaged, preaching nationality hatreds for the past several months, and it is clear that it, too, is nostalgic about the same thing as the newspaper Svyet is.

It is a common occurrence to hear a veiled speech or read a shady article by masked black hundreds, whose words are sweetly flowing. Once more

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Svobodnaya Rossiya, (Free Russia), Aug. 12, 1918.

the time has come when class conscious workers and peasants must be on the alert. It is dangerous, and the jackals must be given a serious set back. Russian democracy in Russia and abroad, now more than ever, must choose for itself a line cleared alike of extreme left and extreme right thrills. For one extremism inescapably induces another. The black ravens of our native land realize this, and they begin proudly to lift their heads. Class-conscious workers and peasants must combat these with like energy against anarchism as much as against monarchism, or the preaching of nationality hatreds. Only then will the conquests of the revolution remain with us. Only thus will the masses consolidate their rights for land and liberty.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

PICNIC OF RUSSIAN SECTION I. W. W.

This picnic was held on June 9, 1918, at Kolze's Electric Park. There were speakers in different languages.

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RUSSIAN

Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), Vol. V, No. 22, June 1, 1918. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

OUR DUTY TO AMERICA

I do not pretend to retract my Socialistic beliefs. I write what I think and think what I write. The American government is not frightful to me because I like it for its democracy, regardless of the fact that my democratism is radical.

The American nation and its government are organized in such a way that it would make no difference which party may turn out in the majority. Since the law is the will of the nation - it being enacted by representatives of the people - that will of the nation is considered, and the whole nation, without contradiction, submits to it.

Although I may differ regarding the ruling of this country, yet with all my faith I sustain it. If there is anything that does not agree

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), Vol. V, No. 22, June 1, 1918.

with me, there comes an election in which I have the right to vote for whoever and whatever I choose as best.

American laborers are grumbling over the unrighteous attitude toward them by one or another party. This is absolutely correct. But how should this unrighteousness be corrected? The only way out is to bring the matter up before the people for improvement of such laws as do not satisfy their needs. In this country the will of the people is everything. Let us assume that the nation after having made a mistake does not always make laws for its correction. This is equivalent to the child who tries to walk without another's help - it must fall down several times. As the child, in due time, begins to walk without falling down, so the great country gradually will improve its social and industrial life.

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Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), Vol. V, No. 22, June 1, 1918.

All the defects and grumblings gradually make room for improvements. There is no value in a man's life if it does not leave any traces of his work for the improvement of humanity. We may say that everything progresses by way of evolution whenever the way is open and free, but when such a way is thorny and there is lack of democracy, there, of course, revolution is due.

Revolution in the autocracy and evolution in the democracy.

We shall support democratic America in all actions in the name of democracy of all the world.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

On Sunday, May 26, 1918, at the West Side Auditorium (the large hall), corner Taylor and Racine, Comrade C. Nuortev, Ambassador of the Finnish National Republic, will lecture on "Bolsheviks, War and the Revolution." This lecture is arranged by the Russian sections of the Socialist Party of the city of Chicago. It begins at 2:15 P. M. (Doors will be open at 1:30 P. M.) Admission twenty-five cents.

Do not forget the picnic of the Socialist Press, on Sunday, June 15, in Riverview Park. Buy your tickets from members of the Russian sections of the Socialist Party. Comrade C. Nuortev will speak at the picnic. Part of the proceeds of this picnic will be for the benefit of Novyi Mir. The picnic of the Russian sections of the Socialist Party will take place Sunday, June 30, at the National Grove, Riverside, Ill.

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RUSSIAN

Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), Vol. V, No. 20, May 18, 1918. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

CAMPAIGN IN SIBERIA

We often read that in Eastern Siberia a young Russian, General Semenov, is leading a campaign against the Bolsheviks. We feel it is necessary for us to explain the essential aim of this anti-Bolshevist campaign. But how shall we explain it? Someone affirms that Semenov's aim is to assist in the restoration of monarchy in Russia; others say that he is a revolutionist; that he is a partisan of the organized colleagues. Still others assert that he is an adventurer, that he adheres to the established government, etc. All this does not explain anything definitely and so, to our regret, we cannot refer to his campaign either positively or negatively. We shall only limit ourselves to the following: If General Semenov is fighting for the sovereignty of the people, that is, if he and his army are in

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Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), Vol. V, No. 20, May 18, 1918.

opposition to tsarism and Bolshevism, we from the depth of our souls wish him victory and are ready to help with whatever we can and whenever the help is needed. But if he is one wishing to see any little king on the throne for his own benefit, we can say only this: The war is not for life, but to death.

The readers will be pleased to help us get the right idea of his person.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), Vol. 5, No. 19, May 11, 1918.

THE SIGNS OF GOOD SENSE

The recent telegrams begin to bring us more consoling news from Russia. We are informed that the Bolsheviki see the uselessness of their foolish tactics. They have come to the conclusion that the only way of saving the revolution is to make an alliance with the other socialist parties, which would also save everything that depends on the salvation of the revolution.

Until the socialist parties unite for common interests, the freedom won by the revolution is in danger.

I am not a prophet. I do not believe in prophecy, but seeing everything that takes place, I referred myself to this question about two months ago in one of the articles entitled, "The Elementary Needs of Russia."

As the article was written in the Russkaya Zhizn at the time when this

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Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), Vol. 5, No. 19, May 11, 1918.

paper was published in Detroit, and the subscribers of this paper in Chicago, were not as many as there are now. I am inclined to think that it would not be out of order if I would state some of the principal points from that article.

The people and the organized groups, being penetrated by the feeling of sympathy toward ruined Russia, come from here and from everywhere to help the victims of chaos and storm in Russia. Each of them, in his own way, is ready to render aid; someone would donate a pair of shoes, someone else some money; others would like to help with locomotives and freight cars; still others with protests or by enlisting in the armies of the Bolsheviki and anti-Bolsheviki. All are directed by the feeling of obligation toward the fatherland and the revolution, and all are impelled to help the great cause of liberation, and if we can judge this or that person, this or that political course, I would call it a mistake in tactics.

The greatest need of Russia is the preservation of the freedom that

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Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), Vol. 5, No. 19, May 11, 1918.

has been won. This is possible only when all the revolutionary people of all political factions achieve unity. In other words, the revolutionary socialist parties should inevitably unite. It is time to know that the difference between the Bolsheviki and the Mensheviki is only in tactics, that is, in the way of attaining righteousness on earth; the mighty ones of this world were not allowed any more to scoff at the right of the poor working people. The right of a just distribution of the land, and the right of claiming the fruits of one's labor were obtained by the toilers.

Similar opinions exist in both the right and the left wings of the revolutionary socialist parties. Both are struggling for the happiness of the people and for righteousness. Both from their point of view are right. Both parties need dynamic power and common sense, for the simple reason that in this union is to be found only salvation of the revolution. The influential initiation of the Socialist leaders is

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Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), Vol. 5, No. 19, May 11, 1918.

needed in this recovery. It is but time to put away the savage destruction of one revolutionist by another, of one socialist party by another.

The thoughtful elements inevitably will come to such a conclusion. I shall not prophecy, but I will say that the sole deliverance from this terrible disagreement in party affairs is the powerful national revolutionary and socialist organization.

The United Socialists.

Russkaya Zhizn, (Russian Life), May 11, 1918. Vol. 5 - No. 19.

THE MARTYRS OF LIBERTY.

Why do the non-socialist ministers suffer in prisons? Did they cause the terrible fight in the streets of Petrograd and Moscow, and have they turned the country into civil war? Did they ban all the socialist and non-socialist newspapers? Did they constitute the self-judging courts? Did they rob the banks? Did they change the law of the freedom of speech, of meetings, and of the person?

An old and experienced revolutionist, Mr. Burtzeff, and the non-socialist ministers fell into strong hands and been thrown into dungeons. Why did they go there? Because Lenin, Zinovieff, and Trotzky, are afraid of Burtzeff as a revealer, and the ministers are to be held in Petropavlosk, just because they are not socialists. The socialist ministers, they have liberated. Why did they liberate ministers of socialist ideas? Just because they cannot find them guilty in any way; as the case is with the government members. If there was even a little bit of suspicion they would proclaim them as traitors to socialism and would punish them more severely than any others. And as these are being released of all guilt, it is clear that with the oppressors, there is no basic grounds for the arrest of the entire personnel of the present government.

They let out the socialists in order to avoid questions from the Socialist parties, but they hold the non-socialists in order to inflame the garrison and the workers

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WPA (ILL.) PROL 30275

Russkaya Zhizn, (Russian Life), May 11, 1918. Vol. 5 - No. 19.

against the bourgeoisie.

It is necessary for all the socialist parties to set-up a protest against these disgusting hottentot morals. The friends of Tseretely, Skobeleff, and Czernoff, being long-time socialists in the present government and bearing all the responsibility for the more daring steps, necessarily will raise their voice in behalf of the imprisoned ones. They are the leaders of the parties and therefore they should not be kept away from unrighteous deeds.

And the comrades, Prokopovich, Malantovich, Masloff, Hvozdeff, Nickityn, and others that have been released, leaving their friends of the cabinet in prisons, will likewise do the same.

What a shame it is, when the democracy in cowardly fashion makes a peace with great disgrace, done in its name, when it tolerates the persecution of the people for this, only that they are not socialists.

It is necessary for our Russian-American adherents of the bolshevik regime to know this.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russkaya Zhizn, (Russian Life), May 11, 1918. Vol. 5- No. 19.

THE TWO FACED PARTY.

The more the bolsheviki in the name of the Soviet Commissars show their faces, the more it becomes evident and more clearly comes to light their complexion, a complexion of people without principles, lying people, people that change not only the revolution and the fatherland, but also their own words and their promises.

The bolsheviki presented themselves as real defenders of political liberty. Some-time ago they blamed the Kerensky Government, because it did once stop the publishing of Pravda.

Now, political liberty is void. There is no freedom of expression. The meetings and other gatherings are scattered, the press (printing) is suffocated. By whom? By the bolsheviki.

The liars immersed themselves in falsehood, committed a disgrace with their weapons; they stand knee-deep in their brothers' blood that was shed by their own faults; they made an uproar in the cities; they desolated liberty, they gave away to Germany the fatherland; these owners of Smolny have made an alliance not with the cadets, but with the monarchists, with the two faced ones, and the convicted

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provocateurs, people who almost all of them are convicted rascals and sharpers; these people naturally cannot refrain from making changes in everything, and in this way even their word. This is a substantial order, nothing alarming. But it is a terrifying and painful feeling for those, who up to this time have not been enlightened upon the matter and do not see what kind of characters these honorable, national commissars and their assistants possess. It is a horrible feeling for the betrayed native land and ruined freedom. It is a terrifying sensation at the end for the condition of the peasant of the Russian land; the land that needs the last anchor of safety for poor, betrayed and robbed Russia.

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Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), Vol. V, No. 19, May 11, 1918.

REPRESSIONS BY USURPERS

It surprises you when you read the papers just received from Russia; more than that, it irritates you and you are angered to the depths of your soul.

Autocracy used to punish (people) for becoming partisans of any political party tending to overthrow its form of government. People suspected of belonging to any Socialist party were thrown into dungeons by hundreds and thousands or "sent to places not very far off."

Needless to say that democracy as well as all Socialist parties protested against such laws and methods of struggle.

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Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), Vol. V, No. 19, May 11, 1918.

Lenin and his fellow soldiers inherited the mannerism of autocracy, and in this spirit they follow their predecessors. Without any reason, without justification arrests were introduced by them from the first day.

In Izviestya there is a statement of a new decree of the Bolsheviki about the arrest and sending over to the revolutionary marshal court of members of the cadet party as enemies of the nation. This law was introduced in all Soviets of the Republic.

Tens of thousands of citizens are to be arrested and handed over to the court. For what? For being adherents of the National Liberty Party. Will the commissars have enough room in their prisons?

To tell the truth autocracy had never reached to such despotism, even in the worst years of reaction.

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Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), Vol. V, No. 19, May 11, 1918. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It is not likely that autocracy ever permitted itself such arbitrariness. It is difficult to go any further along this road of violence. Lenin and company, would you have enough prisons? Would it not be better to erect gallows for dealing with your enemies? Think of it.

One cannot go further; we have approached the last limit of mercilessness and violence. The struggle for liberty against the new autocracy is inevitable. We invite all to it.

Our attitude towards the autocracy of the Bolsheviki applies also to the monarchists who think of establishing the tsarist autocracy.

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Scrapbook, Vol. 11, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CELEBRATION OF HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF KARL MARX

The Russian Social-Democratic Club held an anniversary celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Marx. There were speeches on Marx and his work, a concert and dances.

Mr. A. Pokatilov, gave a reading.

This was held May 4, 1918, at Deering Club Hall, located at 1734 Fullerton Avenue.

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Miscellaneous Material in possession of Dr. H.R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CELEBRATION OF THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF KARL MARX

On May 4, 1918, the Russian Social-Democratic Club celebrated the centenary of Marx's birth.

There was music, speeches on Marx, etc.

It was held at the Deering Club Hall, 1734 Fullerton Avenue.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

CELEBRATION OF FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The Conference of Russian Socialist Organizations of Chicago and vicinity held a meeting on March 10, 1918, to celebrate the first anniversary of the revolution. There were speakers in different languages followed by a revolutionary concert with choruses and orchestras from different language groups. A dance followed.

It was held at the West Side Auditorium, Taylor and Racine.

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Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), May 4, 1918.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

CENTENARY OF KARL MARX

On May 4, at Deering Club House, the All-Russian Social-Democratic Club will celebrate the centenary of Karl Marx with speeches in Russian by K. Jurgelionis and M. Polack, who is a member of the Chicago Social-Democratic Club.

Speeches will be made also in other languages. This celebration is regarded as an international meeting, but is to be distinguished by Russian national dances, and chiefly by an excellent bar.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russians! Come to a massmeeting Sunday, March 3, 1918, at the West Side Auditorium, corner Taylor and Racine Avenue, at which a Chicago delegation of the All-Russian Convention held in New York will report on the convention. They will also speak about the creation of a Soviet of Russian Workers Deputies of Chicago.

It begins at 2 P. M. Admission free.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Hull House, Corner Halsted and Polk Sts.

GREAT MASSMEETING

On Sunday, Feb. 10, 1918, at 2:30 P. M., Professor U. V. Lomonosov will report on conditions in Russia; also, what we Russians can do for Russia at present.

Everyone who is interested in Russia; who wants to know what is happening there and what part we can play to help our brothers and sisters in Russia, should be present at this massmeeting. Admission is free.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XI, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Novy Mir, New York, February, 1918.

A SCANDAL IN A GOOD FAMILY

This letter, signed R. Bobrova, gives a picture in vivid colors of the well-to-do Russian professionals and other ranks of material contentment in the Russian emigres of Chicago, who were long since practically severed from Russia. At the first tidings from Russia of the debacle there, they found it in themselves to organize the "Friends of Russian Democracy." These thoroughly acclimated folks could find nothing to do except to be bored to tears at lectures and meetings held at regular intervals, enlivened only by petty scandals.

"I have often wondered," says the writer, "why these people called themselves 'Friends of Russian Democracy'; what is there in common between these Americanized, prosperous 'intelligentsia' and Russian democracy; often it seemed to me that 'Foes of Russian Democracy'

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Novy Mir, New York, Feb., 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

would be the better name. It is, indeed, hard to distinguish friends from enemies."

The chronic boredom of these "friends" took a sharp turn with the arrival of Professor Lomonosov and Mr. Fabian, who told them of Russia's hard times, the dire need for immediate material aid, which tale of woe inspired them with the happy thought to become transformed from "Friends of Russian Democracy" into a "Shoe Society." They will send shoes to Russia. This society took in many new friends, all of the cream of society, including benevolent ladies. A very brilliant gathering took place on February 13, - "many low-necked dresses, many glistening bald heads, floods of light, and altogether in the style of the bon ton." A certain dignitary from New York addressed this sparkling gathering on the shoe famine in Russia, and all went well, writes Bobrova, when this dignitary deviated from shoes to politics, assailed Bolshevism, and when he finished speaking

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Novy Mir, New York, Feb., 1918.

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someone in the audience took a notion to dispute his utterances. "This was, oh horror, a Bolsheviki!" An outburst of indignation in the gathering. "How dare he, who let him in? Throw him out! The ladies become nervous. Such a noble gathering, such solemnity, and all at once a Bolsheviki in our midst....." Yet this terror of the ladies, the horrible Bolsheviki, he too had some friends there, and a veritable bedlam ensued. The New York dignitary was much confused; the good ladies, many of them of pure American branch, were thoroughly scandalized at the utter lack of manner in these Russians, "who will never, never learn how to behave."

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Jan. 18, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PROJECT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE
RUSSIAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC CLUB

1. The Russian Social-Democratic Club has for its object:
 - (a) The unification of all Social-Democratic Mensheviki of Chicago and suburbs on a basis of fellowship,
 - (b) The propaganda of Social-Democratic ideas and of methods of organization and tactics of Menshevism among the masses of the Russian colony, and
 - (c) The lending of moral and material support to the Consolidated Russian Social-Democratic Party.
2. In order to realize the objectives mentioned above the Club
 - (a) organizes independently, or in cooperation with other kindred

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Jan. 18, 1918.

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labor organizations, lectures, readings of papers on different subjects, talks, public discussions, meetings, circles for the furthering of self-education, and socialistic schools;

- (b) orders, or publishes independently, popular Socialist literature to be circulated widely among the masses;
- (c) participates as far as possible in all manifestations of the public life of the Russian colony of America.

3. Any person accepting the program of the Consolidated Russian Social-Democratic Party and ready to take the pledge of submitting to the decisions of the guiding institutions of the party can become a member of the club.

4. A recommendation is required from those who apply for membership

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in the club and, in case of absence of seriously motivated protests against the admission of the applicant, he is considered as admitted, if the majority of the members in session vote for his admission.

5. The funds of the club consist of profits derived from cultural and educational enterprises, donations, collections and fees and dues.

6. The fees and dues are subdivided into monthly dues and membership fees. Monthly dues are 15 cents per month, and membership fees are 25 cents.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Jan. 18, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PD01 30275

TWO LECTURES ON RUSSIA

On January 26, 1918, there will be given at the hall of Berg's School (corner Hoyne and Division) a lecture on the following subject: "Elements of the Russian Revolution." The lecture will begin at exactly 7:30 P. M.

On January 27, 1918, at 2:30 P. M., Hull House (Bowen Hall), another lecture will take place, "The Role of the Bolsheviki in the Russian Labor Movement." Dr. Rovin, the lecturer, has come specially to Chicago to give these two lectures.

The lectures are sponsored by the Russian branch of the Social-Democratic Party. Admission 10 cents.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

United Russian Social-Democratic Party. Proletariat of the world, unite!

Russians, come to the massmeeting of the Social-Democrats, dedicated to events in Russia!

The Red Bolshevik terror and the struggle for peace... for bread ... for land and freedom ... for freedom and equal rights for all nationalities ... for an immediate conference of the League of Nations. All these questions will be elucidated by the best orators of the Russian Social-Democratic colony.

The meeting is arranged by the Russian Social-Democratic Club on Sunday, January 13, 1918, at Hull House (Bowen Hall), corner of Polk and Halsted Street. It begins at 2 P. M. Admission free.

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M. Vilchur, Russkie v Amerike (Russians in America), WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
New York, 1918, p. 121.

CHARACTER OF RUSSIAN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN AMERICA

Party organizations were, in essence, American sections of Russian parties, or vice versa (ili naoborot). They were limited to purely agitational activities. The attempts of these organizations to create self-governing centres in Russian colonies, workers' immigrant homes, etc., have been weak and unsuccessful.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

Come in masses!

Celebration of the first anniversary of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic will be held Sunday, November 10, at the West Side Auditorium, corner Taylor and Racine Avenue.

There will be the following speakers: Comrade L. Engdall (in English), Comrade M. Bakal (in Yiddish), Comrade Alexander Stoklitzky, from New York (in Russian).

The chairman of the meeting is Comrade S. Kpnagel. This meeting is arranged by the Russian sections of the Socialist Party of Chicago.

It begins at 2 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

Ed. Note: The year is 1918.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

THE REVOLUTION IS IN DANGER

The counter-revolutionaries of Finland and Ukraine have called Germans to their aid; those of Siberia and Russia have called the Japanese.

Come to protest against this at the massmeeting for recognition of the Soviet government which will take place Saturday evening, July 6, in the Grand Ashland Auditorium corner of Ashland and Van Buren Street. (The capacity of the hall is 5,000 persons.)

The speakers will be Mr. Weinstein, from New York, who will speak in Russian, and Mr. John Reed, a well-known American journalist recently back from Russia, who will speak in English. There will

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also be representatives of Russian immigrants of various nationalities.

Seymor Stedman, President.

The meeting is called by the Soviet of Russian Workers Deputies of Chicago and suburbs. Tickets at twenty-five cents are being sold. It begins at 8 P. M.

Ed. Note: No year given; probably 1918-19 or -20.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Nov. 16, 1917. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA

When the first telegrams received here brought the sad news that "a rising of the Bolsheviki had taken place in Petrograd" we supposed that Kerensky would know how to duly thwart their insolent endeavors.

When later the extras proclaimed that the Bolsheviki had occupied the Mariinsky Palace where the session of the Provisional parliament were taking place; that they had seized the telephone stations, the offices of telegraphic agencies; that a detachment of armed women guards the Winter Palace; that Trotsky is in power and issues orders about pogroms, - we had faith in the good sense of the population; we were still hoping that the people would not allow any ugly occurrences and that Kerensky would be victorious; that with his iron hand he would crush all resistance. But day after day and hour after hour the events are becoming more and more alarming, the character of the rising has become more dangerous, and the forces of the black ravens get more and more threatening.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Nov. 16, 1917. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The American press, which usually prints all sensational news on the first page, this time, when the news about the rising in Russia came, has been withholding them for four or five days. Whether it has been done intentionally or not, public opinion in this country has been thoroughly prepared for various serious complications over there, in Russia.

With a devilish dispatch the Bolsheviki seized power, put under arrest four ministers, and Kerensky was forced to hide himself.

Lenin and Trotsky, who were under the ban of the government, become the heroes of the day and make the utmost efforts to fan the flame of civil war into as big and dangerous a fire as possible.

The capital and cities and towns, responsible statesmen and ordinary citizens are disturbed and do not know what to do.

The slogan of the Bolsheviki, i. e., the slogan given by Lenin and

Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Nov. 16, 1917. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

dictated from Berlin, an immediate peace, makes the population wonder; and herein in this slogan lies the whole trouble of the present moment, the whole sadness of present events.

We Russians living in the United States were consoled by the fact that during the first days of the rising the provincial Soviets of workmen's and soldiers' deputies declared themselves against the tactics of the Central Petrograd Soviet of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies. The provincial Soviets of this large organization were siding with Kerensky and his Provisional government. But to protest is one thing and to be robbed is quite another matter. It is one thing to tell that one is against some policy or regime, but what are you going to do when armored automobiles with guns attack the women's battalion, and a cruiser moving along the Neva fires volleys at the Winter Palace? The provincial committees did protest, but the hard boiled Lenin and Trotsky dictated to

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them something different and declared relentlessly their decrees: to obliterate all that is living, to destroy, to rob. And that which Kerensky and the friends of Russia have been building for many months is being destroyed.

And now the people not only sheds blood on the battlefields, fighting the foreign enemy, but bleeds to death in battling with the internal enemy, that new type of plundering ruffians now in full force. There was a time when we were cursing the Krushevans, the Stolypins, Nicholas II, the Purishkevichs, the Markovs, Shcheglovitovs, etc. And now we have to curse the Lenins, Trotskys and their ilk.

Once we knew that there is in existence a "black hundred," and we had to take that into consideration; and now Lenin, Trotsky and their helpers, parading as protectors of the "welfare of the country," undermine the foundations of the Russian revolution still worse than

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the worst reactionaries. There was a time when one could see the nagaika (A kind of whip used by the Cossacks) protruding from the pocket of a tail-coat; now one sees daggers and revolvers stuck under the belts girding Russian shirts.

What is the difference?

During the days of reaction, under the tsaristic regime, the Russian shirt was regarded as a noble article of clothing, for it used to cover the noble chests of the noble sons of the noble Russian country; and for scores of years the best elements of the country suffering under the curse of tsarism were proud to wear the Russian shirt. And now this same Russian shirt covers the flabby chest of Lenin, hiding the shame of his prostitution.

Let Lenin publish new lists of "ministers" selected from his followers;

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let him issue a decree about the arrest of the best sons of the country and about the necessity of murdering Kerensky; let him proclaim that the Provisional government is not in power any more, that he, Lenin, is now at the head of the country. Let it be so! Let it be so! - yet nobody will be able to prove that Lenin and Trotsky, these international traveling salesmen, are right in acting the way they do.

Lenin and Trotsky were severed from Russia a long time ago; the interests of Russia are foreign to them; they do not know the needs of the country, of the people. They are rather Swiss, Germans, Frenchmen, but certainly not Russians. To them the welfare of the country is just a meaningless sound; all their tactics, all their endeavors are based on robbery, on seizure of other people's property.

Russia is not ready for those changes which they are going to preach.

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Russia has been liberated only a few months ago from tsarism which had entangled that country in a war. Russia has not had the time yet to recuperate from the days of the upheaval it has experienced. Russia has passed through enough trouble during the days of Kornilov and other insurrections caused by leaders, and here is where we get one more surprise: "Lenin's campaign!"

It would be difficult of course to tell now what will be the end of it all; it is difficult to philosophize when one does not know the true state of affairs; but one thing is certain, it is that now in Russia the people are passing through great sufferings.

It is possible that Lenin will be victorious, just like the reactionaries were victorious under tsarism, in the days when the Russian people had become conscious of their bad plight. But in the soul of any sensible man there is sown the seed of hatred towards Lenin, and one can

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only wish that the country would awaken as soon as possible and would take at its true value the services rendered to it by its "friends," Lenin, Trotsky and the like.

And to them - to these international hooligans who are doing their best to demoralize our country - we send from afar our curse and our wish that they would fail in their undertaking. And failure will be the end of it - we are sure of that.

If Kerensky has not been able until now to do for the country, for its people, more than what he has achieved; if Kerensky's popularity, his genuine devotion, his enthusiasm have not yet led the country to a victory over its foe, we don't blame him, for we know that what has been subject to destruction during many years is hard to build up again. It cannot be done in a few days. If Kerensky with his noble soul, his heartfelt enthusiasm for his work, and his intense devotion

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to the people has not been able to get Russia out of her plight, how could a handful of "insurrectionists" stop the war immediately and distribute the land? Nobody is able to solve these problems so suddenly; neither will our international leaders be able to give the right answer to these questions when the debauch is over and the people ask them: "Where are your promises?"

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Russkuya Pochta, Nov. 9, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS
OF CHICAGO AND SUBURBANS

The Russian colony of the United States will gather at a convention for the consideration of a whole series of questions which have arisen in connection with recent events in Russia and United States. For the consideration of the order of the convention and also for the consideration of the question about the unification of the Russian colony of Chicago and suburbs, a conference of the representatives of the Russian organizations was called in Chicago. This conference elected a Provisional Committee for the convocation of the conference and representatives of the organizations of all Russian immigrants. It was decided to invite one delegate from each organization which has more than 25 members and two delegates from each organization which has more than 25 members. The Provisional Committee will convoke this enlarged conference on November 13, 8 o'clock P.M., at the Russian Branch of the American Socialist Party, 1149 W. Campbell Ave. We beg all those organizations who have not yet elected delegates for the conference to elect them and send them to the next meeting. If some organizations will not have any meetings before that

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Russkuya Pochta, Nov. 9, 1917.

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date, then we beg the secretaries to be present at the conference.

The Provisional Committee.

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Russkava Pochta, October 26, 1917.

LECTURE OF THE SOCIALIST BRANCH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

On October 28, 1917, at the headquarters of the Branch of the Russian Socialist Party, 1149 North Campbell Ave., Comrade Verslaver will lecture on the theme; "Imperialism". Beginning at 2:30 P.M.

No charge for admission

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

BOLSHEVIKS: WHAT DO THEY REPRESENT AND WHAT IS THEIR GOAL

On this serious subject the 'Society Prosveshchenie' (Enlightenment) is arranging a series of lectures, the first of which will take place Sunday, September 30, 1917, in Berg's School, 1206 N. Hoyne, near Division. The subject of this lecture will be "The Bolsheviks and Their Attitude Towards War." Mr. U. Wulbert will be the lecturer.

An open discussion will follow the lecture. The lecture will begin at 8:30 P. M.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Sept. 21, 1917.

A CHAT ABOUT CURRENT EVENTS

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

By Observer

All is well that ends well.

The problem "Kerensky-Kornilov" has been liquidated. Now, after peace has been restored everywhere, we can discuss all that has happened in a more dispassionate way and give a more elaborate account of all these events. We believe that Kerensky has passed his examination brilliantly and deserves to be supported by all those to whom the freedom of Russia is dear.

The last events have shown that Kerensky is in the place that rightfully belongs to him; that the Russian revolution is dear to him; that the stones that have been thrown at him by the "firebrands" have simply not been deserved by him; that all this stone slinging does not even deserve serious criticism.

Russkaya, Sept. 21, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Kerensky did not betray "the people," and consequently, the infamous insinuation which his left opponents had spread about him is seen now by the people in all its ugly nakedness.

It has become obvious now that the Kornilov affair has lifted the curtain which was hiding the true picture of political life in Russia. The mask has been torn from the faces of those double-faced personalities who at every opportunity, or even without any good reason, were advertising themselves as friends of the revolution, while in reality they were working together with obvious counter-revolutionists. This is not a secret any more for the masses, and the masses will know what is the real value of Kornilov's and Guchkov's "heroism."

The local capitalistic press presents the latest events in such a light that one gets the impression that Kerensky had become much more conservative; that he had made many concessions to the moderate parties. But the capitalistic press is very apt to exaggerate and to make an elephant out of a fly.

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On the other hand, the Socialist press was also somewhat disappointed in Kerensky. But those who criticized him were all writers of editorials for foreign Socialist papers who did not believe in any "compromises." What does it concern them that the welfare of the country is endangered? All they want at all costs is a maximum program, and for that they are ready to put at stake all the future of Russia. Generally speaking, it is the easiest thing in the world to criticize the activities of Russian statesmen while sitting comfortably in America.

One part of the press maintains that Kerensky is steadily growing more and more radical, while the other part shouts with apprehension that he is growing more conservative. "Only think of that," - so reason some journalists - "most of the ministers are Socialists, and they want to force on Russia a socialistic organization of the state....." "Bah! What are you saying," - say the others, - "don't you see that the Provisional government is inimical to revolutionary ideas and that

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Russkaya, Sept. 21, 1917.

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Kerensky is just the executor of the orders he gets from Milukov and his friends"

The "leftists" got "so lost in the clouds" that they see the sacrosanct socialism only in their own fraction, and brand all those who do not think in accordance with certain established standards, and understand internationalism in their own way, as reactionaries and cowards from whom one must flee like from a plague

But those who have more than a superficial knowledge of the Russian revolutionary movement, and know a little more, have not ceased for a minute to trust Kerensky and his cabinet. If they do not know all about Kerensky's activities during the tsaristic regime, they know well on the other hand the names of Chernov, Skobelev, Plekhanov, etc. And the question arises: How could it happen that persons whose names are well known in the Russian revolutionary movement in which

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they have been working for scores of years suddenly became the pals of the "dictator" Kerensky? The answer is simple: Kerensky is a prominent factor, a powerful personality. Kerensky knows how to make you trust him. And he is trusted

All that has happened during these last days is a very common occurrence.

The constitutional democrats, while they were not yet organized, only criticized the Provisional government. But when they became conscious of their own force, and yet saw that the Socialists with Kerensky at their head were more influential among the masses, they decided to fight the Socialists and chose the line of "least resistance," endeavoring to bring about the fall of the Socialist cabinet which had been organized by Kerensky.

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The "Octobrists," such as Lvov and Guchkov, went still farther and accepted even the services of Kornilov. We can expect in the future more attempts to discredit Kerensky's government.

The struggle between the bourgeoisie and the working class is unavoidable. The same thing happened in 1848 in Germany; in 1871 (after the Commune) in France, and now it is going on in Russia

At the present time in Russia the working class is better organized than during the previous revolutions of the last century. Moreover, the former mistakes of their brothers teach the Russian workmen how they can retain the power in their hands during the revolutionary storms that are assailing the country. Besides, the Russian working class has found a first-class helmsman in the person of Kerensky.

Kerensky stopped with his firm hand, with his keen insight, that which could become an obstacle to the self-government of the country,

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and saved thereby the country from a split, from unnecessary bloodshed.

Kerensky was acting like a loyal son of the revolution, to whom the interests of the country and its toiling masses were much more important than the interests of a small band of bourgeois.

It is true that Kerensky is not a typical representative of the proletariat; he is not an out-and-out Marxian and does not make any distinction between the industrial workmen, the farm laborers and the poor peasants.

He is a loyal defender of the working class in general

And quite naturally he puts a stop to the too extreme course taken by Leninism.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Aug. 17, 1917.

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THE RUSSIANS IN AMERICA

This year the Russian Government Bonds Sales Bureau was established with general offices at 8 Bridge St., New York City. This bureau has been selling bonds of the Russian government's loan among the Russian colony in the United States. Reports published in Russkaya Pochta of August 17, 1917, show that the Russian colony in America willingly answered the call of the bureau and bought government bonds for the support of the Provisional government of Kerensky.

List of some of the persons who bought the government bonds for a considerable sum:

A. Liliental, \$50,000; L. Batiuk, \$8,000; N. Lamanov, \$7,000; A. Ivalenko, \$5,100; P. Kostovich, \$3,000; U. Gorbатовsky, \$3,000; V. Volkov, \$3,000; seventeen persons, \$2,000; seventy-two persons, \$1,000.

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Others bought various smaller amounts, ranging from one hundred to one thousand rubles.

The total amount of government bonds sold up to the present was \$271,450.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

Novyi Mir (New World), Aug. 15, 1917.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION IN CHICAGO

The author says that as a storm at sea brings to light the mud, so the revolution in Russia brought up the slime and dirt. This was true in Chicago. The arrival of the Russian mission in that city brought all the hidden dirt to the surface.

It began with the local "progressive" Russian newspaper. Upon the extraordinary occasion of the Mission's arrival an extra number (selling for three cents) was published, containing outrageous declarations.

The contents? In addition to such criminal statements, portraits of

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members of the mission, a portrait of Kerensky and under it, "Pray for Kerensky," and an explanation of why prayers were needed. On the first page there was a fictitious list of organizations joining in the greeting. In this list was the Lithuanian Section of the Socialist Party No. 138, and the City Central Committee of the Socialist Party. These bodies took no part in the greeting. The City Central Committee not only did not take part, but decided to ask all Socialists to refrain from participation in any committees organizing the welcome. Further in the paper there were printed a number of eulogies of the Mission and the Provisional government.

The ignorance of the church paper of the Independents was characteristic. They inserted several welcoming paragraphs.

Now about the Russian meeting. The initiators of the meeting did their best to attract the revolutionary organizations but failed. They lined up only the "bund" (Ed. Note: Jewish Social Democratic Organization in

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Russia) and the groups of the Organizational Committee of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers Party, whose sole activity had been agreeing to send delegates to various conferences. The Jewish section of the Socialist Party agreed to take part in the reception only if the other sections of the party took part. The organizers held a meeting "in the name of the revolutionary and progressive organizations," not mentioning the churches and reactionary organizations which also took part.

The meeting took place on Saturday, August 4, 1917, in the Auditorium Theatre. The theatre was decorated with red cloth and revolutionary placards. There was a large American flag, the Russian national tri-color and red flags. There were many police present. The president was Comrade Berg.

"In the name of the revolutionary and progressive organizations" he

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greeted the Russian Mission and spoke about freedom, ideals and exile. Then he proposed a standing tribute to the fighters for liberty. All stood. The orchestra played the funeral march and the Bund's revolutionary song. The whole auditorium laughed boisterously. The president again spoke of the revolution, freedom, etc. He accidentally mentioned "peace" and the auditorium resounded with cries of "Hurrah for peace" and loud applause.

In the name of the group of the Organizational Committee of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers Party Comrade Khinoy greeted the Russian mission and asked them to convey comradely greetings to the Temporary Government and the Soviet of Workers and Soldiers Deputies. He tried to assure the (Russian) bourgeoisie that they need not seek foreign markets, and then stated that Russia needed peace. For this reason the democracy supports the Temporary government in its efforts to secure peace. Again arose the cry, "Hurrah for peace."

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Comrade Mills spoke for the Bund. He said that the Bund had always , even during the time of pogroms, believed in the victory of socialism. The Bund believed that "the liberation of the Russian people will be the liberation of the Jewish nation" and that democratic Russia would be "our Palestine." Again the orchestra played the Bund song when he had finished.

"A slight misunderstanding" arose when the representative of the Lithuanian Workers' Soviet, Mr. Jurgelionis, spoke. All speeches had been censored. Mr. Jurgelionis had submitted his speech also. But he spoke about things not in his prepared manuscript. He greeted the Mission on behalf of the Lithuanian proletariat. When he said that the Lithuanian proletariat would continue to fight the Roman-Catholic priests and landowners, the president pointed out that there were several

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priests present. A denunciation of the exploiters of the proletariat in other countries led to an attempt by the president to hush him, but without success. The speaker said that the key to peace was in the hands of Russia. (Great applause.) Then Erin and Orlovsky, representatives of the non-partisan organizations, spoke. There was some misunderstanding regarding Orlovsky's remarks.

Bakhetiev greeted the meeting in the name of Russia. He avoided mention of recent events in Russia. (Ed. note: Probably the July Days of 1917.) Professor Lomonosov, of the Mission, likewise avoided this subject.

There were distributed at the meeting handbills, About War and Peace and Izvestiya of the Conference of Russian Socialist Organizations for Aid to the Russian Revolution.

M. Skromnyi.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Aug. 10, 1917.

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ABOUT THE RECEPTION OF THE SPECIAL RUSSIAN MISSION

On Augst 4, 1917, the Russian colony of Chicago met face to face the representatives of free, new, revolutionary Russia. The massmeeting which was arranged by the conference of all Russian organizations of Chicago in honor of the reception of our dear guests was solemn. We Chicagoans proved to be men of better breeding than the New Yorkers; there were no scandals at our meeting and there was not found any place for the uncontrolled passions of the ignorant crowd. A long time before the beginning of the meeting, the public crowded the galleries, balconies and other places within reach of the workers of the Russian colony. The parterre, with its two-dollar seats, which were reserved for the Russian aristocracy - falsely so-called, - was almost empty. The magnificent orchestra of forty persons could not control the incresing enthusiasm and impatience of the public.

Finally, at 8:30 P. M., the mission was invited by the representatives

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of the local Russian press, A. Pokatilov and N. Klekner, and accompanied by them, it went to the stage of the big Auditorium Theatre. It seemed that there would be no end to the thunder of applause and the roaring of the crowd.

Speeches by the Representatives of the Colony.

The meeting was called to order by the secretary of the conference, Dr. H. Krasnow.

Mr. Berg, the chairman of the evening, was the first to greet the ambassadors of revolutionary Russia on behalf of the Russian organizations of all nationalities of the city of Chicago; Mr. Khinoy spoke on behalf of the group of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers Party; K. Mill gave a speech of welcome on behalf of the Jewish organization "Bund"; K. Jurgelonis made a welcoming talk on behalf

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of the Lithuanian Socialist and Workers organizations.

Reception of the Special Russian Mission.

I. Erin delivered an address on behalf of the non-partisan progressive organizations; D. Orlovsky spoke on behalf of the church organizations.

Speeches by the Members of the Mission.

The orchestra plays the "Marseillaise." The walls are shaken by stormy ovations. Ambassador V. A. Bakhmetyev greets and congratulates the new, free Russia on behalf of revolutionary Russia. The orchestra plays Gymn Svobodnoy Rossii (Hymn of Free Russia; words by the Russian poet K. Balmont). Further, the ambassador recalls our never-to-be forgotten dreams, which are now realized. "The thorny way is passed and we have reached a republican Russia, and we are on the eve of elections to

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to the Constituent Assembly. Only a few months from now, and we will have a Constituent Assembly. We do not have to fight now for what we have already obtained, but to protect it. We should keep and protect the democracy which we have obtained by shedding our blood. We especially must remember it now, when Russia is on the verge of destruction. Remember that we will be responsible for not keeping and protecting our conquests - the conquests of democracy - not only before Russia, but before the whole world."

Further, the ambassador points out that free Russia should be founded upon the will of the people; should create through its will, and be a strong and organized republic, with the audacity to protect its rights and its country, and should have no place for chaos and disorganization. For that purpose it is necessary to have a revolutionary army, by no means for conquests, but for the protection of liberty. "Let us believe," concludes the ambassador, "in the reasonable organized work of Russia, which will lead the world to liberty and everlasting peace."

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After that the ambassador presents his comrade of the mission, Prof. U. Lomonosov. "Thanks for the touching reception," begins Professor Lomonosov, "not we, but you, are the first representatives of new Russia. All Russians who are present here and others who are scattered in the cities of America - first representatives, untouched source of creative powers for Russia - I bow to you." The speech of this talented orator was beautiful and confident. The orator warns about the danger threatening Russia, owing to the disagreements and strife between various kinds of partisan movements. "From Purishkevich to Lenin all were agreed on this point; that the den of Tsarskoye Selo must be destroyed. Now, when it is necessary to construct a great democracy; when it is necessary to concentrate all our powers on the process of building Russia, we commit a crime by bringing in disorganization and chaos." The speaker reminds that "history is not waiting, that time is going on, that stoppage and confusion in the building of Russia cannot be tolerated."

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"The irrevocable is like death!" The speaker insists on the immediate elimination of discords which ruin Russia. Each and everyone cannot put forth his opinions and his demands. Compromises are necessary. It is impossible to satisfy the ideal of each Russian, i. e., of all the 180 millions of the population. Only the former autocracy dreamed about the unity of the ideal of 180 millions of persons. But the autocracy did not recognize the "living spirit of the human thought: its ideal is the unanimity of the grave!" Lomonosov compares the fate of present Russia with a ship from which a part of the treasures should be thrown overboard in order to save the ship with the passengers and most of the treasures. "The time of discussion has passed," says Professor Lomonosov, "the specter of civil war threatens us! The fate of Russia is in our own hands. Let us prove it to the whole world, that we are citizens, but not slaves!" On account of the great fatigue of the members of the mission and due to lack of time, the meeting was adjourned about 11 P. M.

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Note: The aim of the Special Russian Mission was to bring together economically Russia and the United States; to establish commercial relations with the Provisional government of Kerensky, and to conclude new treaties with them in place of the tsarist treaties. N. K.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XIII, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PROGRAM OF MEETING IN HONOR OF RUSSIAN MISSION (Aug. 4, 1917)

Chairman, M. (Ed. Note: Michael Borodin) Berg.

Executive Committee:

I. Erin	M. Khinoy
M. Fisher	H. Kane
P. Galskis	A. Nikolenko
M. Pollock	Dr. H. Krasnow, Secretary.

PROGRAM:

Orchestra - "The Marseillaise," "The Star Spangled Banner."

1. Opening of the meeting by Dr. H. Krasnow.

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2. Address by Mr. M. (Ed. Note: Michael Borodin) Berg, Chairman.
3. Orchestra - "Funeral March," "The Internationale," "The New Russian Hymn."
4. Address by Mark Khinoy, representative of the Chicago group of the Russian Social-Democratic Party.
5. Address by Mr. J. Mill, representative of the United Jewish Labor Party of Lithuania, Poland and Russia (Bund).
6. Chorus
7. Address by Mr. K. Yurgelionis, representative of the Lithuanian Council of Socialist and Workers' Organizations.
8. Addresses by I. Erin and D. Orlowsky, representatives of Russian progressive organizations.
9. Orchestra - National Hymns of the various nationalities of Russia.
10. Addresses by representatives of different organizations.
11. Address by the Russian Extraordinary Envoy
12. Musical program by Leavitt Brothers' Band.

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The proceeds of the meeting will be used for the benefit of the victims of the Russian revolution and for the Russian prisoners of war.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
4601 North Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

The ambassador of free Russia, Boris Bachmetiev, will address a great Russian massmeeting at the Auditorium Theatre, corner Wabash and Congress.

The meeting is arranged by the United Conference Revolutionary and Progressive Organizations of Russian immigrants in Chicago. Representatives of all nationalities will be present.

Meeting was on August 4, 1917.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 North Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

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Picnic given by Russian and Jewish sections of I. W. W. on occasion of "departure of comrades for Russia."

This picnic was given at Schreiners Grove, 5215 N. Crawford, on July 22, 1917.

Proceeds were to go to Russian organ of I. W. W., Worldwide Union.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. VI, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 North Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MEETINGS OF "FRIENDS OF RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY"

A meeting of this organization was held on July 19, 1917, at the Hotel Sherman.

The notice was signed by M. Berg (Borodin) and Dr. H. R. Krasnow, secretary.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), July 14, 1917.

SOCIETY OF THE RUSSIAN ENGINEERS OF CHICAGO

We, a group of engineers from Russia gathered at Chicago, July 6, 1917, filled with joy about the brilliant success of the Russian revolution and the liberation of Russia from the autocratic yoke, send our hearty greetings and congratulations to the Russian Republic and to the great Russian people, as represented by the Russian Provisional government and the Soviets of the Workers and Soldiers Deputies. We firmly believe that the Russian Provisional government, according to the will of the people, is leading New Russia on the path to liberty and progress and, consequently, it should be supported by everyone who has at heart the interests of Russia. Upon considering this question we decided: (1) To organize the Society of Russian Engineers of Chicago and do all what is

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possible for our native country during the time of our sojourn in America; (2) To communicate to the Russian Provisional government the hearty desire of everyone of us to return to Russia at the first call in order to serve the common cause with our knowledge and experience.

The President of the Society,

Engineer Prilla
2641 Crystal St.
Chicago, Ill.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), July 14, 1917.

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LIST OF THE RUSSIAN ORGANIZATIONS WHICH TOOK PART IN THE
CONFERENCE FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE RUSSIAN MISSION

(Ed. Note: - This list has been corrected; some of the organizations were incorrectly named in the original article).

The Friends of Russian Democracy

The Russian National Club

The Russian Club 'Knowledge'

Russkaya Pochta(Russian Post)

Brotherhood of St. George

The Independent Mutual Aid Society

The Club 'Enlightenment'

The Russian Parish (parish of the Holy Trinity)

The Parish of the Holy Archangel Mikhail

The Russian League of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists

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The Russian Society of Mutual Aid

The St. Mikhail Brotherhood

The Russian Society of Engineers of Chicago

The Club 'Zarya'

The Chicago Group of the Russian Social-Democracy

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XI (Clipping from Novyi Mir, July 6, 1917),
Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE SOCIETY 'FRIENDS OF RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY'

Gentlemen:

Some time ago, soon after your society had been formed, and in connection with a certain gathering of your society, there appeared in a local paper, the Chicago Daily News, a very provoking article, in which all Russian Socialists combating war were called German agents. In this article it was stated - as per the wisdom of a certain Socialist - that Russian literature against war, Socialist publications in Russian, Russian massmeetings, etc., all this is backed by German funds. It was further stated in the article (as information from 'one who knows') that all the Russian Socialist-Internationalists, whether in Russia or America, are in the service of the Kaiser, and so on.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XI,

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Accordingly, the conference of Russian Socialist organizations for aid to the Russian revolution replied to this provoking article, explaining the actual position taken by the Russian Socialist-Internationalists on the question of war.

I learned recently that the article published in the Daily News was from the pen of a member of your society.

When that gentleman openly admitted his authorship at one of your society's meetings, your society, I was told, did not take any steps in this matter.

Is this true?

Is it true that this gentleman is regarded by your society as a sincere friend of Russian democracy and is still in the ranks of your society's membership?

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Furthermore, at your conference for the organization of a reception for the special mission from Russia, headed by Professor Bakhmetev, you had - among other representatives at the conference - also delegates from three churches, and among these was one from the church on Leavitt Street, where at this time there goes a Blackhundred agitation to restore to power the tsar and the old regime. It is said that Priest Kukulev was there as a delegate from his church, and that you accepted him as a delegate, and you found it possible to discuss with him details of the reception for the mission sent by a revolutionary government.

Is it true?

Would you not take the trouble to give an open answer to these questions through Novyi Mir? This question is of interest not to me alone, but to the entire Russian colony of Chicago.

Yours respectfully,

M. A. Stolyar

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Izvestiya Obshchestva Pomoshchi Russkoi Revolutsii (News of the
Society for Aid to the Russian Revolution), No. 1, July 1917

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

HOW RUSSIANS IN CHICAGO COULD HELP THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

"Learn yourself, and teach others, to hold liberty in esteem.

"Join revolutionary organizations and become active members of the same.

"Become familiar with the idea of socialism and further this idea wherever you are - in the factory, the army, the home.

"Organize workers unions and cooperatives for the economic battle.

"Don't be cowards. Be stubborn and daring in your attacks."

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Izvestiya Obshchestva Pomoshchi Russkoi Revolutsii (News of the Society
for Aid to the Russian Revolution), No. 1, July, 1917.

PRINCIPLES OF "SOCIETY FOR AID TO THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION"

"Our Society for Aid to the Russian Revolution has as its problem to support morally and materially the Russian revolution through the only organ of the revolutionary proletariat: the Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies."

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Izvestiya Obshchestva Pomoshchi Russkoi Revolutsii (News of the
Society for Aid to the Russian Revolution), No. 1, July 1917

PLEA FOR AID TO THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Events in Russia have changed in many ways, both the work of Russian-American organizations and their direction.

Many Russian organizations, thanks to changing events, have ended their existence; many organizations, under the influence of these same events, were founded on the day of the Russian revolution.

Almost all Russian revolutionary and progressive organizations in America have experienced ups and downs, and have suffered disorganization. This is due in part to the departure for Russia of large numbers of the so-called 'intelligents,' the most conscious elements in various organizations. But at no time is there such a demand for hard work on the part of revolutionary organizations as at the present.

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Izvestiya Obshchestva

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The problems of the Society for Aid to Political Exiles and Prisoners in Russia were liquidated by the revolution. The masses remaining in America are not well informed about events in Russia. This brings up the problem of raising the level of consciousness in the Russian masses in America and the training of conscious workers, who might take the place of those who have returned to Russia.

This means work through lectures and pamphlets explaining events both in America and Russia. This means that more members must be secured for the Society for Aid to the Russian Revolution, and the organization itself must undertake more extensive work.

Each conscious worker or intellectual must not at the present time stand apart from revolutionary organizations, but aid them as much as possible in their work.

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Russkaya Pochta, June 16, 1917.

FRIENDS OF RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY

This new progressive Russian organization is developing fast and successfully.

At the last session of this Society, which took place on June 2, 1917, sixteen more persons joined the organization and the Administrative Board was elected. To the presidency of the Society Mr. Berg was elected; Vice-President, I. Sazohor. Treasurer, I. Bregorsky; Financial Secretary, I. Reyzin; Recording Secretary, Dr. H. Krasnow; Members of the Commission, P. Blank; M. Pollak.



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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), June 16, 1917.

RESOLUTION OF THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN MASSMEETING

On June 3, 1917, a massmeeting of the Russian-Ukrainians in Chicago took place, and the following resolution was made:

"Taking into consideration the successfully achieved Russian revolution, we, Russian and Ukrainian peasants and workers, unanimously resolve:
(1) The expression of thanks to all fighters for Russian liberty and the wish of a successful restoration of peace and order in a free country.
(2) The expression of full confidence in the provisional government, insisting on a victorious outcome of the war in order, once and for all, to put an end to militarism. (3) To give to all nationalities inhabiting Russia freedom on the basis of autonomy. (4) The confiscation in favor of the people of all the natural riches and a just distribution of such.

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Russkaya Pochta, June 16, 1917.

(5) The return to the parishioners of all Russian church property appropriated by the bishops. (6) Dismissal of all former tsarist officials, consuls, and representatives in America and their replacement by representatives of free Russia. (7) The taking of measures against the Russian clergy, which agitates against the new people's government and for the restoration of monarchy in Russia. (8) The confiscation in favor of the people of all the property received as a reward for service to the former tsars. (9) Prohibition of the sale of liquors. (10) Russia should be a democratic republic. (11) The introduction of obligatory general education for the people. (12) The expression of deep thanks to the American republic, which has taken under its protection all Russians who suffered from the former tsarist regime."

The present resolution was worked out after a grand manifestation in

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Russkaya Pochta, June 16, 1917.

honor of liberty and unanimously accepted by the Russian-Ukrainian massmeeting, and it was resolved to send it immediately to the Russian State Duma.

Note: This resolution is an expression of the public opinion of the progressive part of the Russian colony in Chicago, which was hostile to the tsarist regime. In general one could safely say that almost the whole Russian colony was supporting at that time the Provisional government of Kerensky, with the exception of a small number of persons who belonged to different political movements more to the left than the government of Kerensky. This resolution reflects the frame of mind of the great majority of Russians in Chicago. N. K.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), June 16, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MANIFESTATION OF THE RUSSIAN INDEPENDENT SOCIETY

The Russian and Ukrainian independent societies showed their power on June 3, 1917, in a parade in which 3,000 persons marched. Passing with flags and banners to the sounds of a march through the Northwest side, they had their massmeeting at Wicker Park Hall. Among the orators were the priests Nikolenko and Popel.

It is consoling to hear a call to the people from a priest, begging complete unification for the support of the Provisional government of Russia in its hard task. Only a priest who is connected with the Independent Society can say (such words as) "the government of the people, for the people; liberty, equality and brotherhood, freedom of religion; the separation of the church from the government; land to the peasants," etc.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), June 16, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A not less vigorous speech was made by an American, Clarence Darrow, who said:

"I greet you here, Russians, brothers of those who have cast off the yoke of tsarism in Russia - brothers of those who made Russia one of the freest countries in the world. Do not forget, comrades, that new free Russia in two months did more for its people than other countries have done in the whole history of their existence. It freed hundreds of thousands of political criminals in Siberia from forced labor and prisons; it proclaimed full freedom of speech, press, conscience and unions; it promised land to those who till it, and (it) makes all necessary preparations for a speedy convocation of a constituent assembly, elected by general and equal suffrage.

"And this," continued Darrow, "was made by Russia, which everywhere

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), June 16, 1917

they used to call a country of barbarians. There was a time when on all favorable occasions they used to point to Russia. When a policeman was rude to somebody they used to say, He acts as they do in Russia; but time has come when in Petrograd on such occasions they can say, He acts as they do in America.

"I am against war because it is horrible, but all victims of the present war were redeemed by the freedom attained by Russia. I wish that this war would continue till the full liberation of the whole world."

Among other things there was an interesting concert program, in which the following participated: Madame Grinevezkaya, the Ukrainian Chorus, Mr. Pokatilov, and others.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. IX, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 North Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

Clipping marked Ludowy (probably Dziennik Ludowy) and dated June, 1917.

RUSSIAN MEETING AT THE AUDITORIUM THEATRE

Last Saturday a meeting was held at the hall of the Auditorium Theatre on the occasion of the arrival in Chicago of a special Russian mission led by Professor Bakhmetieff. The meeting was organized by Russian, and in great majority by Jewish, socialist and progressive groups. The great majority of the people present at the meeting were also Jews. The number of people at the meeting might have been about 3,000.

The hall of the Auditorium was magnificently decorated in red, with flags, and amongst them could be seen Russian white, blue and red flags. Appropriate inscriptions expressing honor for the Russian

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. IX,

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revolution and expressions of greetings for the mission decorated the walls.

The mission arrived in the hall at 9:15 P. M.; it was greeted enthusiastically by the rising of the audience; the band played the "Marseillaise" and the "Star Spangled Banner."

The meeting was called to order by Comrade Krasnow, who called on Comrade Berg to preside it. Comrade Berg extended a hearty welcome to the mission in the name of the groups who organized this meeting. Following this, the band played a funeral march in honor of the recently deceased Russian revolutionists, as well as those who gave their lives in the struggle for freedom in the last hundred years.

The first speaker was Comrade Mark Khinoy, who spoke for the Russian

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branch of the Social-Democratic Party in Chicago. Ending his speech, he said that the present Russian revolutionary government does not intend to occupy Constantinople, does not wish to penetrate the Balkans, nor is it going to conquer Galicia. In the name of the United Jewish Workers' Parties of Lithuania, Poland and Russia(bund, the Yiddish name of the party) spoke Mr. J. Mile.

In the name of the Lithuanian Section of the Socialist Party and the workers' organizations spoke Mr. K. Jurgelonis, who ended his speech with the assurance that Lithuania, Poland, Curland and Russia will become one great republic. He evidently is not interested in the news coming from his own country which affirms the genuine wishes of the Lithuanians for union with Poland.

In the name of the Russian Progressive Parties spoke Mr. Yuriy Kozak and D. Ordovsky, very likely a Little Russian (Ukrainian).

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The first declared openly that he was a Cossack and that he had been a tsarist petty official and that he had not been able to learn anything in Russia except reading and writing. He had not learned anything there about the dignity of man nor about the duties of a good citizen. All this he was taught in this country. This simple and rather clumsy speech gave a true and clear picture of Russia under the tsarist regime.

The speech of Mr. Orlovsky was of a pacifist spirit, which was the reason why the presiding officer asked him to discontinue speaking.

After him Mr. Bakhmetieff, the leader of the Russian mission, was the speaker. He described the difficult conditions existing in Russia, which is forced on one hand to fight a powerful enemy and on the other hand must combat her own anarchy, spread by the adherents of the former tsarist regime.

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Ambassador Bakhmetieff extended to all present greetings from the new and free Russia, and gave assurance that the new and free Russia, in spite of tremendous difficulties, will have enough strength to retain and preserve the dearly bought freedom. His whole speech was circum-spect, and with not one word would he affirm what former speakers promised, that nations comprising old Russia would have a deciding voice about their political status.

After him spoke one of the members of the mission. He acknowledged the debt of Russia to the Russian emigrants and emphasized that freedom for Russia was won by the ideals of freedom acquired by emigrants in foreign lands, which they brought back upon returning to Russia, and that Russia broke the chains of tsarist despotism thanks to the emigrant.

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During the meeting an excellent orchestra played revolutionary anthems, and most frequently the "Marseillaise."

The whole meeting came off quite well. But the small number of Russians present and their inept part in the program mirrored the whole moral misery of Russia, oppressing her peoples and keeping them in darkness and ignorance through centuries. This is the best proof that Russia will need great efforts and hard work to save, under such circumstances, and preserve what the present revolution has won.

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RUSSIAN

Novaya Era (New Era), Vol. I, No. 1, June 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE PRINCIPLES OF NEW ERA

The editors, in the first issue of the magazine, set forth its principles. It was dedicated "to the interests of Russian immigrants in America, regardless of nationality, religion or party." The New Era will strive to give well-rounded discussions of the problems of contemporary life, especially of those questions which are of interest to Russians in America.

"We believe in the necessity of a radical, basic revolution in contemporary social, sex, and national inter-relationship of people; in the necessity of establishing a social structure based upon the principles of social equality, co-operation and democracy; in the necessity of establishing the independence of women, based on the recognition of the full equality of the sexes; in the necessity of founding a federation of all nations, based on the principles of international solidarity."

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RUSSIAN

Scrapbook, Vol. II, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CONCERT OF "CONFERENCE OF RUSSIAN SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS
TO AID THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION."

Various choruses, orchestras, etc., took part in concert. It was given
May 26, 1917, in West Side Auditorium, Taylor and Racine.

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RUSSIAN

Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), May 26, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

'FRIENDS OF RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY'

A large Russian organization has been formed whose problems are quite important.

As it was reported in Russkaya Pochta about a month ago, a meeting of the newly organized 'Society for the Aid to the Russian Revolution' was held at the Sherman Hotel. The aim of this society was originally to help the Soviet of workers and soldiers deputies. At the above mentioned meeting a secession occurred because of a difference of opinion. At this meeting the majority of those present did not agree with such a program. The group of members who insisted on the original program, feeling insulted, left the hall of the session. After this a commission was appointed for the working out of plans of further action of the society. The next session was held May 15, 1917, at the

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), May 26, 1917.

Sherman Hotel, under the chairmanship of M. Polack. The report of the commission was read by Mr. Berg, and the following points were accepted:

1. The aim of the society is in every way to help the revolutionary movement in Russia.
2. The society has the aim of furnishing in America true light on the real situation in Russia.
3. The society's aim is to help as much as possible, both economically and morally, the liberated political exiles and prisoners.
4. The society has the aim of assisting Russians in America who desire to perfect themselves in different trades and professions, so that they may apply their knowledge and ability in Russia.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), May 26, 1917.

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5. From now on the society will carry the name of Druziya Russki Democratii (Friends of Russian Democracy).

6. In principle, it was decided, the society will be non-partisan.

Forty-two persons joined the society. Discussion of many important questions, problems and aims of the society, as well as the election of the board, were postponed until the next session on account of the late hour.

The secretary protem of the society is Dr. H. R. Krasnow.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), April 28, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LECTURE OF THE RUSSIAN SOCIALIST BRANCH

On April 29, 1917, at the hall of the Progressive School, 1208 N. Hoyne Avenue, S. Kievsky will lecture on the theme: "The Motive Force and the Perspectives of the Russian Revolution."

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), April 21, 1917.

AT THE 'SOCIETY FOR AID TO THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION'

On April 13, 1917, at the Sherman Hotel, a gathering of the recently organized "Society for Aid to the Russian Revolution" took place. About sixty persons were present at the gathering. By their formation all the present were an example for Russian organizations: the majority of those people belonged to the so-called "privileged classes," physicians, merchants, etc.

During the meeting there were debates which called forth a conflict in the society. Several persons who belonged to revolutionary organizations insisted on sending the collected money of the society to deputies of the Soviet of Workers, but the majority of the gathering decided to send it to the Provisional government.

The minority of those people, as it was reported, seceded from the society.

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RUSSIAN

Domashnii Vrach (The House Physician), Vol. II, No. 4,
April 1917, pp. 163-164.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RECENT EVENTS IN RUSSIA

"From the most distant corners of the earth humanity solemnly greets the new era in the sad history of our fatherland." All humanity follows each day of the life of young Russia. The editors see both the countless problems facing the fatherland and the rich future in medical work. The medical profession suffered heavily under the old regime. Many doctors fell victims of the government. But the future is great and shining.

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Domashnii Vrach (The House Physician), Vol. II, No. 4,
April 1917, pp. 194-195

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FROM THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE OF RUSSIAN SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS

FOR AID TO THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The appeal says that the bourgeois press of all countries rejoices at the success of the Russian revolution "and hastens to assure us that the revolution has ended." According to the bourgeois press the whole aim of the revolution was the overthrow of the Romanov government. The same press assures everyone that "the impossible demand of several extreme leftist elements" will lead to unfortunate results. The bourgeois press rejoices in the revolution as long as such people as Mil-yukov, Guchkov and Rodzianko are at the head of the government. But as soon as the voice of the revolutionary proletariat is heard they fear for the future of Russia's freedom. "We are convinced that the revolution in Russia has not yet ended, but is, in fact, now approaching its high point." Of course, the proletariat did not strive to overthrow the Romanovs in order to install such 'revolutionaries' as

Domashnii Vrach, Vol. II, No. 4, April 1917, pp. 194-195.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Guchkov, Rodzianko, Milyukov and their like. The proletariat fought tsarism in order to gain a better opportunity to fight the class which is the present Russian government. The proletariat of the world, Russia included, fights against war. The present government, like the old, strives to prolong the war in the interest of conquest. The proletariat cannot support them and continues the struggle.

Only under the attack of the proletariat will the government move left, will the constituent assembly be called and not delayed until after the war.

"The revolutionary proletariat needs our help in this battle also." The world bourgeoisie supports the present government. The working classes of the world, including Russian emigrants, must support the Russian proletariat.

Domashnii Vrach, Vol. II, No. 4, April 1917, pp. 194-195. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A conference has been created in Chicago for aid to the Russian revolution. Socialists from Russia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Jews are members.

The conference invites all Russian immigrants not to limit themselves to attending meetings, but to help the Russian proletariat continue the fight. Everyone must act.

The conference has opened subscription lists for collection of funds for the revolution. These lists will be sent to all organizations. Those wishing to aid the revolution should communicate with: National Office Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison Street, Chicago; or, I. Rabrzo, 321 S. Marshfield Avenue, Chicago.

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Miscellaneous Material owned by Mr. Fitel Kogan,
2300 W. Chicago Ave. - March 24, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SOCIETY FOR AID TO POLITICAL EXILES AND PRISONERS IN RUSSIA

TO COMRADES AND SYMPATHIZERS (Folder)

The Chicago Society for Aid to Political Exiles and Prisoners in Russia extends to you, comrades, brotherly congratulations on the great events in our native land.

With a feeling of indescribable joy this society greets you in the days when the great aims of those whom the society considered it a duty to assist, is beginning to materialize.

Overfilled with love and with loyalty to its best sons, the nation which is just barely beginning to lift its head, became imbued with the obligation of freeing from prisons and from exile the fighters. And in the jubilant shouts from the nation who has raised its head, also in the manifesto of the provisional government, before all else,

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Miscellaneous Material owned by Mr. Fitel Kogan,
2300 W. Chicago Ave. - March 24, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

have been heard the stern words: Full amnesty for all political prisoners. These obligations of the nation for them were not incidental.

Under heavy jail locks, in irons, and under terrific guard have been held those who, by endless sacrifices of freedom, life and health, have, over a stretch of years, been teaching the nation those concepts with which it has now ventured out.

The workingmen and soldiers of Petersburg and of Moscow, they who overthrew the autocrat and the autocratic clique, have, in all their demands, repeated only the same slogans for which the fighters have paid so dearly.

The Society for Aid to Political Exiles and Prisoners in Russia extends its greetings to you, comrades and citizens of our native land. It greets you and fraternally congratulates you on the eve of liberating

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Miscellaneous Material owned by Mr. Fitel Kogan,
2300 W. Chicago Ave. - March 24, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

our fighters, on the eve of the great revolution with the approaching of a great bright future for our country, in whose history our glorious, brave fighters, through trials of imprisonment and exile, have long since written in shining pages of heroism.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Izvestiya of the Society to Aid Political Exiles and
Prisoners in Russia. No. 2. Chicago, Ill. July, 1916,
in the Scrapbook, Vol. I, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N.
Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

THIS MEANS YOU

Many of you have been very close to the revolutionary movement in Russia. All of you were compelled to leave your Fatherland and search for fortune in America.

And what have you found? Here, as well as in Russia, during strikes they shoot workers and dump them into prisons. Politicians in various courts are setting up the laws, which entangle the workers as spiders entangle flies. The judges issue prohibitions, which deprive the workers of all rights guaranteed them by the Constitution. All of you understand this.

But what are you doing for the struggle with your enemies, with the enemies of the entire working class? Are you an active member of a local labor movement, or are you saying that you need not be agitated, that you are a

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Scrapbook, Vol. I, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

socialist anyhow? Do you realize what value a soldier has outside of the army? You, too, have the same value, if you are not a member of a workers' organization.

The fact that you consider yourself a socialist does not help the labor movement. The movement is in need of active workers, in need of people. Strengthen the revolutionary army of the working class.

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Scrapbook, Vol. II., of Dr. H.R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**BENEFIT GIVEN BY CHICAGO ANARCHIST RED CROSS FOR
POLITICAL PRISONERS IN RUSSIA**

On March 6, 1916, the Anarchist Red Cross of Chicago gave a benefit ball for those who had fought Tsarism and had been sent to Siberia or were in prison. It was given at the West Side Auditorium, Taylor and Racine.

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RUSSIAN

Molodaya Rus (Young Russia), Dec. 31, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKINGMEN

This organization was formed on May 26, 1913, by a group of twelve Russian workingmen, who decided to lay the foundation of a society whose aim should be the self-education and unification of Russian workers and peasants in Chicago.

This society was named 'Brotherhood of the Russian Toiling People,' and its aim was best expressed in the following clauses of its program:

Clause 2. Anyone, man or woman, understanding Russian, may become a member of the Brotherhood of the Russian Toiling People, regardless of nationality or convictions.

Clause 5. One cannot be a member of the brotherhood if he does not go

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Molodaya Rus (Young Russia), Dec. 31, 1915.

hand in hand with the toiling masses and who does not live a simple (purely proletarian) workingman's life.

From these clauses it is easy to see the non-partisan tendency of this organization; and along this pattern were formed a number of organizations in America at that time.

In June of 1914 a convention took place in Detroit of non-partisan progressive organizations. At this convention the Federation of Russian Workers' Unions in the United States and Canada was formed, the Chicago brotherhood being part of it, and known, from then on, as the Chicago Union of Russian Workers.

At the base of this union is the principle of class struggle, and this

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is illustrated by the program of the union, which declares that the struggle between the disinherited workers and peasants - who with their labor created all the wealth of the world, and the wealthy - who seized into their hands all the wealth of the world - will end only when the toiling masses, organized as a class, will comprehend their true interests and will gain control, through a forcible social revolution, over the entire wealth of the world.

With this sweeping change accomplished, and with the simultaneous destruction of all the institutions and powers of the government, the disinherited class will proclaim a society of free producers, striving to satisfy the needs of each separate individual, who in his turn gives to society his labor and his knowledge.

Toward the Socialist Party the union has a negative attitude because

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'the tactics of the Socialist Party, as a part of the international social-democracy which is striving to seize power by parliamentary means, have a most demoralizing effect on the toiling masses.'

Not any less negative is the union's attitude toward the American Federation of Labor, inasmuch as the latter 'by its ultimate aims, as well as by its tactics, is a reactionary organization striving to coordinate the interests of labor with the interests of capital.'

One need not, however, deduce from the above that a member of the union must not belong to the American Federation of Labor; it is permissible, except that 'while one is obliged to belong there, he should remember to promulgate the ideas and principles of the union as much as possible.'

On the other hand, the program of the union recommends joining the I. W. W. and influencing the further development of this organization

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in the spirit of the principles laid in the groundwork of the union.

Wherever a possibility arises to organize workingmen of an entire industry, or even if only of a part of an industry, members of the union should organize then into the I. W. W. union.

Quite frequently, in such instances, the question arose: Why then does not the union join the I. W. W.? The answer was, firstly, because of the comparative high initiation fee. Secondly, because of the requirement of a certain number of members for granting a charter, and its expensiveness (around \$10). And then certain deductions are made (from membership dues) for the Central Committee of I. W. W.; furthermore, the Russian locals of the I. W. W. are not getting anything in return, neither a Russian paper, nor appeals in the Russian language, nor pamphlets, nor

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an agitation of their own; whereas by membership in the Federated Unions of Russian Workmen in the United States and Canada, the union has the benefit of federation magazines, pamphlets, and agitation funds, i. e., the union is entitled to funds for all these things.

In analyzing the question as to the social and material values of the union one should before all else bear in mind that the organism is afflicted with a chronic disorganization.

Almost always one sees the lack of a leader or of leaders, without which, as one may expect, no undertaking can achieve success. This is so because the majority of members are people who have not had any experience in organization affairs. Furthermore, the majority of members in the Union are of a transient type; this is enough to explain the perpetual disorder which reigns almost uninterruptedly in the affairs of the union, which

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Molodaya Rus (Young Russia), Dec. 31, 1915.

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as yet has proved incapable of producing a single leader from its midst. If I was asked for a reason why this is so, my answer would be that it is all due to the lack of intellectual forces among the union membership.

And yet, one must not overlook the enormous, useful work which the union is doing for the sake of educating the vast Russian toiling masses.

Despite the scant membership of the union, it successfully maintains permanent quarters with a library and reading room where lectures are delivered weekly on such interesting and useful topics as God and War, Anarchism, the History of Culture, a series of lectures on philosophy, etc. As to the degree of interest in such lectures - one should judge by the fact that from 75 to 80 people have been attending them, filling the union quarters' capacity to the last inch of space, many unable to get a seat.

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Molodaya Rus (Young Russia), Dec. 31, 1915.

On the whole, considering the scope of its possibilities, the union solved its problems satisfactorily, and, should it continue on the path of strengthening its organization, it is destined to play a big role soon in the life of the local colony.

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RUSSIAN

Novy Mir, (New World), Sept. 10, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A SHORT HISTORY OF RUSSIAN DIVISIONS OF SOCIALIST PARTIES IN CHICAGO

RUSSIAN DIVISION No. 1

Up to 1909 there was in Chicago only one Socialist organization, a group of Russian Social Democrats, whose only aim it was to collect money for the Russian revolution. The activity of the group in this direction was somewhat of the nature of the old circle work, except that the latter gave to its members a certain amount of spiritual satisfaction whereas here this was lacking. Some of the members of this group came to the logical conclusion that living in America, a workingman, nolens-volens, constitutes a part of the industrial machine of the country and as such he should take an active interest in the general proletarian movement, politically and industrially. In the light of such reasoning, it was unanimously decided at the constituent assembly of ten people, on August 21, 1909, to join the American Socialist Party and to establish there a division named The Russian Socialist Branch of the 9th Ward.

Novy Mir, (New World), Sept. 10, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

After two months of representative functioning the branch had its first occasion to open by coming out with a protest against the death sentence of the Spanish radical educator, Francisco Ferrer, who advocated free public schools (separated from church). The first protest, launched by the 9th Ward jointly with the Lettish branch and the newly organized Russian Social-Economic Club, was quite successful. Yet on the whole the activities of the 9th Ward were of low progress. One reason for this possibly was that the ward did not engage in any other work than business meetings; by the end of the third month of its existence the branch had 20 members all in all.

Seeking to broaden its field of activity, the branch hit upon a plan to have the 9th ward unite with the group of R. S. D. (Russian Social Democrats) on certain conditions. Although this was accomplished, the activity of the branch still did not improve.

Early in 1910 the 9th Ward decided to start a campaign for organizing

Novy Mir, (New World), Sept. 10, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russian divisions in America and for their unification under the direction of The Agitation Bureau of Russians of the American Socialist Party. Three people were chosen as a Bureau.

For a beginning the Bureau and the 9th ward trained their eye on the Russian Social Economic Club.

By that time the latter succeeded in attaining a sizeable membership of Russian workingmen. It was therefore decided that the members of the 9th Ward shall join the Club, where they will conduct Socialist propaganda and will aim to transform the club into a Socialist branch. Indeed, members of the 9th ward were soon elected as executives. These comrades, however, did not prove equal to the exalted task, and instead of constructive, agitational and organizational work they became engaged in an intensive tearing down of the Club. One of the more zealous members of that Bureau publicly admitted it at a general meeting and was promptly excluded from Club membership.

In March of 1910 the Bureau issued one printed bulletin sheet named The Call.

Novy Mir, (New World), Sept. 10, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The 9th ward took an active interest in the arrangements of bringing Burtzer over to Chicago. On May 1st of the same year there was a grand demonstration in Chicago, the 9th ward actively participating in it, having gathered under its flag over 300 people. In Pilsen Park, where the demonstration was wound up, with speakers also from the 9th ward. Some time later the 9th ward, together with the Lettish and Lithuanian branches, gave a picnic in the same park, and the proceeds, over \$40, were sent to Russia. Also, several plays were given in Russian, and were quite successful. But in the meantime dissension set in over a motion from some of the comrades to break off connections with the R. S. D. group and not to deduct for the Russian revolution. The above mentioned motion was passed and the wrangling over it soon assumed a personal character. An opposition of five or six people was formed. By this time the agitational Bureau was recalled by the 9th ward because it failed to attain to the height of its calling. Only one secretary of the Bureau did not comply with the organization's ruling and resigned, together with five other members, from the branch, taking along ledgers and documents. When he was requested to return these items he refused to do so.

Novy Mir, (New World), Sept. 10, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

In June of 1910 the group which had left the 9th ward organized another branch named Northwest Side Russian Branch, and it functioned for some ten months. In April of 1911 the members of this branch, in order to ensure greater success, decided to propose to the 9th ward to amalgamate into one Russian branch, and the 9th ward accepted the proposition. At a joint meeting of both branches it was decided to rename the united branches as the First Russian Socialist Branch of Chicago, and indeed this union gave desired results. Lectures were frequently arranged, drawing classes were organized, and the activity of the re-established committee for organizing meetings distinguished itself particularly through organizing meetings for comrade Deutsch in behalf of Novy Mir; also, the play, "Lower Depths," by Gorsky, which was staged in the wake of the meeting scored the greatest success.

In the beginning of 1912 the branch counted 45 members, 30 of whom were in good standing. The branch purchased \$145 worth of stock from Novy Mir, and about \$50 worth of stock from a Chicago Socialist daily published in English. However, beginning with the last part of 1912,

Novy Mir, (New World) Sept. 10, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

and through 1913 the activity of the branch fell considerably and the number of members shrank to ten. This decline was partly due to the fact that many active members of the Branch became engaged in organizing assistance to political prisoners and exiles, and they abandoned their work in the Branch.

In 1914 the Branch became more. The number of members began to increase and the activity of the branch grew brighter and more fruitful.

Of late the propaganda and agitation activity in our branch became closely knit with the work of another Russian Branch active here. We have reference to the 4th Russian Branch, whose activity is chiefly in the Russian colony on the Northwest Side of Chicago. This joint activity of ours is described below in greater detail. Right now, surveying mentally the five year work of our branch, and noting its numerical weakness, which may be ascribed to the specific element of the local Russian immigration, we nevertheless feel confident that many a dozen of Russian workingmen and peasants went back home from this country, carrying sparks of class consciousness in their heads,

Novy Mir, (New World), Sept. 10, 1914.

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which had their beginning here.

RUSSIAN BRANCH No. 4

This branch was organized in October of 1910 by a few members of the Northwest Side Russian Branch. At that time the branch had 19 members. Several months later the branch rented quarters for a club. In the club English classes were organized, with lectures twice a week. The lectures owed their success to the Bureau for agitation, which, besides the elaborated general plan for the lectures, also provided the lectures and published agitation leaflets. Yet the club existed only 4 months when it was closed for lack of means. Upon closing the club the branch organized propaganda meetings in the club rooms. In the summer of 1911 arrangement of meetings had ceased because the warm weather did not warrant good attendance. The branch fixed up a library for the summer months in the club-rooms. In October 1911 the branch started to arrange meetings in the homes of the Russian colony (There are from 10 to 20 in a home here in the colony). These meetings were a success, and of considerable helpfulness, except for a scarcity of members

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capable of doing this work, the comrades, the propagandists were therefore obliged themselves to make the contacts with the homes themselves to appoint the meeting hour and then themselves to lecture at them. This proved too much for a small group of comrades, and the meetings were discontinued. Early in 1912 the branch activity again picked up. Several mass meetings were arranged. By its own efforts the branch succeeded in seeing through an undertaking (a play and a ball), and by the middle of the year the number of members increased to 22. Throughout the winter lectures have been delivered every Sunday in the quarters of the Branch. In that year the branch was of considerable financial assistance to Novy Mir: It bought \$90 worth of stock from Novy Mir Company (eighteen five-dollar shares). The activity of the branch in the latter half of 1913 and in the first half of 1914 was particularly productive. In January 1914 the branch had 38 members, of whom 29 were in good standing. The membership of the branch was exclusively peasant-proletarian, no intelligentsia. There are about 3,000 Russians in the district where the branch is active, who are chiefly from villages of the Minsk and Grodno regions. They were entirely untouched by Socialistic propaganda

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in Russia. Continuous work by the branch in that locality gives good results. For the period of Jan. 1st - June 1st, 1914, the branch organized six meetings with an average attendance of 200 people which gave a total of 1,200 listeners. Besides there were lectures every Sunday in the quarters of the branch, with average of fifty people per lecture; these lectures were already of a more systematic nature than the previous ones. In addition to the sale of Novy Mir and Petersburg labor papers, a considerable quantity of agitational literature was distributed: Class against Class, The Spider and the Fly, etc., also 1,000 first-of-May leaflets. Right now the number of members has fallen. Unemployment compelled many to leave town. At present the branch counts 29 members, of whom sixteen are in good standing. Branch No. 4 is giving much attention to intensive spreading of Novy Mir in workmen's sections of the Russian colony in Chicago, is also contemplating a distinct Chicago issue of Novy Mir with a larger Chicago section, which should be arranged in Chicago proper through joint efforts with comrades from branch No. 1. We accomplished quite a bit in this direction.

Not counting sales from newsstands, Novy Mir, up to recently, hardly

Novy Mir, (New World), Sept. 10, 1914.

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reached the sale of 35 copies per week from efforts of branches only, whereas now, by united efforts of branch members it was possible to open a Novy Mir office here, with a paid manager, doing a weekly trade of 1,200 copies. Besides, the management succeeded in greatly augmenting the number of subscribers in Chicago, and has a general establishment for getting up and editing the Chicago Section of the journal as well as a general literary collaboration in Novy Mir. Simultaneously with intensive printed agitation, the division of late also strengthened its agitation by word of mouth, meetings in the streets and in halls by both branches are coming off with exceptional success. It is very fortunate that the moment for agitation is favorable, and the listeners, chiefly the gray Russian peasants, are listening with much attention to our orators.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

DRAMATIC OFFERING OF 'SOCIETY FOR AID TO POLITICAL EXILES IN RUSSIA'

On February 28, 1914, this society presented "The Children of Vanyushin," with A. I. Pokatilov in the title role. It was given at the Hull House Theater.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

Sunday, February 11th, at the Douglas Park Auditorium (corner Kedzie and Ogden Avenues), a lecture will be given by a comrade who has recently returned from Russia, C. M. Levitas, on the subject, "The Bankruptcy of Bolshevism."

The lecture will be followed by an open discussion. It begins at 8 P. M. Admission fifteen cents. Tickets at the door.

Committee of the Group of Social-Democrats.

Ed. Note: No year given.



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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

Today (July 13) a concert and massmeeting dedicated to the memory of the recently deceased George Valentinovich Plekhanov will take place in the evening at the Bowen Hall of Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted Sts.

The following will speak about the life of G. V. Plekhanov:

P. Grigaitis, editor of the Lithuanian Socialist newspaper Kaujienos; E. Harnor, editor of the Jewish Socialist newspaper Welt; S. Holland, member of the executive committee of the Socialist Party of Cook County; M. Khinoy, of the Russian Social-Democratic Club.

The Russian Social-Democratic Club has prepared a very interesting concert in the program of which will participate the symphony orchestra 'Gesangsverein,' the pianist Mednikowskaja, a violinist and



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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Edited by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4301 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

the vocalist Mrs. Zlotkowskna. It begins at 8 P. M. Admission 15 cents.

Come and bring your friends.

Ed. Note: This was probably in 1918 or 1919.



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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XIII, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

THE PLAY, "BLOODY SUNDAY," PRESENTED FOR BENEFIT OF 'SOCIETY
FOR AID TO POLITICAL EXILES AND PRISONERS IN RUSSIA'

On July 5, 1913, this play was presented under the supervision of the author, T. M. Balabanov.

The play was given to keep alive the memory of the events of January 9, 1905.

Forty per cent of the proceeds went to the Society for Aid to Political Exiles and Prisoners in Russia.

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XIII, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 Broadway

MEETING OF RUSSIAN PEASANTS' ECONOMIC UNION

A meeting of this union (Russkii Krestyanskii Ekonomicheskii Soyuz) was held on June 8, 1913, at Workingmen's Hall, 1013 W. 12th St. The meeting was called for a discussion of questions "which should interest every Russian living in America".

The organizer of the union, M. Dorab; Comrade G. Belousov, a former member of the Second Duma; and Dr. H. R. Krasnow spoke.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. X, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

(Clipping from Russkoe Slovo (Russian Word), New York, Dec. 5, 1912).

FOUNDING OF SOCIETY FOR AID TO POLITICAL

PRISONERS AND EXILES IN RUSSIA

"Here must be considered the founding, only three or four months ago, of the Society for Aid to Political Prisoners and Exiles in Russia. At the present time this society has already around 150 members; each of them works valiantly for the good of this organization. This can be seen from the great financial success of the recent undertaking which brought in around \$300. The question of exile has now begun to interest the Russian colony in America. It is hoped that in the future Russians in America will work to make such organizations flourish, the need of which is only too clear for every thoughtful man."

Gr. Krasnow (Dr. H. R. Krasnow)

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. X, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Russkoe Slovo (Russian Word), New York, Dec. 5, 1912)

ORGANIZATION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS' CLUB

"About two months ago there was organized here a Russian workers' group which had as its motto 'the liberation of the workers is the affair of the workers themselves.' The intelligentsia here do not belong."

Gr. Krasnow (Dr. H. R. Krasnow)

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Unidentified Newspaper Clipping, Probably Russkoe Slovo, and probably 1912)

PROTEST IN CHICAGO AGAINST SENTENCING OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC
DEPUTIES OF SECOND DUMA

"On Sunday, February 25, there was held a large protest meeting organized by the conference of Socialist organizations. The huge Walsh's Hall was filled to overflowing. More than 1,500 were present.

There were speeches in Russian, English, Polish, Jewish and Lithuanian. Resolutions protesting against the illegal trial of deputies of the Social-Democratic fraction of the Second Duma and against the provocations of the Russian government in general."

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. X, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

(Unidentified newspaper clipping, probably Russkoe Slovo, date probably 1912)

A SPY OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT IN CHICAGO?

A certain S. Kogan was accused by V. Burtsev of being an agent-provocateur of the Russian government. Kogan declared himself innocent. He had been active in the North side self-education circle, the Arbeiter Ring, and other organizations.

The organizations to which he belonged appointed a committee to consider the matter. The committee exonerated him and reputed him a victim of intrigue.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. X, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

(Unidentified Newspaper Clipping; no name, or volume number, or number.
Probably 1910 or 1911)

ACTIVITY OF THE SOCIETY 'A HAND FOR AID TO THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION'

This society gave a play and dance on April 17 (year not given) for
benefit of 'grandmother' Breshkovskaya and Nikolai Chaikovsky.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. XIII, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

MAY DAY CELEBRATION, 1910

The handbill is addressed to 'All Russians in Chicago.' They are urged, if they believe in the brotherhood of peoples and human happiness, to join in celebrating the holiday recognized by the working people of the whole world. All over the world they strike on this day, and here (in Chicago) the flag of freedom is also raised. There will be a meeting on Sunday, April 30, at Workingmen's (Shapiro) Hall, 1024 W. 12th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Among the speakers will be L. Gerns, former member of the Second Duma; P. Gubka, H. Krasnow, B. Kuchinsky, M. Lokotov, and I. Khaimovich.

All local Russian progressive organizations were taking part.

Russian Section

Ninth Section American Socialist Party

I E

Record-Herald, Nov. 2, 1905 p. 2-4

RUSSIAN

SYMPATHY FOR RUSS REBELS.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGOANS INDORSE REVOLUTION AND CONGRATULATE
LEADERS.

Russia's dawning freedom was the theme of speakers who addressed a mass meeting under the auspices of the Russian Social Democratic party and the Chicago branch of the bund, in Apollo Hall, 256 Blue Island Ave. last night. Five hundred former subjects of the Czar were present.

Resolutions of sympathy with the revolutionists of Russia were adopted, as follows:

Whereas: The Russian despotic government is the bulwark of all the reactionary forces of the world and the foes of civilization; and

Whereas: The defeat of Russians despotism will be a blow of reaction and oppression everywhere and an inspiration to all who are fighting for freer institutions and better conditions of life; and

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RUSSIANS

Record-Herald, Nov. 2, 1905.

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Whereas: The defeat of Russian people led by the classconscious proletariat, are now engaged in a heroic struggle to wipe out of existence Russian autocracy - the last vestige of feudalism - which is a disgrace to our so much vaunted 20th century; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy and congratulations to our heroic comrades who have so bravely raised the banner of revolution, determined to obtain liberty or die fighting for it; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge our moral and financial aid to our Russian Comrades in their heroic struggle for Russia's freedom.

The speakers were Dr. A. J. Dubin; Charles H. Kerr, and Peter Sissman.

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Record-Herald, Jan. 27, 1905.

RUSSIAN

ASKS CASH FOR BOMBS.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"Such assassinations as that of Von Plevhe cost money, and the Russian patriots lack the funds to carry on this work," said Bronislav Slavinsky, editor of the Polish Rabotnick, a Socialist paper, at a banquet for Mme. Breshkovski, the Russian exile, at the Lessing Clubhouse last night.

"Mme Breshkovski has been a champion of the Russian masses for more than thirty years, many of which she spent in prison." Mr. Slavinsky continued, "and she expects to see reform accomplished or to fall in the struggle.

The present revolution had its origin in a peaceful movement which the government of Russia would not permit to continue. There is an old Russian legend which says that 'from the bones of those who, perish an avenger will arise! But we lack funds to carry on the work and appeal to all liberty-loving persons to contribute as liberally as they can."

I E

Record-Herald, Jan. 27, 1905.

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

After Mr. Slavinsky's address a petition was circulated and a considerable sum of money raised for Mme. Breshkovski, who also made an address, saying she was about to return to Russia, where her presence was needed. She said that when she started for this country she thought revolution and political reform to be far in the future. "Now I think reform will come soon," she added.

Peter Sissman, in making a pleas for funds, said:
"We want a battle- not a 'battle' like that of last Sunday at St. Petersburg. To accomplish this end we must have a mint.

You must make sacrifices and give up funds for this purpose."

The sale of boxes for the public meeting to be held at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the Auditorium under the auspices of the Friends of Russian Freedom is progressing rapidly, and the indications are that the capacity of the big theater will be tested. Aside from Mme. Breshkovski, who will be the principal speaker, addresses will be made by Miss Jane Addams, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch and Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

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Record-Herald, Jan. 23, 1905.

RUSSIAN

WILL DIE FOR LIBERTY

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3077

Chicago Russians, Russian Jews, and Poles and not a few Americans last night wildly acclaimed Mme. Katherine Bereshkovsky agent and representative of the Russian revolutionary propaganda. At the West Side Auditorium, Taylor and Center St. the spacious hall was filled to its seating capacity long before the time set for the meeting, while in the street outside surged many hundreds struggling for admission. Two policemen vainly attempted to control the crowd, which, despite the fact that the sale of tickets was stopped, forced its way into the hall.

The punctuations of applause and cheering during the address of Mme. Bereshkovsky were echoed by the throng in the street, and at the conclusion of her speech in the hall Mme. Bereshkovsky addressed an open-air overflow meeting.

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RUSSIAN

Record-Herald, Jan. 23, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

She spoke in Russian and without incendiary utterances, recited the wrongs of the Russian people and told of the progress of the revolutionary movement during the last forty years. She frequently was interrupted by cheering, and at the close of the meeting, as the gray-haired speaker seated herself on the floor of the stage, with her feet in the footlight trench, hundreds struggled to shake her hand, while cheer after cheer was given.

Judge E. O. Brown, who presided at the meeting, was the only one to make reference to the sanguinary events of the day in St. Petersburg, none of the speakers having learned the details of the uprising. For a moment after he announced the report that many of their countrymen had fallen before the attacks of the troops, intense silence reigned, and then the audience burst into cheers for the revolution and hisses for the Romanoff dynasty.

"I feel that my place is now in Russia "declared Mme. Bereshkovsky, in opening her address "The important epoch has arrived. In Russian prisons are perishing thousands who have worked and hoped for the event which now is transpiring.

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Record-Herald, Jan. 23, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

For forty years this agitation has been carried on with the object of teaching the masses the true state of affairs in Russia.

Russians, Poles, Jews, Finns and other subjects of the Czar have been horribly maltreated, as all the world knows.

"At last the important moment has arrived for the nation to arise and demand political freedom. Now all are ready to die for the cause. The uprising will not be confined to St. Petersburg, but in every portion of Russia, in cities and villages, millions will join in the protest.

"Many here in America and in other nations no doubt believed the Russians were not far above cattle intellectually. The world did not know the development that was going forward, until one fine morning the nations were astonished to learn that an open protest had been made. But to Russians it was no revelation. All knew that the supreme moment was coming, and now that the critical moment is here, all parties and nationalities in Russia are united for the one purpose.

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Record-Herald, Jan. 23, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Czar Nicholas has shown himself near-sighted and foolish not to have realized what the result would be.

"But we must have sympathy and aid. America must sooner or later speak, and with the aid of free nations our task will be easier. We appeal to the nations of the world to help us appose tyranny. Forty years ago we were only a handful, now every class of people in every province is organized for the final blow. Many are in prison, many have perished, but as by magic thousands, tens of thousands, have risen to take their places in aid of the cause.

"My purpose in coming here is to tell you these things, not because our organization is weak, but because we need sympathy and support and we will get it by letting the world know the truth. Many in this country are ready and willing to return to Russia and sacrifice their lives if need be to help free the nation from tyranny. The Czar is not what he has been pictured he is a weakling.

I E

RUSSIAN

Record-Herald, Jan. 23, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

Our dream is soon to be realized. The time for the final blow is here."

Peter Sissmann, an attorney, spoke in Yiddish, appealing for financial aid for the revolution.

Miss Jane Addams spoke of Tolstoy's prediction of a passive revolution and said the time had come for the Russians to demonstrate the new conception of freedom and brotherhood.

"Three things are asked," she said- "freedom of speech, a free assembly and abolition of autocracy.

All America can stand for these three things, and liberty lovers throughout the world can side with the movement."

Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, who translated Mme. Bereshkovsky's speech into English, added on his own behalf that as a Russian Jew he had prayed daily for the success of the revolutionary movement.

"As Russian Jews" he said "we love Russia, but we abhor the Russian government."

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Record-Herald, Jan 23, 1905.

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Clarence S. Darrow, who had been announced to speak, was out of the city, and Jenkin Lloyd Jones was absent on account of a cold.

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RUSSIAN

Progress. Literaturno-Politicheskoye Obozrenie (Progress. A Literary-Political Review), June 28, 1893, p. 13

MEETING IN HONOR OF HAYMARKET MARTYRS

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The magazine called the attention of its readers to the memorial meeting in honor of "the first martyrs of socialism in America." The editor of the Arbeiter-Zeitung and the widow of Parsons were to speak.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The International Group of Propaganda, the Russian Section of Union 593 of the Industrial Workers of the World, and other working organizations in the city of Chicago are arranging a meeting to commemorate the forty-sixth anniversary of the uprising of the French workers, known as the Paris Commune.

The meeting will take place on Sunday, March 18, 1917, at 2 P. M., at Pilsen Auditorium, 1557-61 Blue Island Avenue. Speeches in Russian and other languages. A balalaika orchestra of the Russian section of Union 593 of the Industrial Workers of the World will play revolutionary songs. Admission free.

I E

RUSSIAN

Omelchenko, E. I. Concerning the Organization of the
Russian Colony. p.p. 5 - 6.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mention is made of the existence of a "Union of Russian Workers"
in Chicago (anarchist) in 1917.

I E

RUSSIAN

Omelchenko, E.I. Concerning the Organization of WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
the Russian Colony, p.6.

The existence of a Russian branch of the Socialist
Party in Chicago in 1917 is mentioned.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Friday, August 30, at the West Side Auditorium, corner Taylor Street and Racine Avenue, a lecture will be given by Col. S. Obieruchev, a Social-Revolutionary, on the subject: "The Russian Revolution and the Current Moment." This lecture is arranged by the Russian Social- Democratic Club.

Col. Obieruchev, an old Russian revolutionary during the memorable days of the March Revolution, was freed by the rebelling masses from the Kiev prison and by the will of the Kiev Soviet of workers' soldiers' and peasants' deputies he performed for a period of five or six months the duties of commander of the army in Kiev.

The lecture begins at 8 P. M.

Ed. Note: No year given; probably 1917-18-19 or -20.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

Sunday, February 23, at Robey Hall, 2000 Armitage Avenue (corner of Robey Street), the Russian section of the Socialist Party 'Karl Marx' is arranging a lecture on the subject: "The Beginning of the End." The lecturer is Comrade Markin.

The lecture will start at 6:30 P. M. Admission free.

Ed. Note: The year is 1917.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

On Sunday, November 19, 1916, at the Hull House (Bowen Hall), corner of Polk and Halsted Streets, a large meeting dedicated to the events of October 1905 will take place. (The general strike and manifesto, October 17th).

The meeting is organized by the Russian section of the Socialist Party and the Society for Aid to Political Exiles and Prisoners in Russia. Several speakers will represent these organizations. Admission free.

The meeting starts at 2:30 P. M.

Come and bring your friends and acquaintances!

Vilchur, M. Russians in America, p. 89

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The author mentions the visit of Mrs. E. K. Breshko-Breshkovskaya, the "grandmother of the Russian revolution", to Chicago in 1904. She spoke at massmeetings attended by thousands of people, explaining the aims of the Social Revolutionist party in Russia.

(Note: Mrs. Breshko-Breshkovskaya visited Chicago also in 1917, after the March revolution, and spoke to large and enthusiastic audiences D.S.).

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

(One of a series of lectures of the Russian Social-Democratic Club)

United Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party - Proletariat of the
World, Unite!!!

Sunday, March 31st, at the school of Berg, corner Division and Hoyne.
The subject: "Social-Economic Perspectives of the Russian Revolution."
The lecturer is Comrade M. Polack. The lecture will be followed by
a free discussion. Beginning at 7 P. M. Admission free. Subscribe to
the National Newspaper.

Ed. Note: - Year not given; probably in early years of revolution.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

TO ALL RUSSIAN WORKERS

A revolution took place in Russia, Tsar Nikolas, the Bloody, was thrown off the throne, and Russia breathed freely. But hardly had the old regime vanished, when a new one - the power of merchants and manufacturers - seated itself upon the necks of the people.

The Duma, which has captured the power in Russia, does not express the will of the people - the Russian workers and peasants - but the will of the bourgeoisie (the capitalists).

In its manifesto to the people, the provisional government promises mountains of 'freedom,' but not a word of the things which are most essential for the workers: the transfer of land into the hands of the peasants and of all shops and factories into the hands of the workers.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Comrades, workers, come Wednesday, March 21st, 7:30 P. M. to the union quarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, 644 W. 12th Street (second floor), to the meeting in honor of the Russian revolution, where current events of the revolution will be reported on, where you will find out how in Russia the Russians succeeded in starting this present revolution, placing all the land, the factories and shops in the hands of the workers.

Admission free.

Russian Section of Union 593.
Industrial Workers of the World.

Ed. Note: - No year given; probably in early years of Bolsheviks.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

A massmeeting in memory of Frank Little, who was cruelly murdered in Butte, is arranged by the Industrial Workers of the World, Sunday, August 19th, 8 P. M., at the West Side Auditorium, Racine Avenue (corner Taylor Street).

Speakers in all languages. Admission free.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

RUSSIAN WORKERS OF CHICAGO AND SUBURBS

Come to the next lecture given by the Social-Democratic Club, dedicated to recent events in Russia. Sunday, Augst 11th (no year given), at Smith Hall, Hull House (corner Polk and Halsted Streets), on the "Mass Terror in the Lenin Republic."

The lecturer is M. Pollack. It begins at 7 P. M. Admission 10 cents.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

Sunday, Nov. 16th (no year given) at the quarters of the Soviet School,
1902 W. Division Street, a lecture will be given, the third of a series,
on the subject: "The History of the Internationals, Third International."
The lecturer is Comrade Radvansky.

Beginning at 2:30 P. M. Admission free.

Under the auspices of the County Committee of the Russian Sections of
the Workers Party of America.

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RUSSIAN

Vilchur, M. Russians in America, pp. 121-122

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"The Russian revolution called into existence a whole series of political organizations and circles, mostly non-partisan, such as the Obshchestvo Druzey Russkoy Demokratii (Society of Friends of the Russian Democracy) in Chicago."

Another non-partisan Russian organization in Chicago is also mentioned. It was created as a society for the aid to the victims of the revolution. The Chicago branch was one of the largest.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

**1. Voting
as Blocs**

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RUSSIAN

October 31, 1936

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Honorable A. J. Sabath
Chairman Roosevelt for President National Campaign Committee
139 North Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois

Honorable Sir:

I hereby submit my report on the campaign by the Russian group in the campaign for the re-election of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

With best personal wishes, I remain,

Yours very truly,

A. J. Pikiel, Chairman
Russian Division

Report of the Campaign of the Russian Division for
the re-election of President F. D. Roosevelt.

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The campaign has been started about the beginning of September of 1936. Most of the committees, such as States of Indiana, Wisconsin, and Illinois, have been formed before that time. It became necessary for me to go in person to organize committees for the States of Indiana and Wisconsin, and thus I have traveled to Gary where I attended a meeting of the Russian-American Organization, to which I explained the aims of this committee and the importance of the re-election of the President for the new term. I was fortunate to form a committee of five men, placing on the same only outstanding members of Russian voters in the State of Indiana.

Nicholas Nalin is the chairman for the State of Indiana of our organization and he is the leader of the Russian-American political and social life in the State of Indiana. He is the chairman of the Russian-American Citizens' Organization for the State of Indiana.

It became necessary for me to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to organize

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a committee for the State of Wisconsin. Dr. Joseph Jankowski was placed as chairman of that committee and Dr. Serge A. Hartmann and Dr. Alexander S. Hartmann to act as members on the same committee. Mr. Steve Lagoy and Felix Kretch, former newspaper men, also are members of the committee.

It was possible to form a fully representative committee of leading citizens of the State of Wisconsin in Russian life.

I was fortunate in forming a committee in the State of Iowa, and Attorney Wm. A. Shuminsky was placed in charge of our committee for the State of Iowa. He is an active member of Russian social and political life in Iowa and through his influence I was able to obtain services of Gus Bogdanow and John Levich on the committee.

Through my friendship with Mr. Alexander Pristupa of Cleveland, Ohio, I obtained his cooperation and a committee was formed in the State of Iowa. Mr. Pristupa is an outstanding member in fraternal organizations

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there and he is the deacon of our church in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Russian population in the Middle West is grouped in Chicago and Cook County, and especial care was given to the forming of the committee for the state of Illinois. Dr. George L. Percy, associate professor of medicine in the medical school at the University of Illinois, was made the honorary chairman of our group for the Middle West. As a chairman of a Russian-American Citizens' Organization of Illinois I have been given the honor of appointment as president of this organization. George Wallace, president of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, was made first vice-president. The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is the largest fraternal order that we have west of the Allegheny Mountains. Phillip Michajlowsky is the deacon of the Russian-Greek Orthodox Trinity Church of Chicago, and he is the chairman of a string of fraternal orders, some of them extending to Pennsylvania. Mrs. Paula Griboff was placed as chairman of the women's division. She is well known and active in the leadership of the Russian women of Chicago. Roman Homko, the secretary of

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our organization, is the president of the Russian Officers' Association of Chicago. Anton Bernoff, the treasurer of our organization, is the president of the Russian School Board of Chicago, which has a chain of about twenty Russian schools in and around Chicago.

Activity began by explaining the importance of the campaign to various state chairmen and outlining the trend of the campaign and subject of speeches from time to time as supplied to us by Hon. A. J. Sabath.

The city of Chicago is the cultural, fraternal, and political heart of the Russian population in the Middle West. We have two Russian papers located here: Russian Daily News, a daily paper, having a circulation of about twenty thousand, and Russian Review, a weekly paper, having a circulation of about sixteen thousand. These two papers reach not only Chicago, but the entire area of thirteen Middle Western states and up to the Rocky Mountains, so that the publicity for the Middle West was carried out in Chicago. Our Chicago office, without additional

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costs to the headquarters, has published or caused it to be published an article, an item, or some news furthering our cause, from day to day in our Russian Daily News, and the same news appeared weekly in the Russian Weekly. Through the graces of His Eminence Bishop Leontiy, Russian Greek-Orthodox bishop for the Middle West, we were fortunate in obtaining some space in his magazine, Our Way. His Eminence has been heartily in accord with the principles advocated by our great President Franklin D. Roosevelt. His Eminence allowed us to appear at the churches with our campaign literature and he allowed numerous priests to actively participate in the Democratic cause.

Fifty thousand Russian pamphlets were printed in our headquarters in Chicago and about twenty thousand of the same were distributed in the state of Illinois by hand; about four thousand by mail and by distribution through various clubs and ward organizations. About fifteen thousand pamphlets were distributed in the state of Indiana.

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The reason for such a large distribution in the state of Indiana was that in Gary, in October of 1936, was held a twenty-five year jubilee of the priest and foundation of the church, and it was connected with the celebration of Russian Day, so that more than fifteen thousand attended the celebration and the parade in connection therewith. The people came from neighborhood states to participate in the said celebration. About three thousand pamphlets were distributed in the state of Michigan through the assistance of a postmaster in Benton Harbor and three congressmen from Detroit, Mich. Two thousand pamphlets were distributed in the state of Iowa by our chairman, Attorney Wm. A. Shuminsky; about three thousand pamphlets were distributed in the state of Ohio. Some pamphlets were distributed in the state of Nebraska. Due to the shortage of our own pamphlets we distributed a number of pamphlets printed in New York. Although the popularity of our pamphlets printed in Chicago was such that we had to turn down numerous requests for our pamphlets as a number of them had to be sent to New York and we were distributing

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the pamphlets from New York which we fortunately received in time.

The main office in Chicago supplied speakers to the state of Wisconsin on two occasions, and to the state of Indiana on two occasions. We have sent speakers to Berwyn, Maywood, Waukegan, and Cicero, Ill. Our speakers attended about six large social gatherings at which they were allowed to speak on behalf of the President. A luncheon was served for the various delegates to the convention of the Russian Mutual Aid Society, under the auspices of our organization. Our organization has given a concert and ball in behalf of the Democratic Party in the state of Illinois. Five meetings were held by our organization in Chicago, at which the Democratic ticket was endorsed from top to bottom.

Through the efforts of our headquarters, speakers were sent from Gary, Ind., to Hammond, Ind., and nearby towns. Speakers were sent from Milwaukee to Racine and Kenosha.

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It is my duty to note here the splendid work of Attorney Wm. A. Shuminsky who has held a Democratic rally under the leadership of our organization in Sioux City, Iowa, which was attended to by a great number of people and twelve local candidates were present at the same. A meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on behalf of our great President.

A radio program was given on behalf of Franklin D. Roosevelt in Chicago on three different occasions, and Dr. George L. Percy, honorary chairman of our organization, addressed the listeners twice. Mrs. Paula Griboff, our vice-chairman and chairman of the women's division, addressed once, and myself also on one occasion.

Our office in Chicago has mailed out over one thousand personal letters throughout the State of Illinois and nearby states with an appeal for the support for President Roosevelt to outstanding men and women in our community. We have received a warm response to our

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the Re-election of President F. D. Roosevelt.

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personal communications as well as numerous and hearty responses to our radio speeches. I am enclosing with the within report my scrap-book containing fifty-three articles, items of interests to our cause, published in the Chicago papers during this campaign. I regret to say that this is the only complete record of the entire publicity campaign for President Roosevelt. Another article on behalf of the entire Democratic ticket will appear on Monday, November 2, which is not enclosed with the report, as it is impossible to get the same at this time. The last page contains our pamphlet published in Chicago.

In conclusion I beg to state that the sentiment of the voters of Russian extraction is for President Roosevelt, Governor Henry Horner, and the entire Democratic ticket. I give my positive assurance that the Russian voters will vote almost one hundred per cent for the Democratic ticket. I take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation for the real cooperation that I have received from our chairman, Congressman A. J. Sabath, from Judge Joseph Drucker, and from Mr. Harry Rosendal, secretary to Congressman Sabath.

Report of the Campaign of the Russian Division for WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
the Re-election of President F. D. Roosevelt.

The success of the Democratic ticket among our Russian people could not have been so great as I anticipated but for the capable instructions received by me and by our group from Honorable A. J. Sabath.

On behalf of our group I take the liberty to express our gratitude to Congressman Sabath for the pleasant campaign, and we are certain that if not for the aid and assistance of Congressman A. J. Sabath, this campaign could not have been so successfully carried out.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. Pikiel, Chairman
Russian Group.

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RUSSIAN

IV (Bohemian)

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1935.

THE APPROACHING MAYORALTY ELECTIONS IN CHICAGO

On Tuesday, April 2, the election for mayor of the city of Chicago will be held. In this connection the central committee of the Democratic party opened headquarters of the National party at 155 North Clark Street, on the second floor. Mr. V. A. Kishun, state highway engineer, was appointed to take charge of the office. He invited a number of Russians to assist him in the conduct of the campaign. Among the Russians named were P. Chopko, I. Stakovich, K. Tana-schuk, I. Artemenko, I. Kalinaka, P. Rozdelsky and T. Tureyko. All these men are now working to re-elect the present Democratic mayor, Edward Kelly.

The election next Tuesday will only serve to demonstrate the power of the Democratic party in Chicago and the popularity enjoyed by Mr. Kelly among the people in the city. The Mayor was actually re-elected during the primaries, when the people cast over five hundred thousand votes for him, a number unprecedented in the political history of the city.

Next Tuesday this figure is expected to be increased considerably, as Mr. Kelly's opponents--Republican and independent candidates--enjoy no popularity and do not

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possess enough ability to run a large city.

Mayor Kelly, who was born into a poor family, created a good name for himself while working as a civil engineer in the Sanitary District. He revealed himself as a very able executive, and for that reason was appointed mayor on A. Cermak's death. In selecting him for this high office the Democratic party made no error. Mayor Kelly proved his ability in the new capacity also, and this explains his immense popularity among the people.

Though less than two years has passed since he was appointed mayor, Kelly has managed to re-establish the financial reputation of the city. He has lowered the city taxes; he has reduced administrative expenses by fifty per cent; he has paid the back wages of the city employees to the tune of eighteen million dollars; and all this has been done without imposing any additional taxes.

Mayor Kelly saved the Chicago schools from a financial crash. He managed to pay the back salaries of teachers. He re-established the good name of the city by carrying out an intensive fight against criminal elements, in which he reduced

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the number of crimes by twenty-six per cent. He revived industrial activity in the city, established strict sanitary inspection over the sales of milk, and introduced a number of measures designed to benefit the entire population of Chicago.

All nationalities support the candidacy of Mayor Kelly; so it is the duty of all Russian-American Democrats and those who sympathize with the Democratic party to elect a good and able mayor by casting their votes for Edward Kelly next Tuesday.

If the Russians desire recognition in the political life of the city, and from the mayor, this can be secured only by participating in the coming elections, because each precinct captain and each ward committeeman always keep track of the number of votes cast in each precinct and each ward, and they know what nationalities cast the votes.

V. A. Kishun,
Manager of the Russian
Branch of the Central Committee
of the Democratic Party .

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1935.

VOTE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES
ON APRIL 2

On Tuesday, April 2, elections will be held in Chicago for city officials.
The offices of mayor, city clerk and city treasurer will be voted on.

The principal candidates for these positions are on the Democratic and
Republican tickets.

All Russians who are American citizens must, without exception, take part in
this election, for our participation in the election, makes us full-fledged
citizens. This participation determines the merits and the numerical strength
of the group of any nationality. A grave error is being made by those who think
they should not go to the polling place because nobody will know whether they
voted or not, anyhow. The city authorities through the precinct captains and
their helpers know exactly who voted and who did not. For this purpose the
precinct workers from time to time go from home to home and take a census of
the voters. Persons not taking part in the elections are usually classed by
them as foreigners who are not citizens. To such people, aldermen and

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1935.

committeemen refuse to give any help. This must be remembered by all Russians.

For whom should Russians vote? In order to know for whom to vote we must look into the not distant past. We remember quite well what took place recently in Chicago. The city taxes increased to unprecedented heights. The City of Chicago became known throughout the world as the haven of gangsters and bandits. The city treasury was empty. Policemen, firemen and other city employees had not received any wages for a year or longer. City life was practically at a standstill. The city was facing bankruptcy.

In such a condition the city was handed over to Mayor A. Cermak and a Democratic administration. Mayor Cermak began to bring order out of chaos in city affairs, but his efforts were cut short by his assassination. His place was taken by a no less able mayor, Edward Kelly. Mayor Kelly, as a good administrator, brought order into city life, and put the city finances on a sound basis by eliminating deficits in the city treasury. During his administration back wages of the city employees were paid up and taxes were cut considerably.

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In general, city life again became normal and now, in spite of the long economic crisis, social life in Chicago is gradually assuming a normal aspect.

This is the reason why the Russian-American Democratic League advises all Russian people to vote for Mr. Edward Kelly, present mayor of the city, and for the other candidates of the Democratic party for city offices.

Central Committee of the
Russian-American Democratic League

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 3, 1934.

WHY THE **RUSSIANS** SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN POLITICS

According to the American Constitution, all citizens of this country, the naturalized as well as the native-born, enjoy the same rights and privileges. This fact gives us Russians who have become American citizens full right to participate in the public and political life of our adopted country. To make our participation in American political life useful to our group, we should be well organized. We should then adopt that course of political action which is most suitable to our needs. And next, we should affiliate ourselves with the American political party whose program best answers our interests.

We all know that there are two major political parties in the United States. They compete for power and for the privilege of administering the affairs of the nation. During the elections, whether Federal, state, county, or city, they wage a desperate campaign for the possession of political power. These

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 3, 1934.

two parties are the Republican party and the Democratic party. The Republican party is supported mostly by big financiers, industrialists, and big merchants--all dominated by Wall Street--since the Republican party especially serves the interests of Big Business. The Democratic party derives its power chiefly from the working classes and from small businessmen and small manufacturers. The Democratic party stands for equal rights for every citizen irrespective of his economic status. The Democratic party favors proportional taxation in the Federal, state, and municipal governments.

The overwhelming majority of Russian people in America belong to the working class. For this reason, the Democratic party is closer to their interests than the Republican party. During the forthcoming election, all Russians should cast their votes for the Democratic candidates, for the entire Democratic ticket.

Older Russian immigrants well remember the prosperous times the American

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 3, 1934.

people had during a period of continuous Democratic administration, in the years from 1912 to 1920, when Woodrow Wilson was the President. The Democratic party was then in power, and there was no economic depression of any considerable duration. Everyone had work and was earning good money. The present-day extreme exploitation of the working people--especially of women and children--was unknown then. Women and girls stayed at home, and children went to school, because the head of the family was making enough money to maintain his home without the help of his wife or children. The working people were not being robbed by the bankers, the stock-exchange brokers, the real-estate men, and other speculators. The industry and business of the entire nation were at their peak. The nation prospered, and the fortunes of its citizens flourished. Such was the condition of this country when, in the year 1921, the Republican party came into power, with Mr. Harding as President of the United States.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 1, 1934.

WHY THE RUSSIANS SHOULD VOTE FOR THE CANDIDATES
OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Because President Roosevelt is a Democrat and the defender of the common people;

Because our President needs supporters who hold views similar to his and who would look after the interests of the people, not after the interests of the Morgans and the Mellons;

Because the Republican party espouses the principle that capital should rule over the people, while the Democratic party believes that the people should rule over capital; (We Russians belong to the working class, not to the capitalist class; therefore, the Democratic party is our party.)

Because President Roosevelt, has abolished Prohibition and has stopped the

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thoughtless spending of millions of dollars to maintain Prohibition agents, as was done during the Hoover Administration; because he has increased the government income by levying taxes on the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic products, and has created jobs for the unemployed, since the beverage industry has given work to many thousands of people heretofore idle;

(The Republicans say that if they return to power they will lower taxes. But they are too late. Taxes have already been lowered by the Democrats.)

Because, we know that--thanks to the efforts of the Democratic party--thousands of persons of Slavic origin have received appointments in Federal, state, county, and city administrations, and have been elected to public office, where the Slavonic race is now well represented; (If we examine the tickets of both parties, we find that the Republican ticket contains among its many candidates only one of Slavic blood, whereas on the Democratic ticket several candidates of Slavonic

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extraction are listed.)

For all these reasons, every Russian should support the Democratic party if he wants the Russian group in Chicago to grow stronger and to gain the recognition accorded to other Slavonic groups of the city.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 1, 1934.

BEFORE THE ELECTION

The Russian-American Democratic League appeals to all Russians in Chicago and vicinity who are citizens of the United States to uphold their national honor by taking part in the November election. Read our special bulletin in Rassviet and listen to the Russian radio program Saturday, November 3, at 7:30 P. M. You will learn whom you should support by your vote in the forthcoming election. Go to the polling place nearest your home and cast your vote. Show your neighbors that Russians are as active in the political affairs of their adopted country as any other national group. Give your votes to the candidates of the Democratic party. Vote the entire Democratic ticket.

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I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

**2. Part Played by Social and
Political Societies**

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RUSSIAN

Interview with Mr. Anthony E. Lutnicki, Chairman, Executive Committee Citizens Civic Club of Russian-Americans of Chicago, Inc., by Thomas R. Hall, Nov. 16, 1936.

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The Citizens Civic Club of Russian-Americans of Chicago, Inc., was organized in 1928 to interest Russians in Chicago in local community affairs. It has at the present time between 400 and 500 members including a large number of workers. The club explains American immigration laws to its members, urges Russians to take out their citizenship papers and gives them all necessary assistance in this.

The organization is non-partisan in politics. It sponsors lectures on civic subjects and during campaigns explains the duties and obligations of citizens and the issues at stake. Meetings are usually held once a week; however, before elections the club meets more frequently.

The secretary is V. T. Greevsky, 2305 N. Major Ave., Chicago. Telephone Berkshire 1181.

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Rassviet, June 25, 1936.

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"We have recently received inquiries as to the purpose and activities of the Russian-American Organization in Douglas Park.

The purpose of our organization is the defense of the political interests of all Russian-Americans in Cook County, also of those, who would like to become members of our organization.

The organization also is engaged in opening Schools in the Russian language for the youth, helps in obtaining citizenship papers, gives all possible advice, all of which is done free of charge.

Our organization is also interested in the sickness and death of its members. We are chartered under the name, Russian-American Citizens Organization of Cook County, Illinois.

Further information may be obtained from the President of the organization at 1628 So. Washtenaw Ave.

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Rassviet, June 25, 1936.

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Our organization is independent of other political organizations. It has its own dramatic circle and will soon have two branches under the charter.

Our meetings are held on the first Friday of each month at 2736 W. Ogden Avenue.

President,

K. Tanashook.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 29, 1936.

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MEETING AND DANCE

The Russian-American Citizens' Organization of Ward Twenty-five will hold its regular meeting on Friday, May 1, in the auditorium of St. Michael's Orthodox Church, 2736 Ogden Avenue. On Saturday, May 2, the same organization will hold a dance at 2621 West 17th Street.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 1, 1936.

RUSSIANS AND POLITICS

Attorney A. [Y.] Pickel has again joined the
ranks of the Russian-American
Citizens' Organization

Recently a Russian group was formed for the purpose of supporting the
candidacy of Mr. Brooks for the Republican nomination for governor.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 16, 1936.

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RUSSIAN CITIZENS, REGISTER!

On Tuesday, March 17, in the City of Chicago and all over the State of Illinois a registration of American citizens will take place for the purpose of qualifying the citizens to vote at the next election. Those persons who are not registered may not cast their ballots even though they are citizens of this country. In view of the fact that the next election will be one of the most important, and that the outcome of it will determine the future of the United States for a long time to come, the Russian-American Citizens' League urges all Russian citizens who have their second papers to register on the day appointed by the authorities.

Registration in all precincts of the City of Chicago and in the rest of the State will take place, we repeat, to-morrow, Tuesday, March 17. The registration places will be open from eight o'clock in the morning till nine in the evening. Those who have changed their places of residence since their

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last registration must register again. For those citizens who have registered before, and who still reside at the same address it is advisable to ascertain whether their names are on the registration books. We know that the names of many Russians who previously registered are not to be found on the lists.

Find out in advance where your place of registration is, and go there to-morrow.

Central Committee of The Russian-
American Civic League

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), July 5, 1935.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

The Russian-American Democratic League of Illinois is at this time the focal point of interest for the entire Russian colony in Chicago and vicinity.

The new federal laws regarding social security, old-age pensions, and certain limitations of the privileges of noncitizens in this country, on the one hand, and the loss of all hope for an early return to Russia, on the other, are the factors forcing Russian immigrants in America to seek United States citizenship.

In recent months, not only the young Russian-Americans but also those of the older generation who have lived in this country for over twenty years have been besieging the Russian-American Democratic League with petitions for help in obtaining American citizenship. In many cases, candidates for citizenship find difficulty in properly filling out the various forms and applications. The League maintains a special service to aid these people. A well-qualified

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Rassviet (The Dawn), July 5, 1935.

person is always present at the League's office to fill out the forms, and otherwise serve as an adviser in all matters pertaining to citizenship.

The Russian-American Democratic League likewise helps its members with other legal matters, for the truth is that in situations where the private individual has no chance of succeeding, the organization representing him usually has much greater chances of success.

American public life is so constituted that, whereas we common citizens depend a great deal in our daily life upon our federal, state, and local authorities, they in turn depend upon us during the elections. When new candidates or incumbents run for public office, they need our support and our votes. The better we are organized--the greater the number of voters we represent--the more we are taken into consideration, and the more respect we command.

Other national groups in this city understood long ago the necessity of organization. Today they occupy a much higher social and political position than

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the Russian group. They hold many important political posts in the local, state, and federal administrations, and generally enjoy many privileges which thus far are denied our group. The Russian people in Chicago and elsewhere were not properly organized politically, and, for this reason, they fell far behind other foreign-language groups in political, social, and economic respects. It is a comforting thought that today we seem to be conscious of our mistakes, that we are trying to overcome them by forming strong organizations and by entering the political life of the country of our adoption. Great tasks lie before us, and we trust our efforts will meet with success if only we stand together and fight together.

The membership of the Russian-American Democratic League is growing steadily. This organization excludes from its program all religious activity, nor does it attempt to do the work of a benefit society; hence it does not interfere with the activities of these and other Russian organizations. The Russian-American Democratic League has taken it upon itself to extend and to defend the rights and privileges of American citizens of Russian birth or extraction. No other

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Rassviet (The Dawn), July 5, 1935.

existing Russian organization has included this activity in its program. Therefore, all Russian organizations may and should co-operate with the Russian-American Democratic League, and should support its work. The Russian people of Chicago and vicinity, regardless of the fact that they may belong to other Russian organizations, may become members of the Russian-American Democratic League. The membership fee is only one dollar a year.

The Russian-American Democratic League will give a big picnic on July 14. The purpose of the picnic is to improve the finances of the League, and, at the same time, to establish closer and more direct contact with Russian organizations and with Russian people individually. The picnic will be held in the woods at Elston Avenue and Central Avenue. We hope to see a great many Russian men and women at the picnic this coming Sunday.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 13, 1935.

MEETING OF THE RUSSIAN DEMOCRATS
IN DOUGLAS PARK DISTRICT

On April 12, the annual meeting of the Russian-American Democratic Club was held in the hall of the Twenty-fifth Ward branch of the Democratic party. The meeting was attended by representatives from other districts and suburban towns.

The meeting was called to order by P. Chopko, president of the Club. He read into the record a report concerning the activity of the [executive] committee and active members of the organization, particularly women, during the past year. From the report it was seen that the Club has three hundred members. Among them are many members who come from suburban areas. Most of the members pay their dues regularly.

The Club has two subsidiary organizations: a youth group and a dramatic group. Recently, a string orchestra was organized. The Club intends to form a choir

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Rassviet (The Dawn), May 13, 1935.

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and this will be easy because among the members there are several

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experienced singers, as well as men and women who have good voices.

The only thing they have to do is to hire a conductor. They are also planning to open a school for both adults and children. Further on [in his report], Mr. Chopko reported to the meeting a resolution adopted at a meeting held on March 22. The chairman reported that the resolution had been presented personally by the delegates of the Ward to the [State] League's officials and to the newly elected president. A majority of the delegates who heard the resolution decided to reject the demand made by the Twenty-fifth Ward committee. Furthermore, the district delegates declared themselves in favor of leaving the League and of carrying on independent activity.

Having expressed a wish for the success of the new [state] administration, the [district] delegates left the hall.

The meeting, then, expressed its thanks to the committee and to all those who had taken active part in forming the Russian-American Democratic organization.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), May 13, 1935.

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N. Turin, temporary financial secretary, reported that during the second half of the year, the Club had received \$75.80 as income from two entertainments.

The chairman reported that during the year, the Club had helped thirty men to file applications for first citizenship papers, and ten men to file for their second papers.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 11, 1935.

CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF RUSSIAN ORGANIZATIONS,
PARISHES, BROTHERHOODS, SISTERHOODS, AND PRESS
OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY

The Russian-American Democratic League of the state of Illinois at its last meeting, held May 6, decided to take upon itself the task of calling a conference of all Russian organizations, parishes, brotherhoods, sisterhoods, and press of the city of Chicago and its vicinity, for the purpose of arranging a celebration in honor of the centenary anniversary of the death of Pushkin, and in order to celebrate the Day of Russian Culture, which is annually fixed for June 9.

The Day of Russian Culture is celebrated wherever there are Russian immigrants. It would be desirable if our Russian colony in Chicago would join other Russians in this celebration.

The centenary anniversary of Pushkin's death falls on February 11. All over

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Rassviet (The Dawn), May 11, 1935.

the world, preparations are being made for the memorial.

The conference is scheduled for May 13, 7:30 P. M., at 1902 West Division Street.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 21, 1935.

AT THE MEETING OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

Last week, the Russian-American Democratic League of the Twenty-fifth Ward held a meeting, attended by approximately sixty people. Russian citizens of the Douglas Park area apparently pay considerable attention to the activity of the Russian-American Democratic League because its business meetings are well attended. The last meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Chopko, permanent president of the organization. Complete harmony prevails among the members attending the meetings. At the last meeting, members were chosen to work at the affair scheduled by the League for February 2.

It is remarkable that our women have readily agreed to help, and to cook all the food necessary for the occasion. The women in our ward organization are diligent and reliable workers. They also express their opinions freely, and take an active part in all affairs. Perhaps the continued existence of the ward organization depends wholly on the active co-operation of the women in the ward.



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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 21, 1935.

Mr. Novin spoke at the meeting and urged all Russians to study English, because knowledge of the language will make them real American citizens. Many Russians, as Mr. Novin pointed out, feel themselves strangers in this country just because they do not know the language.



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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 1, 1934.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN
DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

After a period of persistent effort and hard work, the Russian-American Democratic League has succeeded in achieving rather remarkable results. The organization now has over eight hundred members. It has a network of branches all over the great city of Chicago and in many of its suburbs. The League has two permanent offices: one downtown, at 155 North Clark Street, and one on the West Side, at 1902 West Division Street. Several hundred people visit the League offices every month.

The Russian-American League helps the Russian people of Chicago in many ways. Its officers give free legal aid to those who seek it; they help Russian people acquire American citizenship; they intervene with the proper authorities in behalf of those who are unable to speak English and who are in need of aid and advice. The League has given several entertainments and picnics

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 1, 1934.

which have been great successes.

As a result of the broad activities of the Russian-American Democratic League, the Russian people of Chicago have achieved equality with other **national** groups of the city. Like other foreign-language groups in Chicago, we have been given space in the Morrison Hotel, where the Democratic party has its headquarters for the Chicago area.

The Russian-American Democratic League is the only Russian-American political organization in Chicago. Every Russian living in this city should strive, first, to become a citizen of the United States, and then to join the Russian-American Democratic League. This organization does not attempt to interfere with the activities of clubs, mutual aid societies, or other Russian organizations. On the contrary, it works in complete harmony and co-operation with all other Russian organizations. The Carpatho-Ruthenians, our blood brothers,

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 1, 1934.

are also joining the League in order to facilitate common political action of the two groups.

The downtown office of the League is open every day from ten o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon. The West Side office, located at the headquarters of the Russian-American Democratic Club, 1902 West Division Street, is open every day from four o'clock in the afternoon until midnight.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 24, 1934.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE AT WORK

The Central Committee of the Democratic party not long ago created the Russian-American Branch of the Democratic Party in Chicago, under the leadership of the men heading the Russian-American Democratic League. The purpose in organizing a Russian branch was to acquaint Russian-born American citizens with the aims and activities of the Democratic party, headed by the great American leader, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States. To keep the Russian-American public informed about the great work of the President and about the affairs of the country in general, the National Committee of the Democratic party has contracted for space in Rassviet, where from time to time there will be published reports and reviews of the activities of the Federal, state, county, and city administrations, and of the work of the legislative bodies of our city, state, and nation.

A national election will be held November 6 of this year. The results of

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 24, 1934.

this election will be of paramount importance to the entire country. The forthcoming election will decide whether the great work of economic regeneration of the country, so successfully and so boldly begun by President Roosevelt, will be continued. The conservative forces of the Republican party, defeated in the 1932 Presidential election, are now gathering all their might to regain power in the November election. If the Republican party emerges the winner in this election, the social and economic improvements thus far achieved by the Roosevelt Administration may be halted, and the gains obtained by the working classes may be taken away by a Republican Congress. What is really taking place in America in these days of the Roosevelt Administration is a bloodless social revolution.

The coming election will mark the first encounter between the progressive and the reactionary forces. The battle will be fought not by soldiers armed with rifles but by citizens armed with their ballots.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 24, 1934.

Americans of Russian birth or descent form a part of this great army of citizens who will join in the battle of votes on November 6. The duty of the Russian press in America is to educate the Russian-American voters as to which political party and which men really stand for social justice for the masses of American people, for the preservation of the rights already gained by the working class, and for further social benefits for the common people of this great republic. The Russian-American voters should likewise be informed what part of American society is opposed to all social reform and wants to conduct the affairs of the nation the way they were conducted a century ago.

Throughout the coming weeks, readers of Rassviet will find in its pages ample reading material covering all these problems. Until election day Rassviet will publish three times a week special bulletins on current political issues and on candidates for public offices. The Russian-American Democratic League will make an effort to continue publishing these political

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 24, 1934.

bulletins in Rassviet even after the election, in order to keep the Russian-American people well informed about all important events taking place in Washington and throughout the nation. In these bulletins the readers will find complete reports of all legislative action in the field of the vast social reforms initiated by President Roosevelt.

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IV (Bohemian)

IV (Jewish)

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 25, 1934.

MANY THANKS TO THE RUSSIANS IN CHICAGO

The Russian-American Democratic League in Chicago expresses its profound gratitude to all Russians in Chicago and vicinity who were present at the Russian picnic last Sunday, August 19. We also extend our thanks to all the members of the League and to all our friends who helped to organize the picnic and were instrumental in making it a great success.

Let us remark, first of all, that in the entire history of our group in Chicago we have never witnessed such a great public demonstration of our unity and of our power. More than five thousand persons took part in the picnic, and thus showed the Americans that we Russians are not behind other national groups when it comes to displaying our group solidarity or giving general support to any undertaking in which our national honor is involved.

Many prominent persons in Chicago's political life were present at the picnic.

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RUSSIAN

IV (Bohemian)

IV (Jewish)

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 25, 1934.

Mayor Kelly was represented by Mr. Clayton Smith, one of the outstanding members of the city administration, and a member of the Cook County Board of Commissioners. Two congressmen, Mr. [A. J.] Sabath and Mr. Schuetz, sent telegrams wishing success to the enterprise. The following public officials were also present at the picnic: Otto Kerner, Attorney General of the State of Illinois; Robert M. Sweitzer, county clerk; [C. J.] Vopicka, former United States envoy to Rumania; Mr. Link, manager of the city properties; Mr. Miroslawski, assistant State's attorney; Mr. Ketzlik, chairman of the Czech press bureau; Mr. Skriba, representing the Slovak organizations; Mr. Vroytzik, representing the Yugoslav organizations; Mr. Sluk, representing the Ukrainian Democratic Party; and many others.

Almost all the leaders of the Slavonic groups in Chicago were there to express their happiness at our success. They praised highly the musical portion of the program, which consisted of a concert given by the Russian Cossack Chorus and the Carpatho-Ruthenian Chorus.

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RUSSIAN

IV (Boehmain)

IV (Jewish)

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 25, 1934.

Many thanks to you Russian people in Chicago and its suburbs. By your presence at the picnic you have strengthened our political position in Chicago, and you have enabled the Russian-American Democratic League to help you and your children in the future. The American political leaders attending our picnic have obtained a strong impression of our unity and potential political power. They will judge us accordingly, and will treat us according to our merits. Thus the Russian-American Democratic League feels that its efforts expended in organizing the picnic have not been wasted. Our young generation will be the chief beneficiary of all our broadly planned and well-executed actions on behalf of the Russian group in Chicago.

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IV

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Apr. 29, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RUSSIAN DELEGATION TO HONOR MR. CERMAK

As is well known, on Monday, April 27, 1931, there took place at the City Hall the inauguration ceremonies on the occasion of Mr. Anton Cermak, new mayor of the city, assuming his post.

On Friday, April 24th, immediately after the decision about the consolidation of the clubs, the chairman of the Russian Clubs in the city of Chicago, V. Kishun, together with several leaders, called a conference to decide about the participation of Russians in the inaugural ceremonies. After a brief talk with Mr. Cermak's personal secretary the Russian delegation was assigned six seats. To head the Russian organization was elected M. Mikhalchik, chairman of The St. George Brotherhood. The rest of the members were: V. Veliky, vice chairman of the Russian-American Club; Mary Moravsky, member of the administration of The Russian-American Club; V. S. Olesuk, member of the board of directors of the Independent Society and of the administration of the Russian-American Club; Dr. L. G. Pertsov, physician of the Independent Society, and attorney A. J. Pikiel, a political worker and counsellor on judicial matters in different Russian organizations in Chicago.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Apr. 29, 1931.

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The delegation left for the City Hall, where people were admitted only with passes. The delegation arrived with all members present and took a prominent part in the inaugural ceremonies. Mr. Cermak was informed that the Russians also want to honor him. He expressed his deep gratification that finally the Russian colony also takes an active part in Chicago political life among other colonies that play a prominent role in the life of a city with three and a half million people.

We shall express the hope that with the uniting of all Russian clubs in a Single Russian Club, after the amalgamation of the Russian Society "Knowledge" with the Independent Society, the Russian people in Chicago will finally form one single family and will take a proper place under the hospitable sun of America.

A Clubman

Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune), Oct. 20, 1928. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WHITE RUSSIANS IN AMERICA

WHITE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL CLUB

The White Russian-American National Club was organized in Chicago and it adopted the platform of the Democratic Party. The club is in the West Side quarters of the Democrats and it supports the candidacy of the New York governor, Alfred E. Smith, for United States President.

E. A. Charapuk-Zmagar is chairman, and Ivan Pyatnitsa and Nikolai Yakubenya are associates of the chairman. Makary Ableghey is secretary. E. A. Voronko is director of the bureau of speakers and literature. This club has its offices for the campaign period at the Sherman Hotel (room 452). The White Russian-American National Club is expanding its activity over the entire territory of the United States.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

INTERVIEW WITH MR. N. NOVIN, SECRETARY OF THE
RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS' ORGANIZATION

The Russian-American Citizens' Organization, with offices at 1902 W. Division Street, was organized in December, 1935. Its members were affiliated with the Russian-American Democratic League; the latter was organized in 1920, but is extinct now. This organization is distinctively non-Bolshevist, but non-partisan in scope. It follows and preaches liberal tendencies not only among its nationals, but in state and national affairs. This organization, with a membership around 10,000, has also branches in the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, and Illinois, with headquarters in Chicago.

The purpose of the organization is: First, to unite all the citizens

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Interview with Mr. N. Novin,

of Russian origin for an active part in the political life in this country; second, to help in obtaining citizenship papers for its nationals, as well as legal aid and defense; third, cultural work in the Russian colony; fourth, a broad propaganda among the Russians in Chicago to acquaint them with the history, modern life and culture of the United States; fifth, to strive to teach the Russians the American Constitution and its democratic form of government, at the same time abstaining from taking any part in the political life of their native country; sixth, active work among the Russians to teach them the English language and to enable them to become better citizens in the economic as well as cultural life of the United States.

The organization gives to its members some four or five lectures during winter. During the summer entertainment is also provided in the form of picnics. Meetings are held monthly.

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RUSSIAN

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Interview with Mr. N. Novin,

The president of the organization is A. J. Pikiel, a Chicago attorney, and the secretary is Mr. N. Novin. This organization has an advisory board whose president is Dr. G. L. Percy.

The constitution and by-laws of the Russian-American Citizens' Organization are in process of being printed at present and will soon be available for its members as well as others who are interested in its activities. The Russian-American Citizens' Organization is a part of the union of twenty different nationalities who have taken a very definite stand for the re-election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The chairman is Congressman Sabath.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN CITIZENS ORGANIZATION

1902 WEST DIVISION STREET

CHICAGO

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

STANLEY ORLOWSKY,
PRESIDENT

JOHN P. STANKOVICH,
1ST VICE PRESIDENT

ELIAS G. KARPIN, 2ND VICE PRES.

N. KORECKI, SECRETARY

THOMAS TUREYKO, FIN. SECRETARY

MICHAEL LEWANDOWSKI, TREASURER

J. KOPERNIK, ORGANIZER

A. J. PIKIEL,
GENERAL COUNSELOR

ADVISORY BOARD:

GEORGE L. PERCY, M. D.,
CHAIRMAN

NESTOR A. ALEXEUK
A. J. BERNOFF
P. L. CHADOVICH, D. D. S
GEN. V. V. CHESLEY
A. S. DUBINKA
J. ERIN
P. GALAKH
CAPT. R. J. HOMKO
ROBERT A. KOCH, M. D.
CAPT. P. P. LAGOONOFF
I. LOBACH
PHILLIP A. MICHAJLOWSKY
W. OLESUK
J. SAMBOR
LAWRENCE G. SHENDER
GEORGE J. WALLACE
A. WASLEFF

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

INTERVIEW WITH MR. A. J. PIKIEL, CHAIRMAN OF THE RUSSIAN DIVISION
OF THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY,
139 NORTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

According to Mr. Pikiel, the Russian Division of the National Campaign Committee was organized about three months before election by the Russian-American Citizens' Organization, 1902 W. Division Street. The committee was composed of prominent Russian residents of Chicago who held responsible positions in various Russian organizations. The honorary chairman was Dr. George L. Percy (Pertsov). Other important members were Mr. George Wallace, chairman of the Russian Independent Society for Mutual Aid; Phillip Mikhailovski, elder of the Troitski Cathedral and chairman of several mutual aid societies connected with this cathedral and diocese; Mrs. Paula Griboff, well-known instructor in Russian dances; Mr. Roman Homko (secretary), chairman of the Union

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RUSSIAN

Interview with Mr. A. J. Pikiel,

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of Russian Officers, in Chicago; and Mr. Anton Bernoff (treasurer), chairman of the School Council of the Russian Schools of Chicago. Other members of the executive committee resided in various parts of the Middle West. The executive committee consisted of about nineteen members, of whom nine resided in Chicago.

The Russian Division arranged about half a dozen meetings, sent speakers to various Russian meetings and festivals, distributed literature in Russian, and arranged several radio talks.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

3. Programs and Purposes

Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune), March 30, 1931, WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WHY SHOULD WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON BE RE-ELECTED MAYOR OF CHICAGO?
(Advertisement)

Because:

1. His honesty was never doubted, and even his worst enemies affirm his unselfishness.
2. As mayor, he had nothing to do with the increase and re-classification of taxes, the responsibility for which rests entirely with the revision and tax committees.
3. He was against Silas Strawn and Tony Cermak in their devilish plan directed towards a lowering of taxes for the benefit of downtown property owners. He is fighting the News and the Tribune, which are soliciting the help of small taxpayers for the enactment of a law seemingly with the object of effecting a higher tax on downtown groupings, and a lower tax on regions further away from downtown.

Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune), March 30, 1931. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

4. He took over Chicago from his predecessor with a deficit of seven million and operated the city departments without any tax income for a period of two years, yet there is now in the treasury something like \$1,500,000.

5. Under Thompson's administration the Health Department indicated that the rate of mortality went down to 10.4 per thousand, which is a record for the city of Chicago not equalled by any other big city in the world.

6. He solved the city's transportation problem. During his term a subway law was passed. Work will begin as soon as the downtown property owners are defeated in court.

7. Last November he vetoed a Telephone Company project whereby he saved \$40,000,000 for the people.

8. The National Council for Insurance Companies affirmed that the Chicago Fire Department is not inferior to any fire department in the world, and but few are equal to her department.

Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune), March 30, 1931. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

9. He lowered infant mortality by 50%.

10. The milk in Chicago is more carefully tested than in any other city in the world, and in January of this year he achieved a reduction by one cent per quart of milk.

11. As a result of economic management, and with the support of the City Council, the maintenance of all the city departments taken together is not more than the maintenance of the Police Department alone of New York City.

12. Seventy-eight per cent of the city's bridges were built under Thompson, and 75 1/2 miles of city street widening was accomplished during his term. These perfections raised real estate values in Chicago by one billion dollars.

13. Last summer the mayor paid good wages to 15,000 workingmen on public works.

Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune), March 30, 1931. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

14. The mayor had always fought, and is fighting now, for higher wages to workingmen, for protection of the masses irrespective of nationality, race or religion, and against the oligarchy of organized capital.

15. He restored confidence in the future of Chicago, as a result of which the financiers of the world invested their money in stock on splendid buildings, which are the center of Chicago's picturesqueness.

16. Under Thompson's guidance, crime has been on the down grade in Chicago since 1915, as compared with other cities, except for the intervening four years, when he was not the mayor of Chicago. The Federal Government stated that among all the cities in the country with a population of 100,000 and above, Chicago, with reference to crime, occupies the 68th place.

17. He gave to Chicago the most capable chief of police, and the best reorganized police department that this city ever had.

Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune), March 30, 1931. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

18. He gave to Chicago a satisfactory system of waterworks, supplying one billion gallons of water in 24 hours for less money than in any other city in the world. Besides, this system has a reservoir with a capacity for 800,000,000 gallons per day, and it could be thrown into the main arteries within two seconds, should the city be threatened with a conflagration.

19. Mayor Thompson straightened out the channel of the Chicago River.

20. He put an end to the wrangling between the Illinois Central Railroad and the South Shore Railroad with the results of the electrification of the Illinois Central and the perfection of the great Grant Park, Field's Museum, Shedd Aquarium, Adler Planetarium, the Mars Field, and the territory for the World's Fair.

21. With the help of the Board of Education, he took 73,000 children from temporary school makeshifts and transferred them to beautiful schools during the past four years. Thompson was always interested in children's welfare.

Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune), March 30, 1931. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

22. He wishes to be your mayor not for personal interests, but rather because he wants to give to the population electricity, gas, telephone service, transportation, etc., at the lowest price compatible with a fair income on the invested capital.

Mayor Thompson is your servant, not your master.

Wm. Hale Thompson.

(Signed): White Russian American Club William Hale Thompson for World's Fair Mayor. Ivan Charapuk, Chairman; Makary Ablazay, Secretary; Y. Tzi-banovsky, Treasurer.

Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune), March 30, 1931.

THE LIFE OF WHITE RUSSIANS IN AMERICA
ANTON CERMAK AND WHITE RUSSIA

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Anton Cermak, president of the Cook County Board of Trustees, is one of the two candidates for mayor of Chicago in the coming election of April 7th.

Anton Cermak is an old friend of the White Russians, whom he came to know during the last presidential campaign in 1928. At that time the White Russians supported the candidacies of Alfred Smith for President of the United States, and Anton Cermak for senator. Anton Cermak is of Czech origin, and came as a lad to the New World. He began his career as a miner, and today he holds one of the most outstanding positions among the politicians of Illinois, and particularly in our giant city, Chicago.

At present a goodly half of the Chicago population of several million people is fighting to see him elected as mayor of this city. Particularly

Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune), March 30, 1931. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

hot is the fight of the Slavic races, and of those Americans (Democrats as well as Republicans) who wish to bring about a change in the city's administration, who thirst for reforms, who are eager to exterminate abuse, to re-establish the good name of our city, etc.

We do not doubt that, if elected, Anton Cermak will prove himself capable of being at the summit of his new post. His entire past activity speaks in his favor, and, with his election the White Russians will have the opportunity to come out in the open, struggling as they are in an effort to protect their interests from being trampled upon.

The most outstanding representatives of the White Russian colony fervently support the slogan: Anton Cermak, the next Mayor of Chicago.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), September 27, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

On September 24, 1928, a crowded meeting took place at Schoenhoffen Hall, called by the organization of the Russian-American Democratic Committee in connection with the coming presidential campaign.

The following persons were elected to the executive committee:

(Engineer) V. Pustovoytov, President
James Sleznik, Vice-President
Mr. Beck, Secretary.

The following were elected to the Consulting Committee:

M. Ablazay
E. Duvan
A. Pristupa

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Rassviet (The Dawn), September 27, 1928.

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The committee will meet at the Sherman Hotel.

The Russian committee at that time supported the presidential candidacy of Alfred Smith, of New York.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 4, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

TODAY IS ELECTION DAY

By M. I. Volkov

Today the city, the state and the United States will "say" their decisive word. Today the election of the president of one of the greatest countries of the world is going to take place.

The office of the president carries with it the greatest responsibility among all other offices existing in this country. Therefore we must consider the participation in the election of the president as a very important duty and an enviable privilege in the political life of every citizen.

Yet often it is viewed in a totally different light. Some people look at this event with indifference and do not participate at all in these elections.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 4, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Others, on the contrary, see in the elections a way of making money, to get some "extra" income which may insure them a livelihood for four years.

It is this part of the politicians which is responsible for the fact that citizens often do not understand at all the difference between the various political parties. Such citizens often do not even know what are the aims of the party to which they give their votes.

The whole pre-election campaign is conducted by politicians whose role consists in making much noise, in shouting, in pouring the vilest abuse on their political opponents and in general in confusing the minds of the electors.

But if we consider well the prevailing conditions we will find out that a very few fundamental considerations are wanted in order to get a correct view of the elections.

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 4, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

One of three candidates may be elected: Coolidge, Davis or LaFollette.

Coolidge is attractive as a personality; the party itself which is represented by him stands in many respects for antiquated principles. But Coolidge is attractive because he is not a talker, but a man of action.

Davis, apart from his beauty, can attract many electors by being a partisan of the idea that the United States must join the League of Nations. But this idea will probably not carry him very far because this beautiful idea is not acceptable to the great majority of the Americans.

LaFollette personifies the protest of the progressive part of the American society against the defects of the old political parties. This current of political thought originated in 1912; for some time

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 4, 1924.

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it seemed to have petered out, but now it is again with us. It brings us something fresh, something new, and, which is still more important, it introduces into our political life a healthy opposition. If this opposition will have success at the elections it will be able to give us only a few things, especially in the beginning.

But opposition, generally speaking, is necessary. It witnesses to some progress in the thought of society.

Today, I repeat, the elections will take place. Go and fulfill your duty as citizens: vote in accordance with your conscience.

M. I. Volkov.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

4. Extent of Influence

I F 4

III A

I C

IV

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 24, 1935.

THE CHICAGO SLAVS

The latest United States census shows that 872,000 foreign-born persons live in Chicago. Of these, according to the census, 149,602 were born in Poland, 78,462 in Russia, and 48,814 in Czechoslovakia. Hence the total number of Poles, Russians, and Czechs in Chicago is 276,878. (The number of Jugoslavs and Bulgarians in Chicago is not known to us.) The American-born children of these foreign-born persons were not included in this group, as the children born on American soil are all natural citizens of the United States, though foreign blood flows in their veins. For this reason, the Slavic group in Chicago is much more numerous than is shown by the census, and is much stronger than any other racial group in this city.

Despite their numerical superiority, the Chicago Slavs do not play as important a part in public life of the city, as, for instance, the Irish, of whom there are only 54,789 in Chicago, according to the census. Naturally, the Irish born in this country do not figure in the census as Irish, but as

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Americans.

The comparative unimportance of the Slavic people of Chicago in the political and social life of the city is at least partly due to their lack of unity and solidarity. The Slavs in Chicago and in the entire United States represent today a great potential power, a power which some day will come into its own. When the Poles, the Czechs, the Russians, and the Jugoslavs unite and adopt a common platform, they will be able to wield a great power in all public affairs of our city, county, and state. It is true that the Chicago Slavs, especially the Poles and Czechs, have already achieved a great deal in the way of winning public recognition of their important contributions to American life. By united action, however, the Chicago Slavs could open the way to wider achievements. Here is an example: As a result of the co-ordinated efforts of Poles and Czechs to facilitate the preservation, for America, of the cultural values and traditions of both nations, the authorities of the State of Illinois have decided to establish a Department of Slavonic Languages at the University of Illinois. Great credit for this

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achievement is due to Mr. Anthony Czarnecki, an outstanding American of Polish ancestry, and to one of the Czech-American leaders, a member of the Czech National Alliance. (Translator's note: Anthony Czarnecki, member of the editorial staff of the Chicago Daily News, formerly Federal customs collector at the Chicago post.) Mr. Czarnecki's efforts are now directed toward the establishment of a Slavonic department in every college and university in Chicago. If every Slavonic organization in Chicago will earnestly support this effort, we have no doubt that it will be crowned with success. When all the Slavonic groups in Chicago are united, it will not be difficult to have the Slavonic languages introduced into at least some of the city's high schools.

Mr. Czarnecki favors strongly the union of all Slavic groups in Chicago. Mr. Czarnecki is of the opinion that the Slavic peoples possess a great cultural heritage, that they have good leaders, and that they form the largest foreign language group in Chicago. But he states that, in spite of all these good points, the Slavs still occupy an inferior position in

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the life of the city as compared with that of other national groups. Mr. Czarnecki urged the Russians, the Poles, the Czechs, and the Jugoslavs to unite into one strong Slavic organization, and then forge ahead to a brighter future for all the Slavic peoples of this city. The leaders of all Slavic organizations in Chicago should get together and work out a plan for co-ordinated action directed to one end--the fuller recognition, by Americans, of Slavic contributions toward the beauty, security, and safety of life in our adopted country.

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THE RUSSIAN GROUP ENTERS THE ARENA OF PUBLIC LIFE

In the past our group has shown very little interest in the life and affairs of the United States. This can be explained by the following two facts: our immigration to this country began much later than that of other national groups; and the Russian immigrants came to the United States with the fixed idea of staying here only a short time. Their purpose was to earn and save a little money, and then return to their homeland as soon as possible to start their family life on their native soil. But our destinies are in the hands of a blind and insidious fate, which shapes them in its own way. During our absence from our fatherland many changes took place there, which forced us to remain here for many years, perhaps forever. Thus we had to become citizens of this country. During this changing time a new Russian generation was born and raised in this country, a generation of young men and women who automatically became citizens of the United States. In this manner, in the land of Uncle Sam, there came into being a new racial group, a solid Russian generation, which leads a permanent way of life and has accepted all the duties and obligations of citizens.

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Since we are now a part of the native population of this country, we should receive and exercise full rights and privileges as regards participation in public life and in the government of the country in which we live. To this day we have had no such rights; our group has been treated like a stepchild, although the democratic form of government of the United States and our Constitution fully guarantee equality and equal opportunity to every citizen.

It is our own fault that we have been left on the side line of the main current of life in this country. We have not been organized, and we have not known how to look after our own interests. Other national groups, even our Slavic brothers the Poles and the Czechs, a long time ago adapted themselves to the way of life in this country. They formed strong organizations, and through intensive organized effort succeeded in obtaining the recognition of municipal, state and federal governments, where they are now properly represented by their own people.

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III G Let us take, for example, our own city of Chicago with its three and
III H a half million people, thirty-two per cent of which are of Slavic
III A origin or descent--over one million people. Here our Slavic brothers,
after a hard political struggle, are now occupying a prominent place
in public life and in the government of this city. For instance, there are
over two thousand Poles holding different positions in the city government,
and as many Czechs. The Serbs, Croats and others are probably represented in
the same proportion. But there are no Russians. Also in the executive, judicial
and legislative branches of our city and state governments many Slavs occupy
high positions. We need mention only our last mayor, [Anton J. Cermak,] who
was of Czech origin. There are also scores of judges, aldermen and other
officials occupying responsible positions in the affairs of our city, county and
state who belong to the Slavic race. There are many Slavs holding responsible
Federal positions. But there are no Russians.

And where do we Russians stand? Only our group, due to its lack of interest
and organization, even at this time, remains a stepchild of this great country,

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and waits outside the pale of public life of our city, state and

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country. It is time that we opened our eyes. It is time for us to

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unite our forces and enter the arena of public life on the same level with any other group or party. There is a large number of us here.

According to the last census there are 177,000 Russians in Chicago and Cook County; 75,000 of them are full-fledged citizens of this country, having full and absolute right not only to vote and elect candidates for various offices, but also to be elected to those offices. Up to this time we have always been represented in the local or Federal elections by some unknown strangers who received all the credit, fat political jobs or financial remuneration for our votes. Only recently the more prominent individuals among our people have begun to realize the importance of united action, and have started to build political organizations.

A few weeks ago there was organized in Chicago the Russian-American Democratic League, composed of the Russians, the Carpatho-Ruthenians and the Ukrainians. The organizers are persons with good political records and experience. The

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appearance of this new organization aroused much interest in the Russian group. The League has begun its work with marked efficiency. In the short time of its existence it has succeeded in spreading its network of branches in many parts of the city and in neighboring towns. The League is a member of the Slavonic Alliance of America, which embraces all Slavic groups in this country.

What are the aims of the Russian-American Democratic League and what can we expect from it? The League aims to extend legal aid to us when we need it in the courts or in matters relative to property taxes; aid in finding help and shelter for our orphans; help in times of sickness and accidents. The League will also help you to receive aid of a financial nature from Government agencies when you are in economic distress. It will assist you in obtaining a better education for yourselves or your children; will help you to receive city appropriations for the improvement of social and educational facilities in your wards; and will aid in many other circumstances of our individual and community life.

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III G All the foregoing contingencies are being provided for by the proper
III H city, county, state and Federal authorities and philanthropic in-
III A stitutions. We have our legal right to the use of these institutions.

All other national groups in this city derive full benefits from these institutions, but not our group, because we are unorganized and defenseless. It is only our Russian group which at this time appears to be a stepchild of this great American community, because even now we are not organized politically and have no connections with the agencies of public life of this city. This is why the Russian-American Democratic League was organized.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 23, 1933.

THE COLONY AND THE INTELLIGENTSIA

(Editorial)

There is an abyss separating the Russian colony and the Russian intelligentsia. The intelligentsia, because of its education, is far removed from the common people; the common people, because of their lack of education, are far behind our intelligent class. The people do not understand the intelligentsia and the intelligentsia does not understand the common people. Between these two classes there is no friendship, and, as a result, our public life suffers with inactivity.

The people without their intelligentsia are like the army without its commanders; the intelligentsia without the common people is like a staff of commanders without an army. Neither group can accomplish anything important without the other. The people have no experience, the intelligentsia no power.

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It is true that the Russian colony in America has at its disposal but a very small number of persons belonging to the intellectual class. But is this small intellectual group interested in the life and affairs of the colony? Does it contribute anything to the common Russian culture and well-being of the colony? Does it properly represent the Russian people in the cultured American circles? If not, then why not, for what reason? And why is it, in the final analysis, that the people do not seem to be in need of the aid of our intelligentsia?

Here is a problem that should make us think. One of the writers in Rassviet put the blame for all this upon the people themselves, upon the colony. He states that the colony drives away the intelligent class from participation in its work. With this statement, of course, we cannot agree. It is true that the colony is rather cool in its relations with the intelligentsia, but, alas, the whole blame for it cannot be laid upon the people. They were brought up that way, and now it is not fair to demand more from them. The

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common people will always remain common people, especially the Russian common people, who came here from the western part of Russia, where except for the landowners they never saw anyone belonging to the intelligentsia class. This is why they are now so extremely cautious in their relations with the intelligentsia. Here, in dealing with anyone belonging to the intelligentsia, the former Russian peasant first feels him out, examines him, and applies all caution, as though afraid of having again to kiss the hand of his master. The common people crave the company of the intelligentsia of their own nation, the intelligentsia which would bring them light and not sneers and scorn.

In order to fill up and level this abyss between the common people and the intelligentsia, it is up to the intelligentsia to become more national, to drop its ways of mockery and ridicule of the common people because they are uneducated and crude, and to live with them and help them become more enlightened and educated. So far our Russian intelligentsia keeps away

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from them and only shows itself among the common people once in a great while, while the intelligentsia of other national groups lives and works with its people.

Here is an example: Not long ago there was held in Chicago a convention of the Ukrainian intelligentsia living in America. These people, unlike the Russians, had declared: "Because we are the intelligentsia, we are the leaders of our people, whether they like it or not. We work for the benefit of our people, we speak for them, we represent them where it is necessary, we write for them, sing for them, play for them, dance for them, etc." But what is our intelligentsia doing? When its representatives come to any Russian meeting and see that there are none there but peasants, they then turn about and leave. They do not want to have anything to do with peasants, forgetting that those peasants cannot in an instant equal them in education. At the same time, these peasants are the very substance of the Russian-American colony and of the whole Russian people; therefore,

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it is necessary to consider them and to work for them.

Because of this lack of understanding of its own people by the Russian intelligentsia, because of this gulf separating the classes, there is always the misunderstanding and distrust so evident in their mutual relations. It is true that a certain part of non-Russian intelligentsia some time ago tried, for its own gain and convenience, to make this gulf between the Russian common people and their intelligentsia still deeper and more precipitous. They excited both sides to quarrels and squabbles, in order to step in themselves and enjoy the profits from the natural desire of the people for enlightenment, education and the knowledge of the world around them. [Translator's note: By non-Russian intelligentsia the author means the Russian Jews who played, and still play, an important part in the Russian public life in America.] On the other hand, both parts of our Russian colony have a mutual disregard for each other on their own accounts.

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The colony can make a great advance, if this abyss between the people and the intelligentsia becomes filled up and obliterated, if neither one side nor the other will listen to those instigators, representing the non-Russian element, if the intelligentsia and the people mend their relations, and if they form a closer bond and extend their mutual support. As far as the R.I.M.A.S. [Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society] is concerned, it, more than any other Russian organization in Chicago, needs that closer bond and mutual support of all Russians for the good and progress of the entire Russian colony.

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Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune), October 20, 1928

About eight years ago the Polish Minister, L. Skulski, made a statement that in twenty-five years no trace will be left of the White Russian movement. The esteemed gentleman was wrong: What will be in seventeen years from now (eight years have passed already) we already now anticipate: Most likely no trace will be left by that time of Mr. Skulski.

Again, six months ago a certain Chicago White Russian, a renegade, wrote that in six years the White Russian question will be forgotten in Chicago.

The Skulski of Chicago was wrong. Already American political groups and together with them naturally also the American social groups, have taken an interest in the White Russian question.

In connection with the Presidential campaign a White Russian-American National Club was organized, which stirred up a most lively interest in its behalf among Americans.

This, considering the 'erudition' of the above mentioned pseudo-prophets,

Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune), October 20, 1928

should not have occurred. But. . . can it be that American politicians are less informed about the population statistics of their country than our colony 'journalists'?

Of course, the American politicians, in this instance the democrats, know well the meaning contained in our colony-term--Russian; they know the 99 percent of all the 'Russian' organizations in Chicago, and for that matter also in many other cities of the United States, belong to the White Russians, whether they are nationally conscious or not is another story, but the fact remains that they are White Russians. This nobody will dispute.

For this reason the American democrats felt it was right to recognize the organized club of White Russian-American Nationalists which serves the interests of the National party.

Again, for this reason the hopes of White Russian baiters had not been realized, in the numerous attempts to 'hide' the White Russian cause in America as harmful (indeed!) to all sorts of black-hundred appetites, those russifiers of all parts. . . .

Belorusskaya Tribuna, (White Russian Tribune), October 20, 1928

Americans, of White Russian origin take a lively interest in the unfolding presidential campaign. . . .

. . . .The official participation of White Russians in the presidential campaign of 1928, this new phase of interrelationship of White Russians with American political life, lifts the White Russian problem above the colony's work-aday ribaldry. . . .

Signed V. Polesski.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 3, 1928.

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PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND QUANTITY OF VOTERS IN RUSSIAN COLONY

According to the data in the possession of the Russian-American Democratic Committee during the presidential campaign, during 1924-1927 there have been registered 17,000 Russian voters. Special information received from the Naturalization Department concerning the period 1924 to 1927 shows that in Chicago and the state of Illinois there have been naturalized about 10, 000 Russians. Thus there should be about 25,000 Russian citizens in Chicago. The Russian-American Democratic Committee believes that, owing to the energetic political campaign conducted by it, no less than 15,000 Russians will vote for the head of the Democratic Party, Mr. Alfred Smith, at the presidential election.

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), Oct. 22, 1924.

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Extract from the article,

"DISTRUBUTION OF 513,652 IMMIGRANT VOTERS FROM RUSSIA"
(Summarized)

Out of a total of 509,560 Russian immigrants to the United States (figuring men and women together), who had been naturalized in 1920, there were residing in the state of Illinois 44,686 naturalized Russians. Out of these 43,454 voters were residing in Chicago.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

5. Political Leadership

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Rassviet (The Dawn), June 15, 1936.

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RUSSIAN CANDIDATE V. KISHUN

From an official report sent us by Secretary of State Mr. Hughes we find that a Russian, Victor Kishun, candidate of the Democratic Party (seventh district of Cook county), received 15,651 votes in the April primary election. His rival Mr. J. Giggins received 109,371 votes, and Francis Stavarz received 24,074 votes.

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WHITE RUSSIAN

Belorusskaya Tribuna, (White Russian Tribune), Oct. 20, 1928.

WHITE RUSSIAN REPUBLICANS

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In the West Side quarters of the Republican Party in Chicago there has been formed a Russian Executive Organization, supporting the candidacy of Herbert Hoover for United States President.

Among the eight persons who were declared leaders of the organization are two White Russians: Archimandrite Timon (Mulyar) and Vladimir Sabinsky, the one time chairman of the Russian National Orthodox Society in Chicago.

Of course, there is no White Russian cause for this organization, despite the fact that it operates chiefly amongst Americans who migrated from White Russia.

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), June 21, 1924.

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TECHNIQUE OF AMERICAN ELECTIONS

This article explains American elections to the paper's readers. The general conditions for voting are pointed out and those states where holders of first paper are allowed to vote. A list of national, state and local officers to be voted on is given. The registration system is explained and voting methods are set forth in some detail. The electoral college is explained.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

6. Graft and Corruption

Russkii Viestnik i Rassviet (Russian Daily Herald and
Rassviet), June 14, 1926.

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EDITORIAL CONCERNING GRAFT IN POLITICS

This editorial tells the story of the election by the Republican Party in Pennsylvania of a candidate to represent the state of Pennsylvania in the senate. After the election there were disclosures proving that one of the committees of the Republican Party had spent very large sums of money for the election of its candidate. The author of the editorial says that such methods make a mockery out of the democratic system of elections, as the candidate in reality is elected not by the people, but by a group of capitalists who provide the money for the engineering of such elections.

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G. War

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

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[PROTEST MEETING]

Attention! Attention!

Saturday, May 24, 1919, at the West Side Auditorium (corner Taylor and Racine), a mass protest meeting will be held, demanding the opening of the border and a withdrawal of the army of the Allies from Russia.

There will be speakers in all languages. An orchestra will play.

It begins at 7:30 P. M. Admission free.

It is the duty of every worker to be at this meeting. The meeting is under the auspices of the Conference of Russian Labor Organizations.

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Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

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[COME AND CELEBRATE]

The society 'Enlightenment,' 1115 N. Robey Street, near Division, invites you and your friends to come Saturday evening, Nov. 16, 1918, in order to celebrate collectively the end of the World War and the downfall of tsarism and militarism in Europe.

Everyone who cherishes the ideals of humanity should breath freely in the hour when a new historical page has begun, and in high spirits celebrate the victory of light over reaction.

At this celebration persons who are admired by the entire Russian colony will speak. They are: Prof. U. V. Lomonosov, Prof S. V. Nowakowski, Prof. M. A. Sherbinin, K. M. Oberuchev and others.

The arrangement committee will take all measures necessary in order that all who will gather should have an enjoyable time. There will be music, buffet

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N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

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and dances. The admission, including wardrobe, is 25 cents.

The Committee of the Society 'Enlightenment.'

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Rassviet (The Dawn), May 7, 1936.

IT IS TIME TO CLOSE UP SHOP

(Editorial)

While the League of Nations was busy talking about the unlawfulness of Italian aggression against Abyssinia and was looking for means to end the war, the Italian troops reached the capital city of Abyssinia and stopped there. After the occupation of the chief city Mussolini declared the war ended. The Italian dictator by acting thus killed two birds with one stone: he seized Abyssinia and dealt a mortal blow to the League of Nations. At present this institution in Geneva is in a moribund state. The prestige of the League is at its lowest, for experience has proved that it represents nothing but a place where men gather to pass the time away in idle talk, resembling in some respects a tavern or a barbershop, not a highly esteemed international institution where statesmen assemble to safeguard peace and to deal justice to the world.

It was not in vain that even prior to the occupation of Addis Ababa the leader

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of the French socialists, Leon Blum, probable future premier of France, wrote an obituary notice for the talkative institution in Geneva. In his article in the newspaper Populaire he wrote:

A blush of shame covers one's face when one reads the latest resolution of the Council of the League of Nations. The League has not even enough determination to express its condemnation of an aggressor; it only takes notice, takes the facts into consideration, and regrets. Behind these words, one feels, the authors of the resolution attempt to conceal their own weakness, their resignations and submission to the fait accompli.

"In general, the League of Nations tells Abyssinia that it should not look to Geneva for any help. If the Negus is unable to prolong his resistance, so much the better for him. If the rains, which for some reason or other are unwilling to fall, do not stop the advancing Italian troops, so much the worse for Mussolini. If time and fatigue make the aggressive side more conciliatory, and the defensive side is put into a more receptive mood for

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accepting honorable peace terms by the prolongation of the war, so much the better for the League of Nations. But the men in Geneva, are firmly resolved not to attempt any interference in the future, to play a waiting game, and to keep silence. The League has placed its reliance on the judgment from Above just as in the days of chivalry. Everything is left for fate to decide.

Further on Blum reproaches the French government for its failure and inability to carry England along the road of decisive sanctions against Italy. But such a reproach cannot be justified in any way, for England made attempts to curb Italian fascism and stop its brigandage in Abyssinia and failed, primarily because of France, which all the while has tried to curry favor and flirt with Italy and has refused to embark on the path of determined decisive action.

After all that has happened there is no doubt that recriminations will be made, and controversies will arise as to who is to blame for the seizure of Abyssinia by Italy, but all the squabbling will not improve the situation,

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and the Italians will not relinquish their hold on the territory already occupied.

For that very reason it would not be a bad thing, perhaps, if in Geneva another Zhelezniakov appeared. [Translator's note: The sailor from the Baltic fleet who in Kerensky's regime in Russia told his ministers at the fateful meeting to pack their things and go home.] Of course, what was done by the Baltic sailor when he dispersed Kerensky's government, after which the Bolsheviks took control of the country, did not, perhaps, do any good to Russia, but if the League of Nations is liquidated, the world will not miss anything, and nobody will lament over it.

Even if the League of Nations should survive, after the hard blow dealt to it by the fascist first nobody will pay any attention to it any longer. The first blow was dealt to it by Japan; later on the second one was administered by Germany, which tore up every agreement; and now the latest blow is inflicted by Italy.

And who knows what is in store for Europe now? It is possible that Hitler,

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after seeing the successes of Italian fascism and the total impotence of the League of Nations, will soon say: Now it is my turn to retrieve my place under the sun and to pick up and take under German control the countries that are weak and unable to defend themselves.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 17, 1936.

CAPITALISM AND WAR

(Editorial)

In a recent talk with a representative of the Scripps-Howard newspaper syndicate Stalin stated that the main cause of the war menace is capitalism.

"Recall to your mind," declared Stalin, "how the last great war came about. The desire of a great power to remake the map of the World may also lead to the same consequences. There are states which are absolutely convinced that they did not get their proper share of the territories, markets, raw materials, and spheres of influence. Capitalism in its imperialistic phase considers war as a perfectly proper and legitimate means for settling all controversial matters of international scope."

Commenting on this declaration, one of the Paris newspapers tells its readers

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that "it would be very difficult for any man to say anything more foolish. Everywhere capitalism needs peace more than anything else. Young Japanese imperialists bent on war are certainly pursuing an anticapitalistic course. Russia, a country which, as it seems, it would be impossible to suspect of capitalistic learnings, is ready to come to Mongolia's assistance. The latest reforms introduced by Mussolini are directed against capitalism. Hitler himself does not profess any tender feelings toward capitalism either. His nationalism has a socialistic background.

"And yet capitalist! England is striving for peace. Capitalistic France also professes pacifist tendencies. Stalin, sitting shut off from the outside world within the walls of the Kremlin, obviously is not aware of anything that is going on now, and therefore he continues to repeat the old Marxian refrain, which was disproved by the facts in the most cruel way a long time ago."

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One should take notice of one fact which was not mentioned by the Paris newspaper, namely: The Bolsheviks are ready to come to the assistance not only of Mongolia, which is actually in their hands, but also of capitalistic France, in conformity with the existing Franco-Soviet agreement of mutual military assistance. Stalin's declaration does not hold water for another reason also, namely, because wars were fought long before the time when capitalism, as it is understood by Marx's disciples, appeared on this earth.

But Martists, whether of the Boleshevik or of the Menshevik school of thought, disregard facts. They try to find the roots of every evil in capitalism and at times in other forms of social order, entirely forgetting that the people themselves create and develop all forms of social organization. Even if we agreed with them on the point that capitalism is the cause of many social evils, still we should be tempted to ask them what other social system they intended to introduce instead of capitalism. If they want to replace it by the kind of socialism which at one time existed in Germany under the Social

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Democratic government or by the variety of socialism which at present prevails in Russia, such forms of socialism instead of doing away with the existing social evils will only aggravate them.

In order to convince foreigners that Bolsheviki intentions are peaceful, Stalin made a declaration to the effect that the Bolshevik government has no intention of interfering with the domestic affairs of capitalist countries.

"There are no grounds for the fear that the Soviet Union will resort to force for the purpose of imposing its own ways of life on the capitalistic countries. Of course the Soviets would be glad to observe a change in the order of things in other countries, but this change concerns chiefly the countries which are in need of such a change.

"Our ideas cannot constitute any kind of menace for those who have firmly resolved to live under the regimes existing at present and prefer to live under

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them. We have never aspired to stage a world revolution."

However, this latter declaration is in sharp contradiction to the first. If capitalism is the cause of most social evils, if not of all, including wars and other calamities, the Bolsheviki quite logically should strive to remove the cause with the help of revolutionary action, which in itself is a sort of war. And it is no secret to anybody that they work day and night trying to fan the fires of a worldwide communist revolution.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 11, 1936.

BOASTFULNESS AND PANIC

(Editorial)

On February 23 eighteen years had passed since the day when the decree for the formation of the Red army instead of the "Red guard" was promulgated. Moscow newspapers devote a great many articles to this anniversary. In them all it is asserted that Soviet Russia is the most powerful country in the World and as such can carry on war on two fronts simultaneously, and that the Red army can crush any enemy who dares to set foot on Soviet territory; but on the other hand all these articles betray a panicky state of mind and imply that Soviet Russia is threatened with war by Japan and Germany.

According to the information of the Soviet newspapers the Red army at present consists of 1,300,000 men. The old military ranks have been reintroduced in order to "increase the authority of the commanding personnel." Lately particular attention has been paid to the technical equipment of the army and to the construction of a fleet. The commander of the military forces in the Kiev

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district, Mr. Yakir, presents these figures:

Prior to the World War the old Russian army supplied by importation from abroad 89 per cent of its needs in automobiles, 90 per cent of its trucks, 100 per cent of its caterpillar tractors, 72 per cent of its artillery, and 60 per cent of its rifles. At that time Russia imported 75 per cent of its shells and 60 per cent of its cartridges. At present complete self-sufficiency has been attained in this regard, and Russia does not depend for such equipment and ammunition on foreign countries. All that is necessary for defense is being produced in abundance in the country and in quantities sufficient "For equipping our army with artillery, aircraft, and tanks in a manner not less adequate than the equipment of the best foreign armies".

It should seem, therefore that since they possess so huge and so powerfully equipped an army, the Bolsheviks should not be afraid of any enemy, and yet the Kremlin is in the grip of a deadly fear. At the session of the Ukrainian Central Executive Committee the chairman of the Council of the People's Com-

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missars, Mr. Liubchenko, declared:

"The whole world sees how German fascists in conspiracy with Japanese militarists and Polish landowners and officers are preparing a war on the Soviet Union. The entire world setup demands of us the utmost strengthening of the military defense of our socialist fatherland."

From this statement one can only deduce that the Red army in its present condition is not in a position to crush any enemy. On the occasion of the eighteenth anniversary of the founding of the Red army the commander of the far eastern special army, General Blucher, in the order of the day addressed to his troops at Khabarovsk declared:

"The threat of military attack again hangs over the far eastern confines of the Soviet Union. Playing with fire continues ceaselessly along our far eastern boundaries. Japanese militarism stealthily approaches our borderline both directly and through other territories."

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General Blucher calls upon his special army to be in constant readiness [to deliver a] destructive and crushing counterattack.

The appearance of German troops in the demilitarized zone on the banks of the Rhine is also regarded by the Bolsheviks as preparation by German fascism for an assault on Soviet Russia, and several days ago Pravda gave space to an altogether panicky article in which it was stated that Japan has already completed all the necessary preparations for a war against the Soviet Union and will send to Siberia her army of two million men.

If the Red army is really able to crush any enemy, then, we ask, why such a panic? We can explain this in only one way: if the Bolsheviks are not afraid of enemies from outside, then they are afraid of the enemies within, and they are principally afraid of that selfsame Red army which in case of war may do away with the Bolshevik dictatorship.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 7, 1936.

AN INTOLERABLE BURDEN

(Editorial)

At the present time large and small European countries are spending huge sums of money for armaments. They all care very little about improving economic conditions and throw all their resources into the bottomless pit of militarism. As a result, at present only the war industries are thriving, and all others are languishing in a pitiful state. The most astonishing thing is that in this latest competitive rearmament contest small countries together with the large ones are beginning to play a rather prominent role, although they fully realize that in case of the outbreak of a new war they will be quickly crushed by the large nations. Only recently, for instance, the Warsaw correspondent of the Chicago Tribune told us that Poland had decided during the present year to increase its military defenses in order not to be crushed in case of a war between Germany and Russia. For this purpose huge sums of money

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will be required, and taxes, in consequence, will be raised still higher, despite the fact that the economic crisis continues to ravage the country with undiminished force. Only recently the Polish Economic Institute characterized the economic condition of the country in the following words:

"One should keep in mind that the level of industrial production in Poland at the height of the crisis was extremely low. Consequently the rise in industrial activity as compared with the lowest point reached in the crisis is very small if expressed in absolute figures. Investments of capital which at the height of the crisis fell by two thirds at present have not reached forty-five per cent of investments in 1928. Industrial production, which in the last two years has increased twenty-five per cent, at present does not exceed two thirds of that attained before the crisis."

The noted Polish economist, Professor Matushevsky, has made public some very interesting data which clearly demonstrate the unheard-of burden borne by the Polish state to keep its machinery functioning--a burden that

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is becoming intolerable for the Polish national economy. According to his estimates government expenditures swallow more than a third of the national income at a time when the real value of that income has been reduced by one third. When the last pillow is being pulled out under the peasant's head, and the rural populace are driven to rioting all over the country, there is a basis for saying that taxes are becoming intolerably oppressive.

In conclusion Professor Matushevsky subjects to very severe criticism the profligacy of the government bureaucracy, which saps the economic organism of the country and yet cannot balance the budget and avoid a deficit; as a result the national debt at this time has reached the huge total of a billion and a half zloty. Now in connection with the increased outlay for armaments the national economy of Poland will receive another severe blow, and the tax burden will become altogether intolerable for the population.

Such a state of affairs exists, however, not in Poland alone. The same

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condition is observed in many other European countries. It is no wonder, therefore, that Fascism, Bolshevism, and other socialistic movements are spreading like wildfire on the European continent.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 28, 1936.

MOTORIZED WAR

(Editorial)

On the basis of several months' observation of the Italian military action in Abyssinia the military observer of the Journal de la Nation in Geneva proves that the "motorized war" has failed completely. The author of the article comments as follows:

"The most important tactical lesson which so far can be derived of the Italian military operations in Abyssinia is the total failure of aviation and tanks to act successfully against the crudest and most primitive methods of war employed by the natives."

Indeed, at the very beginning of the war, according to this observer, even the foreigners residing in the Abyssinian capital doubted very much whether the Abyssinians could resist more than a month the Italian air armada and the tanks.

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However, this quick victory for the Italian motorized troops did not materialize. Although in the first raids Italian fliers inflicted considerable losses on the native troops, at present Abyssinian losses from air bombardments are much less important and are insignificant in comparison with the ammunition used. This is explained by the fact that the natives, whenever enemy aircraft approach, scamper around and seek some kind of protection.

The same insignificant success falls to the share of the tanks. Every time that tanks start an attack on Abyssinian positions, the results prove to be negligible.

"On the southern front," writes the observer, "this lack of success is due to the intolerable heat which the tank motors generate in the steel boxes occupied by the crews. On the northern front the failure is due to peculiarities of the soil which even an experienced mule cannot overcome."

Tanks do not produce any panic among the native troops. This is attested by the fact that since the war began, Abyssinian warriors have captured numerous tanks.

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For instance, last week they succeeded in capturing thirty. In attacking the tanks the native soldiers pour kerosene over them and set them on fire.

The Italian Fascists obviously thought that the war in Abyssinia would be only a pleasant hike for them to the capital of the country, but this promenade has proved to be a very arduous one despite the fact that the natives have neither airplanes nor tanks. According to the advance plans the Italians by this time should already have captured the Abyssinian capital, but up to now they have succeeded in occupying only a small part of the country.

The latest information coming from Addis Ababa informs us that in the last few days the Italians have met with several reverses and as a result of their failures have been forced to retreat and evacuate some occupied territory on both fronts.

But even if we assume that the Italians will continue to deal heavy blows to the Abyssinians, it will take them several years to subjugate the entire country.

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A prolonged war will mean ruin for Italy, for to carry on the war, the Italian government needs money and raw materials which Italy lacks even at the present time.

Moreover, if the League of Nations decides to ban the export of oil, steel, and coal to Italy, the position of the country will become desperate, and the Italian motorized columns may suffer the same fate that befell the Italian army in the first Italo-Abyssinian war.

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SEA ARMAMENTS

The League of Nations recently published statistical data pertaining to armaments in various countries. From these data it can be seen that expenditures for armaments in all countries are growing from year to year. Thus, for instance, according to the information gathered by the League of Nations, during the year 1925 all countries of the world spent three and a half billion dollars; during the year 1933, 4 billion 400 million dollars; and in 1934, 4 billion 900 million dollars. Thus, from year to year, the expenditures for armaments have been increasing at the rate of half a billion dollars a year.

During this year these expenditures will increase still further. This is seen from the rivalry in armaments on land, sea, and air which has just begun between the principal countries of the world.

It may ~~seem~~ strange, but the first place in armament expenditures is

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occupied by the "peace-loving" U. S. S. R. This country alone, during the current year, according to official data, will spend six and a half billion rubles, and, actually, the expenditures for this purpose in all probability will amount to a great deal more.

The United States, during the coming fiscal year, intends to spend 808 million dollars. The American program of rearmament anticipates construction of twenty-four naval vessels and over a thousand military airplanes. In comparison with the current year, American expenditures for armament during the next year will increase by almost 376 million dollars.

During the next year, first place in expenditures for rearmaments will be taken by the principal sea powers of the world. The keen rivalry in armaments on the sea was made inevitable by the Anglo-German naval agreement,, and by the fact that the world tonnage of naval vessels at present is smaller than that of the prewar days. In 1913, on the eve of the World War, this tonnage exceeded 6,900,000 tons, whereas last year it was estimated at only

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5,830,000 tons.

[Sir Samuel] British Hoare, Minister of Foreign Affairs, characterizes the Anglo-German agreement in the following manner:

"Future forces of the German fleet in relation to the British fleet will constitute a ratio of 35 to 100. The English government considers that the agreement recently reached is a permanent and final measure which in the future will facilitate limitation of the armament race in general among all great sea powers.

The ratio of 35 per cent covers all tonnage of the German fleet excepting the submarines, for which the agreement provides no limitations. But the German government undertakes that its submarine fleet should at no time exceed 45 per cent of the British undersea tonnage. In case circumstances should compel Germany to increase the tonnage, as provided in the agreement, she undertakes

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to advise the British government in advance of taking this step, and to enter into deliberations on this point with His Majesty's government.

France is very much dissatisfied with this agreement. The French consider that Great Britain, by concluding her naval agreement with Germany, brings to life spirits with which later on it will be unable to deal. Therefore, as the Journal de Debats states, "in the face of the new mortal danger that our British friends could not prevent appearing, we must reserve for ourselves complete liberty of action, and must strive to see that our superiority in sea power over the German fleet will permit us at any time to mobilize our naval forces. The essential question is whether the British admiralty will find it necessary to increase its naval tonnage, which automatically would lead to an increase in the German fleet."

All this indicates that beginning next year such races in armaments will start as have not been witnessed in the history of humanity.

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THE NEUTRALITY POLICY

(Editorial)

Former Secretary of State Henry Stimson recently made a speech in which he dwelt on the problem of keeping the United States neutral in future wars. "History shows," he declared, "that the traditional policy of neutrality consistently adhered to up to the present by the United States no longer guarantees that this country will not be involved in a big war, particularly in a war in which one of the great sea powers, whether of Europe or ~~Asia~~, will take part. The mere thought that some parts of this world can be segregated by impenetrable barriers from the rest of the world, and can be kept perfectly isolated, is contrary to the entire program of reconstruction which has been initiated by our government. Consequently, it is more important to prevent or avoid war than to cling to a course once taken, even after war has been declared."

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Stimson proposed two courses for the United States to follow: First, the United States should declare its readiness to consult with other nations in case the danger of war arises as a result of some crisis in international relations. Second, the United States should refrain from insisting upon her strict rights as a neutral in case aggression is established, especially her right to trade with and ship goods to the aggressor nation, since otherwise all safeguards devised by other nations to preserve peace would be made ineffective. This second recommendation, should it be adopted, would essentially make the United States a party to a blockade imposed on an aggressor by other nations acting collectively. In conclusion, Mr. Stimson declared that "neutrality does not guarantee us from participation in any future wars. The only guarantee is to prevent war, and such a guarantee is obtainable only through the collaboration of all countries to preserve peace."

Stimson is undoubtedly right when he says that the main task of the United

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States, as well as of other countries, is to prevent war. If a new war breaks out, it will most likely spread into a world war. Of course, it will be easier for America to keep out of this war than for any European country, even the most peace-loving, but circumstances may be such that even the United States will not be able to maintain its neutrality.

The United States, of course, is not threatened with attack even by the most bellicose European nations. And if ever the United States is forced to wage a war, that war will be fought, not in the Atlantic but in the Pacific. This is the opinion of most of the political and military leaders in America. And Japanese militarists openly speak of the inevitability of a Japanese-American conflict in the not too distant future.

Regarding the situation in Europe, the majority of Americans think that under no circumstances should America intervene in European affairs in the future. This is, of course, quite natural. Even though America came out of the last

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war a victorious nation, she did not gain anything from the conflict. For this reason, we have grounds for the belief that America, taught by bitter experience, will maintain its neutrality in case of a new European war.

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A FORGOTTEN SUBJECT

(Editorial)

The world press has paid little or no attention recently to the one problem which has occupied, almost to the exclusion of all others, the minds of financiers, economists, and newspaper writers. We have in mind the problem of international debts. The pretentious systems of Dawes, Young, and other financial experts, have crumbled like houses of cards.

Didn't Mr. McKenna, well-known English financier and economist, in his recent appeal to American bankers, proudly declare that "Britain always pays its debts"?

Wasn't it only recently that William Randolph Hearst, the American newspaper king, incensed by the refusal of European countries to pay their debts to America, proclaimed through his newspapers:

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"Let us not be the sentimental idiots that those countries take us for. Who will trust a nation that does not pay its debts? These Europeans entered into a gentlemen's agreement among themselves in order to saddle us with their dishonest policy of debt cancellations. What kind of an agreement would scoundrels sign and live up to? How can we call men whose honor is worthless, gentlemen?"

Europe, in the meantime, was on her toes, and, in its turn, counted the debts that America has owed since the Civil War of 1864. Francis Gribble, in his book What America Owes to Europe, estimates that America owes Europe nine and one-half billion dollars. America did not pay its debts at that time, just as now, European countries do not pay their debts to the United States.

How did these debts arise? They arose out of the war; the money was used for war purposes. France loaned money to her allies. In her turn, France borrowed money from England. When the money situation became tight in England, she resorted to borrowing from the United States in order to be able to finance

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the fighting allied countries. The proportions of this immense subsidizing of the war can be seen from the fact that the indebtedness of fourteen non-paying countries to the United States alone, by the end of June, 1934, reached the staggering total of nearly twelve billion dollars. The payments on this international debt were actually discontinued in 1931. The first to refuse to pay was Germany, which discontinued her reparation payments. During the same year, as a result of the catastrophic financial situation that developed in Germany, the President of the United States, Mr. Hoover, at the time proposed a moratorium on the debt payments of the European countries for one year, provided that the Allies, in their turn, extended the moratorium to German payments. The year passed and none of the countries concerned renewed their payment in full. The debts are still not being paid.

Besides the United States, England, France, Switzerland, and Holland, must be included among the creditor nations. The total of debts due to these countries exceeds fourteen billion dollars.

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But while the United States has no debts, England and France are heavily indebted to the United States. France, in addition, owes money to England. A number of other countries owe money to France. The jumbled-up merry-go-round of international debts, when reparations were pumped out of Germany and given to the Allies, and from those countries handed over to the United States in order that later on, some part of the money would be given back to Germany in the form of loans, doesn't work. Nobody pays. Even England, which did not want to set a bad example to her own debtors, and, therefore, for a time met promptly all her obligations to the United States, has discontinued payment of her so-called token payments. Now she pays neither the full amount nor the ten per cent of the installment due.

After the term of Hoover's moratorium expired, Germany did not renew her reparation payments. In 1932, a special conference was called in Lausanne, which decided to slash German indebtedness to three billion marks. Creditors have not received a penny of this sum. To the number of countries which discontinued payments, many small countries of South America, Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece,

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Rumania, Jugoslavia, and China must be added.

- State obligations, state promissory notes, agreements, pacts of almost all countries have become, as a result, mere worthless scraps of paper.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois.

Attention! Attention!

Saturday, May 24, 1919, at the West Side Auditorium (corner Taylor and Racine), a mass protest meeting will be held, demanding the opening of the border and a withdrawal of the army of the Allies from Russia.

There will be speakers in all languages. An orchestra will play.

It begins at 7:30 P. M. Admission free.

It is the duty of every worker to be at this meeting. The meeting is under the auspices of the Conference of Russian Labor Organizations.

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

The society 'Enlightenment,' 1115 N. Robey Street, near Division, invites you and your friends to come Saturday evening, Nov. 16, 1918, in order to celebrate collectively the end of the World War and the downfall of tsarism and militarism in Europe.

Everyone who cherishes the ideals of humanity should breath freely in the hour when a new historical page has begun, and in high spirits celebrate the victory of light over reaction.

At this celebration persons who are admired by the entire Russian colony will speak. They are: Prof. U. V. Lomonosov, Prof. S. V. Nowakowski, Prof. M. A. Sherbinin, K. M. Oberuchev and others.

The arrangement committee will take all measures necessary in order

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
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that all who will gather should have an enjoyable time. There will be music, buffet and dances. The admission, including wardrobe, is 25 cents.

The Committee of the Society 'Enlightenment.'

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 11, 1935.

THE PORTENTS OF WAR

by
L. Sporish

Present-day Europe resembles a powder keg which is ready to blow up at any moment. The tension has reached its height and the specter of war again hangs over humanity. What is the cause of this strained situation in Europe and this deeply disturbed equilibrium? The cause lies in the Treaty of Versailles. This treaty in remaking the map of Europe, caused such a vicious tangle that peaceful human efforts are impotent before it. War is the most probable and last resort, and judging by all portents, a war will decide the tragic problem of present-day Europe. When human passions reach the stage of irreconcilable antagonisms, and peaceful efforts of human will and reason are unavailing, elemental social upheavals are inevitable. Such is the potential elemental force of war. This has always been true and will probably continue to be true for a long time to come. In spite of the rich store of [historical] experience, indicating that one war breeds another war, and never secures a stable and prolonged peace, the specter of war always hovers over the world. War is

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always illogical and unreasonable. But are human passions logical and reasonable? Nevertheless, these are the passions that determine the course of human history. The Treaty of Versailles is an expression of these passions, and, therefore, it is illogical and unreasonable. This treaty with its egotistic features, with its exultation of "the victors" and its humiliation of "the vanquished" turned Europe in a caldron of boiling human passions which have never been as furious as they are now and have never been as threatening--new military catastrophe seems imminent.

A snake's egg will produce a snake. In the twenty years (sic) that have passed since the signing of the treaty, from of the egg of the triumphant hatred of the victors toward the vanquished, a horrible and monstrous snake has begun to emerge. Peace on this earth can never be established by violence perpetrated by one side against another. Whether this violence comes from individuals, classes of mankind, or nations, it always leads to outbursts of hatred and bloody reprisals. What an old and well-known truth this is, and what a futile truth from the standpoint of human history because it will

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probably never be understood and accepted by human beings in their conduct of social affairs!

These thoughts naturally arise when one considers the horrible reality of to-day. Hatred and enmity among peoples predominate, and there are more heroic cults with their hero-leaders than there have ever been. Human emotions have been aroused as never before. A fury of passions is permeating the world, and the question is: when will the explosion take place--today or tomorrow.

The events in Europe become more ominous with each passing day. Germany is again the center of attention, for the danger of the outbreak of an European, or, perhaps, of a world war resides in that country. That country with its great harmonious culture is today the embodiment of brute force and it is a threat to the civilization which owes so much to the Germans for its development. Such is the force of the frustrated pride and insulted dignity of a great country. Present-day Germany is a challenge to the whole human culture, for war is the modern hymn and cult of this great country.

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War for present-day Europe, which has not yet healed the wounds received in the war of 1914-1918, means a danger of [a return to] barbarism and the destruction of culture similar to that which overwhelmed Russia in the form of Bolshevism. After the war, humanity will run the danger of being overwhelmed by a worse form of Bolshevism than that which exists today in Russia. The war of 1914 resulted in the destruction of Russian culture, and a barbarous Bolshevism triumphant in Russia. A new European war may result in the spread of Bolshevism over the rest of Europe and the destruction of European culture. This danger is not illusionary. This danger is real, and past experience tells us that it is potential. The history of the last war warns of this danger; in Europe today, Bolshevik forces are lurking in many countries, waiting for the chance to sweep every vestige of civilization from the face of Europe.

A deep disturbance in the life of the European peoples presages a terrible catastrophe, and the guilt of it will not be borne by Germany alone. Other countries will be equally responsible, for they also see the disturbance and are taking no steps to re-establish normal conditions. All Europe is preparing for war. Present-day Germany is not a barbarous Germany. It is the same great

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Germany that cannot reconcile itself to the indignities heaped upon it by the Treaty of Versailles. This is the origin of Germany's despair; this is the origin of her willingness to commit an even greater folly, for which she may have to pay with her own destruction. Not even a victory will lessen this danger for Germany, because she may fall victim to the Bolshevik cataclysm which will sweep over the vanquished countries of Europe. Can one single country withstand the pressure of the general European chaos which will engulf the continent as a result of war? The problems of present day Germany are also the problems of the rest of Europe, and of European civilization. This much must be understood by the world and means must be sought for a peaceful solution of these problems.

Such is the dictate of sober logic and impartial evaluation of the consequences following the war. This is recognized by most European diplomats and statesmen. Germany is not an exception. But a humiliated people seldom follow the rules of logic. Passions and hatreds very often push such people to fight even when war contains the threat of their own destruction. Such is modern Germany.

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It cannot reconcile itself to the humiliation and the loss of vital parts of its national organism, its prestige, and its honor.

The Treaty of Versailles hangs like the sword of Damocles, over the fate of Europe and its peoples. This is the tragedy of the European nations, whether they are victors or vanquished. The world must understand this and must take definite action while there is still time.

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DUKHOBORS MOVEMENT AND THE PRESENT HISTORICAL MOMENT

by
Shafonsky

Even though it may seem incredible that a small group of people who believe in the philosophy of pacifism can play a role of world importance among millions who live in fear of an impending war, nevertheless, under present conditions of world chaos and confusion, impossible things become possible, and even probable.

"The darker the night, the brighter the stars," as the saying goes, and for that reason, on this background of world gloom that grows thicker every day, the forces of light become more and more conspicuous, and begin to attract a great deal of attention.

Now it is obvious that there is no force sufficiently powerful to retard the historical succession of events, and the new world war, therefore, is inevitable. It is inevitable not because of the political situation which makes governments

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quarrel among themselves. Even if the Germans reconciled their differences with the French, and Stalin fell into the embrace of Hitler, the situation would not change one iota. One need only look at the figures of rising expenditures for rearmament in all countries in order to be convinced of the absurdity of the course which humanity is following. If war breaks out during the next two or three years, each government will spend the last cent of its money on rifles, guns, and gasses, instead of food, clothing, and other necessities for its people. The results of such a procedure are easy to foresee. The moment is rapidly approaching when the inevitable consequences of armament [preparedness] will bring the situation to a climax because all the conferences called for the purpose of reducing armaments and military appropriations, have failed miserably.

Thus the impending war can be considered inevitable, and now we may as well look ahead and see just what will happen after the war is over. If the last war destroyed a number of states politically, lowered the morals of humanity to an unprecedented degree, and gave birth to the ugly and bloody tyranny of Bolshevism,

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then what worse catastrophe can humanity expect from this new and more horrible war?

To assume that humanity, depraved by new mass murders, will mend its ways and turn into meek lambs, would be contrary to all known experience. One can expect the existing forms of tyranny to be destroyed, and their place taken by some new forms which will be even worse, for by that time there may be left only one healthy cell in the whole sickly organism of humanity.

I should like to speak briefly of this single healthy cell. At the present time there are several groups and organizations in existence which are opposed to war. The Bolshevik "League Against War and Fascism" and "The International League of the Opponents of War," headed by an English lord are two extremely different types of such organizations. There are also a number of religious sects and groups which sincerely desire peace, but their activity is not co-ordinated and the work is done in a haphazard manner. These organizations and groups are still divided by remnants of national chauvinism and by the fear of being

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compromised in the eyes of their imperialist governments. Others try to curry favor with the Bolshevik International. All this makes their efforts to preserve peace ineffective, and all of their activity is centered around conferences and the printing of leaflets and other material which nobody reads.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 4, 1935.

WAR IS INEVITABLE

by

M. Rubezhanin

Newspapermen, diplomats, statesmen, professional saviors of mankind of every description and others are straining themselves to the utmost in order to keep the turbulent world from being thrown into a new and more horrible tempest of war and human destruction. All their efforts may be regarded as good and praiseworthy, for even a very poor peace is better than a good fight.

But with good intentions and pious words the road to paradise is paved. War is a terrible thing. It has been definitely condemned and men shudder at the thought of its horrible consequences both for the victors and the vanquished.

All this is taken into thorough consideration by our peacemakers. And yet the more they speak of pacifying Europe the more they are concerned with increasing

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their armaments, and their appropriations for war and national defense.

As strange as it may seem, the most ardent advocates of peace, who are ready even now to turn swords into plowshares, in reality are the most persistent advocates of war and the most determined militarists. They are the ones who care most for military preparedness.

Litvinov, with his peaceful talks, his demands for the security of the small nations, his pacts of non-aggression, gives nobody any rest. Bolsheviks advocating and threatening just recently to blow up the bourgeois world and start the conflagration of world revolution, crawl on all four before the bourgeoisie and Tories and swear by all Bolshevik gods in assuring their former enemies of Bolshevik peaceful intentions, of their hatred for war and the absence among Communists of any evil designs against the class enemies.

While Litvinov's right hand promotes peace on earth, Voroshilov's left hand is militarizing the country by converting it into an armed camp.

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"We are ready for the fight," shout soviet militarists. "We shall show the cursed bourgeoisie where they get off." In England, France, Italy and other European countries, the same double-faced policy is being pursued, the same military swagger. From the impoverished and destitute population the Bolsheviks take the last shirt and spend the proceeds from its sale on armaments. They all prepare for the fatherland's defense, for defense of a country in which millions of people languish in prison, concentration camps and exile.

There was a time when Europe envied vanquished Germany. That was prior to Hitler's appearance on the scene. That was a happy time for the Germans, the upkeep of a small regular army, the size of which was strictly limited by the Versailles Treaty, cost very little. German youth did not feel the imposition of a compulsory military service. The government income was spent on the social and cultural needs of the people. German industrialists enjoyed unlimited credit facilities abroad. The number of unemployed was reduced to a minimum. Germans did not feel the pinch of meatless days.

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Since Hitler appeared the situation has undergone a radical change. The turn was for the worse. All gains have gone to naught. Hitler under much less favorable circumstances attempts to accomplish what the German Kaiser could not succeed in doing--in subjecting the entire European continent to German domination.

English people, of course, are right when they regard Hitler as the most dangerous man in Europe. This man truly can do much harm to the world, if he loses control entirely over his ambitions. The European diplomats, sincerely desirous of preserving peace, quite reasonably point out that the new war, even if it results in a victory for Germany, will not put an end to the injustices perpetrated by the Versailles Treaty. It will only multiply and aggravate them. Prior to the war a great deal of combustible material had been accumulated. The Treaty of Versailles not only did not improve the general situation but actually made it worse. However, there are no reasons to assume that a victorious Hitler would impose on the conquered nations a more just peace treaty.

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Englishmen again quite reasonably assert that there is no sense in fighting over something that can be attained by peaceful means. Taking lessons from the loss of the American colonies, England extended dominion rights to all other important possessions. Ireland, in fact, was accorded entire independence, although during the time of Gladstone English people were opposed even to partial Irish autonomy.

During our times, Mussolini succeeded in snatching a very juicy morsel from the French without a fight. Why, then, should Hitler fight when he can accomplish a great deal by peaceful diplomatic methods.

But Hitler, seemingly, has no patience. He, it appears, relies more on force than on diplomacy. Hitler, of course, is a dangerous man and needs to be watched. This watching should be done, however, collectively and by common effort. If in 1914 the Kaiser had known that the entire world would rise against him, he would hardly have dared to involve himself in the dangerous adventure.

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This is the reason why at present the English people are trying to mobilize all proponents of peace against all possible aggressors. All those who desire to preserve peace should rally against those countries which contemplate war. The latter countries are being segregated as possible bandits and disrupters of peace. This produces a very favorable mitigating influence on the rapacious instincts of the militant nations and it has a sobering effect on the mentality of the dictator mind.

The world at present is divided into two hostile camps--those who want to fight and those who are opposed to any war. To the second camp belongs a majority of the nations. Preservation of neutrality under existing conditions is impossible. In 1914, Italy, America, Rumania and Japan were not bound by any treaty to the belligerent countries, and yet they had to take part in the World War.

It is quite probable that English diplomacy will succeed this time, too, to mobilize a majority of the countries and their public opinion against war and

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its possible incendiary, Mr. Hitler. But this is not all, and there is no guaranty that the pacifist camp created to-day will not fall out to-morrow, and that the day after a new combination of powers will not arise with different views and other aspirations.

If Stalin can find a common language with the English Tories, then who can assert that he may not fall in the brotherly embraces of Hitler at an auspicious moment? From friendship with Mussolini it is only one step to amity with Hitler.

The Pope of Rome threatens that God's retributions will come on all instigators of war just because he has no army. With heavenly powers, however, he will not travel far. No pact or collective agreement will prevent war, the danger of which is approaching with fateful inevitability with the growth of rearmament. The latter has reached a point of dizzy development. And if there is no force which will make governments desist from increasing their armaments one must expect a war despite all talks and pleadings for peace.

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The last war has not taken away the taste for war. It means that more blood will be shed. Of course, new millions of men will perish, but many heads of war instigators also will fall beside the victims of the next world carnage.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 28, 1935.

NOT TOWARD MARX, BUT TOWARD NICHOLAS I

(Editorial)

The Bolshevik newspapers seem to think that during the last few months, the Soviet government has begun to map out a new policy with regard to its domestic and foreign affairs. These declarations are made on the basis of those "democratic reforms" which have either been planned, or already effected, such as, entrance into the League of Nations, democratization of elections, abolition of bread cards, certain concessions to collective farmers, etc.

From all these reforms, the Bolshevik papers conclude that if not in the immediate future, then a little later, the conditions under which the Russian people live will begin to improve. But the Soviet citizens attach no significance to these Bolshevik "reforms". The correspondent from Krestercross
[Translator's note: Krestercross is a news bureau in Western Europe maintaining underground channels for receiving information from Russia] reports that

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the population of the U.S.S.R. treats the new reforms ironically. Even among the party members and workers, such statements as these are heard: "We have fallen in love with the League of Nations, and we are fast becoming bourgeois." "Our socialism is full of holes and we are suffering from the draft." "We shall see how we shall live in the future: Perhaps instead of house committees, we shall have landlords." "We are racing full steam ahead--not toward Marx, but toward Nicholas I."

Further on, the same correspondent writes that even under the new plan, everything will remain as it is: Communists will continue to feed the people in the capital city so that they will remain quiet and docile. As formerly, the workers in large key plants and factories, who, with tacit understanding of Bolshevik authorities, receive many favors, will continue to remain walled-in behind their "closed stores and supply depots," inaccessible to the masses. These stores and depots will, as before, continue to receive abundant supplies not only of bread, but of other products of which there is a definite shortage, and which are scarcely obtainable for the common people. And, as before, the rest of the working people will continue to remain

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underfed, to go around ragged, to freeze from lack of clothing, and to curse Communists and hope for a better future.

The correspondent pictures the present condition of the workers as follows:

Due to extremely unfortunate circumstances, the "desertions from the labor front" are not diminishing. To stop this in the industrial establishments, severe measures are taken. To receive work, the following documents are required from the applicant: discharge papers from the last place of work, membership card, passport, which must be in good order, and in which notice is made by the last employer that the worker was discharged and did not desert from his place of work. Such an entry on the passport is indispensable for all those who seek employment.

Workers are usually hired through the labor exchange, but that procedure can be circumvented by filing an application with the labor bureau which is to be found in every industrial establishment, if one possesses all the documents above mentioned. For applicants seeking work for the first time, a two-week

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test period is necessary. In large cities, unemployment exists, but it is difficult to estimate its extent, because officially there is no unemployment in the U.S.S.R.

Workers' earnings are not sufficient to cover even the most modest needs, and for that reason the workers resort to various means of obtaining additional funds to cover their living expenses. For instance, they will sell the clothing they receive from the so-called closed stores. Most of the buyers of such articles come from those elements who have been entirely deprived of the right to purchase such articles. Such people buy both for their own use and for resale at a profit (for speculative purposes). Speculation is the only means by which they can make a living.

All this indicates that Bolsheviks are not only on the way back to the times of Nicholas I, but have already reached that goal, with only one difference. During that Czar's time the serfs enjoyed better economic conditions than the so-called free Soviet citizens, not to mention several million Soviet slaves doing hard labor in exile.

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As far as the political oppression is concerned, Nicholas I might have borrowed a few leaves from the political book of Bolshevism in practice.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 11, 1935.

RIVALRY HAS BEGUN

(Editorial)

Peacemakers of the entire world have finally turned from words to action, even though [the nature of the action is] entirely different from that which has been advocated for several years in Geneva. Now it is quite clear that all their talks about disarmament have come to naught. No longer is there any talk of calling new conferences on disarmament. They are confronted at the present time with a new task, which, undoubtedly will be solved much more quickly and much more easily than the problem of disarmament.

Their new task is not to reduce armaments but to increase them to a fantastic extent. The former slogan, "everybody should disarm" has been superseded, and now the new slogan proclaims, "everybody should arm".

Rivalry in armaments is already under way. The immediate cause for it was

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Japan's repudiation of the Washington agreement on the limitation of naval forces, as well as Germany's rearming, which was contrary to the peace treaty.

Military budgets of all countries for the current year have been swelled to an extent undreamed of by militarists of pre-war days. Japan began to arm first. Then Italy, France, England, the U.S.S.R., the United States, and other countries followed suit. The extent to which the armament rivalry has been carried, can be seen not only from military budgets of the capitalist countries, but from the military appropriations of the U.S.S.R. as well.

According to Pravda of February 9, the appropriation of the Soviet government for military purposes anticipated an outlay of one billion six hundred and sixty-five million roubles during the year 1934, and actual expenditures amounted to about five billions. For the current year, six and a-half billion roubles has been appropriated. The United States does not lag [far] behind Japan, the U.S.S.R., and other countries. The new military budget

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is considerably larger than that of last year. New appropriations supplement it still more. For instance, Congress passed a bill appropriating four hundred million dollars for the construction of new war vessels. Besides, a bill to increase the regular army has been made into an act of legislation.

All this indicates that beginning this year a new era in international relationships is ushered in. What the ultimate outcome will be, is easy to foresee. The victory in this contest will belong to those who can spend the most. The final aim of this continued rivalry is preparation for a new war, and the immediate result is an oppressive increase in taxation, which will be loaded upon the shoulders of the already poverty-stricken masses in all countries.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), September 20, 1927.

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ON THE WRONG PATH (Editorial)

Not long ago the American Federation of Labor held its closing session. The representatives of the workers organizations were discussing matters that had nothing to do with labor. Instead of considering the situation of the labor market and discussing the immediate problems arising out of this situation, the delegates suddenly began to talk about the next presidential candidacy and, like real patriots, nominated to this office the mayor of Chicago, Mr. W. Thompson. Such a decision is comical and sad. Comical because nobody in the political spheres would ever get to the White House; sad because such a decision has no place in the program of a convention of labor organizations. The workers have to discuss plenty of questions of their own which cannot be deferred. The question about the president, however, was innocent in comparison with the resolution which was adopted before closing the convention. This resolution was directed against

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the pacifists and radically-minded workers. During the debates about this question one of the most ardent partisans of this resolution was the president of the Builders' Union, Mr. Samuel Luso, - the same Luso who categorically refused to protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. This friend of the workers thundered against all those who condemn war and preach brotherhood and love among humanity.

"There is only one way to secure peace," cried Luso, "and that is the Army and Navy." Having repeated this old but very wrong adage about the way of preserving peace, Mr. Luso declared that all persons who are against imperialistic war are practically destroying the morals of the workers. According to Mr. Luso one should think that Leo Tolstoy was a great immoralist because he condemned all

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fratricide, and that the Kaiser was a great moralist because he was always ready to make war. From the resolution it is seen that the workers must be staunch partisans of war if they want to preserve their morality as workers. Here we have two grave mistakes; one of a mortal nature, the other has to do with class interests. It has been known for a long time that morals and fratricide are two incompatible things. If war is defended by capitalists and imperialists, one can understand it. War for them is necessary and advantageous. But if imperialistic war is defended by the workers, it is altogether inconceivable how they can do it. The workers in an imperialistic war lose a lot and gain nothing.

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 27, 1924.

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THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT WAR

On August 23, 1924, there was held at the 'House of Enlightenment' a solemn meeting organized by the editorial staff of the Russian Herald and devoted to the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the beginning of the Great War and to the memory of the Russian soldiers who fell on the battlefields during that war.

The administration of the House of Enlightenment, this highly useful institution, as represented by S. E. Prokopov, has put at the disposal of our newspaper a new hall which can hold as many as three hundred persons. Delegates from almost all Russian organizations existing in our city came to the meeting. But, in compliance with the Russian custom which has been transplanted to the American soil, many persons came much too late.

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 27, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The meeting was called to order by N. G. Kaluzhin (Pertsov) at 7:30 P. M.

The orators were given the right of the floor alphabetically. The first to speak was A. P. Braghin.

In his speech, which lasted half an hour, the orator gave a characterization of the aims which Russia has been pursuing during the last war.

The orator pointed out with pride those achievements which Russia was contemplating and part of which were realized towards the end of the war, though partially they were annulled by the subsequent events.

The next orator after Braghin was N. G. Kaluzhin who, speaking on behalf of the editorial staff of the Russian Herald, pictured the tragedy of Russia and the Russian army during the last war.

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Having referred to the Russian ex-general staff as to a chancellery of brilliant achievements in making careers, and not a center which was mindful of holding in its hands the fate of Russia, the orator could not speak without emotion about the heroic struggle of the Russian army which had to fight on two fronts. The orator exhorted the Chicago Russians to have faith in that people which has given so many proofs of its spiritual and physical power while walking that way of the cross which had been prepared for it by the tsar's government in 1914.

The next orator was the representative of the White Russian National Committee, I. Y. Voronko. This speaker quoted just a few statistical data, but how horror-struck was the audience by these figures! The orator - who was in such close sympathy with the audience three quarters of which consisted of White Russians - spoke about the losses of his native country which had been torn and laid waste

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Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 27, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

for many decades. He entreated those present to remember always the slogan "down with war"; for wars are necessary only to the capitalists and those who hold power. The orator also pointed out all those acquisitions which had been made owing to the war. "Twenty six thrones have tumbled down!" he exclaimed; "this must be remembered by all the toilers!"

After the audience had risen at the request of the chairman in order to honor the memory of the Russian soldiers who had fallen on the battlefields, the meeting was adjourned.

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Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), January 29, 1923.

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THE FRENCH INVASION

This editorial commends America for recalling its troops from Germany as a good example to other powers. As a result, the editorial points out, there is now a strong sentiment in England that she withdrew hers; particularly are the English workingmen urging this step. A resolution passed by the Mechanics' Union says: "For the good of the working class and of all mankind it is imperative to do everything possible to prevent war between Germany and France, or between other nations."

The editorial sees in this resolution an indication of the fact that England has realized, at last, the danger to itself and other governments from participating in the invasion of Germany.

According to this editorial the workingmen in France proper are staging

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Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), January 29, 1923.

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demonstrations of protest against invading Germany; and although the French intend now to remain on German soil for the next four years, they may soon have to think better of it.

Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), Vol. V, Oct. 6, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A. A. BUBLIKOV IN CHICAGO

The Russian colony had the pleasure of greeting a rare guest, Alexander Alexandrovich Bublikov, who was a member of the state Imperial Duma, and the first minister of communications after the overthrow of the autocracy.

A. A. Bublikov, after being commissioned by the revolutionary committee, had arrested Tsar Nikolas.

Mr. Bublikov was invited to Chicago by the Section of the Russian 'Zayem Svobody' (Liberty Loan). In this behalf, on Wednesday evening, May 1, in Pulaski Hall, there was held a grand meeting. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Dr. Krasnow, who explained the purpose of the meeting, introducing A. A. Bublikov.

Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), Vol. V, Oct. 6, 1918. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

At the meeting, among other things, an American soldier who had just returned from the trenches delivered a speech.

The Russian choir under the direction of Mr. Rutkovsky performed nicely a few songs, among which they also sang the Russian and American national anthems.

The subscriptions have been brought near to \$10,000,000.

A. A. Bublikov left for New York on the following day.

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Novaya Russkaya Zhizn (New Russian Life), Vol. I, No. 1, Sept, 1918,
p. 22

IN THE NAME OF JUSTICE

(True translation filed with the Postmaster of Chicago, Illinois).

The editor says that many young Russian peasants are complaining that they are not allowed to join the American Army because they are illiterate.

The Russians demand fair treatment. These victims of illiteracy are suffering an injustice.

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Novaya Russkaya Zhizn (New Russian Life), Vol. I, No. 1, Sept. 1918, p. 22.

RUSSIANS IN AMERICA

(True translation filed with the Postmaster of Chicago, Illinois)

The editor says that the American government and the American people, who received the Russians in the days of the tsarist yoke, are now fighting for freedom.

At this difficult time the Russians are forgetting their party differences and are showing that they value their new homeland, America. They are showing their loyalty to the United States of America, and understand that the clique of the Kaiser must be destroyed in the interest of a better world. The Russians, more than any other, must stand against Teutonism.

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Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), Vol. V, May 18, 1918.

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A TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT WILSON

At the meeting on May 1, 1918, in the Pulaski Hall, under the presidency of Dr. Krasnow, three thousand Russian people of Chicago resolved to send a telegram to the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, regarding the Liberty Loan.

The contents of the telegram as as follows:

(1) We greet you, Honorable President, as the head of the well disposed American nation, and the friend of Russia; and we thank you for your friendly attitude toward Russia, expressed in your solemn promise not to let anybody in the world interfere, at Russia's expense, in her affairs, without the call of the Russian democracy which soon will be recognized by all the Allies; and we beg you to patiently await the time when Russia will be organized as a real nation, when honor will be restored, and the freed Russian people will be called back into the fighting ranks.

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Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), Vol. V, May 18, 1916. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(2) We are exceedingly glad to help friendly America in whatever way we can, and therefore we are happy to obey the call of the Federal Government to help the Liberty Loan; but all our hopes are centered on saving Russia and the idea of democracy in the world. We count upon the quick growth of Russia's co-operation with all the allied countries on the now disgraceful Eastern Front, open to Germans. We hope that Russia will start up, and that you will help our ruined fatherland. We wish the great American nation to prosper in good health. And long live her valuable chief leader, President Wilson.

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Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), Vol. V, No. 19, May 11, 1918.

RUSSIANS AND THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

"The organizing committee of the present meeting asked me, as an official representative, to tell you, Russian citizens, a few words about the purpose of the Third Liberty Loan. I accepted the request with the greatest of pleasures for many reasons.

"Firstly, it gives me great pleasure to speak to the colony and to tell it my opinion as to what direction it should take in these hard times which we are now enduring; secondly, I wish to tell you, that the present evening appears to be a great step ahead in the life of our colony. Up to now, as you know, we have had meetings of several different clubs, parties, and religions. The present evening appears to be favorable for an alliance of the colony; no

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matter what parties there are, it is a national affair.

"This is the first manifestation of our colony in behalf of this friendly country which has given us shelter and has treated us the same as other people, (enabling us) to enjoy freedom in spiritual and cultural development.

"Russian citizens, the moment has come when you can and when you should declare the loyalty of the Russian heart to America for all that America and her people, and her most honorable representative, President Wilson, have done and continue to do for your injured mother country, and by so doing they do (the same) for each of you and to all of you likewise. You remember, my fellow citizens, when Russia, after the three years of bloodshed, of war, without provisions, without ammunition, hungry and cold, - was forced to

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leave the battlefield. All had forsaken her. I do not want to criticize one of the greatest active men of England, Lloyd George. I am sure he did not want to give the meaning to the words he expressed in the very minute of desperation, but these words sounded as an insult to the Russian nation. You remember the words of Lloyd George, who pronounced them quite loudly, (saying) that Russia 'cannot fight any longer and therefore it is necessary to leave them to themselves.' Who opposed this decision in parliament? The representative of the American nation, President Wilson. He, as a wise statesman, understood the condition of our ruined Russia and was not afraid to step out in her defense.

"You remember when three weeks ago we all were troubled by news that Japan had decided to occupy Vladivostok and establish its foot in Siberia.

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"There is no smoke without a fire, and those plans no doubt have been (long) in preparation. But (who) mixed them up? Again it was the faithful friend of Russia, the representative of the American nation, President Wilson. The future historian of Russia (if only our country will pull through this catastrophe) whose duty it will be to record the personal merit of the far-seeing man of politics of that great nation, and the Russian people, will be obliged to remember long the helping hand of the American nation in saving Russia from being devoured by Germany.

"In what way can we, the citizens of free Russia who have emigrated to America, repay good for good?

"War, my friends, is a terrible thing and, thanks to the culture of Germany, a cruel hyena. I shall not describe to you all the horrors of war. I shall only tell you that in order to conquer the spirit of

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Satan which is the Kaiser, it is necessary to have many millions in the army and a yet greater amount of sound money. These are the means, my friends, by which we can and should help America, with our lives and with our pockets.

"I kindly ask you to join the army and offer every dollar that you can get along without. Do not forget, my friends, that only by this you can prove that you still love our poor country and that you wish her liberation.

"I wish to warn you that whatever you hold back now you will be sorry for in the not far off future. Russia as a nation, I speak to you with zeal in my heart, at this very minute does not exist.

"In order to save Russia, its honor and its right to existence, it is

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Russkaya Zhizn (Russian Life), Vol. V, No. 19, May 11, 1918.

necessary that the Allies should crush the hydra of German militarism. We should conquer, and if the endeavors of our Allies fail, then good-by fatherland, good-by honor, good-by liberty of the Russian nation and the democracy of all the world - all will go for nothing and we all shall be under Germany. And do you know what this means? It is easier to take a rope and to tighten up the noose around our own neck and kick for a while with our legs in the air.

"Offer your dollars, hard-working Russian fellow countrymen, and the Righteous God will reward you for the fulfillment of a duty of honor."

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Scrapbook, Vol. IX, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow ,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Unidentified newspaper clipping between Feb. and May of 1918)

The May 1st meeting in Pulaski Hall is reported as "unforgettable." The attendance is estimated as of an overflow by 1,000. Dr. Krasnow presided. In few words he described the existing conditions with all mankind involved in a struggle without precedent. Those to whom democracy and love of their neighbor is dear should participate in the struggle. This meeting is the colony's first opportunity to prove to America that it is capable of appreciating hospitality -- our first occasion to prove our loyalty to the American people who gave us shelter. A time has come not for words but for action.

Next spoke Ivan Erin. He vehemently appealed to the Russians to make the Liberty Loan a success. The club Znaniye, of which he is a member, had brought bonds for about \$2,000.

A chorus of twenty people from the Independent Society was next on the program. They sang beautifully several songs, among them "My Country," and the new Russian marseillaise "Tempests Hostile." The audience was

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enchanted by it all and rewarded the singers with long applause.

Also an English speaker appeared, a soldier, recently returned from the war. He told many episodes from the battlefield, and it is to be regretted that many did not understand him. D. Orlovski spoke. His speech was of such fervor that in a moment of ecstasy he threw his pocket book on the chairman's table.

"Take all I have. I have subscribed already, but am ready to give all. Buying Liberty Loan (Bonds) we sacrifice nothing, we merely take a certain sum from our left pocket and put it in our right pocket. Yet by so doing we perform a great deed."

Next spoke the very popular M. Polak. But this time he surpassed himself. His speech was sparkling and sincere. In a few strokes he gave a picture of German heartlessness. Yet the central attraction at this meeting was

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A. A. Bublikov from New York, who was greeted very warmly. It took time before this speaker could start, owing to prolonged hand-clapping. Very skillfully, step by step, the orator sketched the present state of affairs in Russia, economically and politically. He touched upon some details as to the reasons for failure of the Liberty Loan started by the late Shingarev, and wound up his highly interesting speech with an ardent appeal to the entire Russian colony to help America with subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan.

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(Unidentified newspaper clipping May, 1918)

LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

This article, without any title, but signed R. L. Os***ski, reports that at the mass meeting of May 1st, presided over by Dr. Krasnow, and attended by three thousand Russians of Chicago, it was resolved to send to President Wilson a telegram with the following contents:

"We greet you, Mr. President, as the head of the great-hearted American people in relation to a friendly Russia, and we thank you for your ever well meaning attitude towards Russia, which was expressed in your solemn promise not to permit a general peace at Russia's expense, as a counter-acting measure to a one-sided interference in Russia's affairs without a summons to the Russian democracy, which summons will soon go out to all allies in general, and (we thank you) for patiently waiting until an authentic national will is formed in Russia, to whom Russia's honor and freedom will be dear, and who will return her to the fighting lines.

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We are extremely glad to help friendly America all we can, and are therefore happy to have been called upon by the Federal Government to assist with the Liberty Loan, yet our entire hope to save the ideas of democracy in the world we place on a speedy revival of co-operation by Russia with all the Allies against the disgrace of an Eastern front opened to the Germans. We trust that Russia will arise and that you will help our perishing country. Long live the great American Nation! Long live her worthy leader, President Wilson!"

Before closing, the entire audience gave three cheers for America and President Wilson, and also for the great, powerful, undivided Russia.

(Signed) R. L. Os***ski

May 7, 1918.

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(Unidentified newspaper clipping between Feb. and May of 1918)

PERTAINING TO THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

RUSSIAN DIVISION OF FOREIGN COMMITTEE FOR U. S. THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

According to this unidentified clipping the latest news from Russia of that epoch (latter part of Feb. 1918) indicate that "even Trotsky has sobered up and is getting up an army to resume fighting Germany with renewed vigor; he and several of his right-hand men have decided not to expect help from the United States, but rather appeal to her for help." According to this unidentified news excerpt Mr. Francis, United States ambassador, is working hard to re-establish friendly relations between Russia and the United States, "thus to revive the promise to assist our fatherland."

The writer of the article further develops the idea that "We Russians in America must utilize every opportunity in order that efforts for friendly relations between Russia and the United States do not remain an illusion,

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but become an actual fact now, and the pending United States Liberty Loan is the proper occasion We must bend all efforts to help make the loan a success, whereby to improve America's opinion of Russia and revive her intention immediately to assist our country."

The writer describes the foreign departments, the Russian one of them, as set up by the Federal Government to raise the loan. He appeals to all "true citizens of free Russia" to attend a mass meeting, March 6, at Hull House, Dr. Krasnow presiding, G. Beskin, Secretary, where instructions and assignments will be given to all those desirous to participate in the work of getting subscriptions in the Russian colony for the Third Liberty Loan.

G. Beskin.

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(Unidentified newspaper clipping between Feb. and May of 1918)

RUSSIAN COMMITTEE OF CHICAGO COOPERATES IN THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

This article, signed R. L. Os***ky, was apparently written close on the heels of G. Beskin's initial appeal. It gives an outline in some degree of the federal plan to raise the Third Liberty Loan; "The seventh Federal Region combines five states, with Chicago as their headquarters, for raising the loan. Thirty nationalities, the Russian one of them, make up the Foreign Commissions of the Committee."

". Already the Russian Commission had held several sessions with satisfactory results for the Liberty Loan"

The characteristic and remarkable thing about this committee is that in it are at work side by side "Progressives" and members of church fraternities (bratchiki), and both are equally concerned not to lag behind other nationalities in the work.

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The writer further describes the tasks as they are distributed among the members of the several commissions, some to contact organizations, others to look after publicity, still others to contact banks, churches, also large institutions. Central points have been set up and the local General Consul, A. Volkov, being a member of the committee, offered the Russian Embassy offices as one of the centers to sell bonds, distribute literature " the Chicago Russian organizations are busily at work. "The Russian club Znaniye (Knowledge) ruled that each club member obtain a bond, and a special commission was appointed in connection with it. At the opening of its new quarters, Obshchestvo Prosveshcheniaya (Society for Enlightenment) sold \$600 worth of bonds for the Third Liberty Loan. Besides, the Russians buy these bonds also in banks and in factories. Dr. H. Krasnow is chairman. He is also in charge of several sub-committees in this work. Beskin is secretary. Others participating in the committees are G. Korablinov, I. Erin, I. Prilla, Dr. N. Spiegelglas, G. Kane, A. Louis, J. Solyanski, Russian Consul Volkov, G. Lazareff, A. Lutnitski, N. Klekner, and M. Polak.

The article mentions that a mass meeting is contemplated with very popular

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speakers from New York, possibly also with Messrs. I. Okuntsov and Count E. Tolstoy or A. Bublikov.

In conclusion the writer stresses that by working energetically for the loan the Russian colony is helping its fatherland.

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(Unidentified newspaper clipping between Feb. and May of 1918)

Still another news item, apparently concurrent with the article by R. L. Os***sky, or else in its wake, is this rather significant news item, with its high praise for the wisdom with which the Federal Government planned the work for the Third Loan among the thirty foreign nationalities in the United States so that the work progresses with the utmost success materially and morally, and this great success is due to the fact that "among them were no Bolsheviks, Mensheviks, or extreme fanatics."

(Note: The remaining two thirds of this article shall be translated fully for the implied inner jealousies in the colony as they seep through its life.)

"In contrast to the others was the attitude of the Russian colony. To the repeated appeals and invitations to meetings some Russian organizations, rather than give this reason or that, even if out of mere politeness, for their absence, found it necessary to remain silent.

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Sad as this may be, one must admit that one of the reasons for the passive attitude of the heads of some Russian organizations to the cause for a Third Liberty Loan is the absence of advantages in this work.

The second reason is the drive for supremacy and the refusal to accept a situation where others, not they, are the domineering elements. One of them, for example, the "honorable" chairman of a Russian organization, speaking with a press representative, frankly stated his indignation because he was not given charge over Liberty Bond sales among Russians.

Others again, engaged in securing "ten million pairs of boots for brothers and sisters in Russia," became so steeped in the job that they left to others "the job of selling Liberty bonds."

To the credit of the broad Russian masses one cannot fail to remark that despite the passivity of their leaders the great bulk of the colony evinces

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the liveliest interest in behalf of the loan, and are appreciably helpful.
Certain organizations act likewise.

It is of interest that some radical and moderately progressive organizations
have joined hands in this work.

In the name of Liberty for the entire world we declare that irrespective of
convictions, views, and principles, all should immediately become fused in
the single great common cause to liberate the world from German barbarity.

Assist with every means to secure this liberation.

Help as you can the United States Government because you will thereby render
great assistance to our much tried native land.

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Buy Liberty Bonds and prove that you also, Russian citizens, constitute a
power in America.

Gr. Beskin

Sec'y of the Russian Div. for the Third
Liberty Loan.

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RUSSIAN

Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Oct. 26, 1917. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FROM THE CONFERENCE OF RUSSIAN SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO

In answer to the address of the conference to persons who had suffered from the illegal actions of the authorities in connection with the mobilization, the conference received hundreds of letters and continues to receive daily from fifteen to twenty letters. In spite of the great deal of work the conference did not employ any paid labor. But even though the workers are not paid, funds are required for the work. For example, the conference issued questionnaires to be filled out by the sufferers. The filled-out copies of the questionnaires are sent to the Ministry of War at the Russian Embassy. From all the letters it was clear that the majority had suffered mainly from ignorance of the laws and regulations about mobilization, therefore the conference decided to print and distribute without charge, in Russian and other languages, a pamphlet explaining what the Russian

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Oct. 26, 1917.

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citizens-conscripts should know. The pamphlet is being prepared for printing. In order to print it funds are required again. But the conference has not any money for that purpose. In order to be able to continue this work, the conference decided to organize a special fund. We call upon all those who find our work necessary to help us. If help does not reach us in time we will not be able to continue the work or be able to issue the pamphlet. We call upon the organizations and individuals to contribute to our special fund for the protection of Russian citizens as much as possible, and send it immediately. Checks and money-orders should be made out in the name of the cashier of the conference, A. Liakhovich, Chicago, but send them to the financial secretary, M. Korolko, 2736 W. 15th Place, Chicago, Ill.

All inquiries and all the correspondence for the conference should be sent to the new address of the corresponding secretary, M. A. Stolar, 2507 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

With greetings,

The Conference.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Oct. 19, 1917.

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"The time has come when we must either conquer or submit. We have only one choice, and we have made it."

President Woodrow Wilson.

Americans born in foreign countries or here! The President of the United States asks you to buy 4% Liberty Loan Bonds! The United States is now at war with an enemy who destroyed in Europe and wiped out from the surface of the earth the homes and peace of millions of people; with an enemy who attacked American honor, American rights and American ships; with an enemy of all those people who believe in democracy and freedom. This is the greatest war of all times, it demands big sums of money in order to bring it to a successful and speedy end. In order to get this money sooner, the Government of the United States issued Government 4% Liberty Bonds in amounts of \$50, \$100, \$1,000, and higher. If you

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buy 4% Liberty Bonds in the amount of \$100, it means that you loan to the Government of the United States one hundred dollars, helping it to win the war and to win it speedily. This great nation of 110,000,000 population will not only pay you back the hundred dollars in gold, but will also pay four per cent yearly profit. Buy 4% United States Government Liberty Bonds!

Buy profits from your government in your new country, the greatest country in the world; in a country which made you what you are now; in a country which believes in you whether you were born here or in any other country; in a country which makes the world the safest place for you and your children. Buy Liberty Bonds because it is the safest, greatest and soundest investment in the world; buy because it is the same as cash money and four per cent interest with it. In buying them you are supporting your government; buy them because by doing so you support the army and navy and you give the enemy to

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understand that nothing can satisfy us except full victory, which, once and for all, will stop this war and will make the world secure from such wars forever. Take this announcement to your banker, your employer, or to an official of your organization or society - tell them that you want to be one of the privileged Americans who wants to help his country to win and to end this war. You do not have to pay all the money at once; your bank will show you how you can buy the 4% Liberty Bonds in installments. But do it at once - today!

The Committee of the Liberty Bond.

Station for subscription: Ground floor, 29 S. LaSalle Street, Telephone, Randolph 7100. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

People who speak your native language will help you in this.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Oct. 19, 1917.

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To the readers of this paper: Do you holy duty, prove your real Americanism by buying government Liberty Bonds. Do your part in behalf of the greatest nation on the earth, that it ends what it has started - to free the world from autocracy.

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RUSSIAN

Russkaya Pochita, Sept. 21, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

OUR ORGANIZATIONS AND CONSCRIPTION

Each day brings to the editorial office new letters from our readers. The majority of these letters voice the moans of helpless grown-up children. They are all suffering from a nightmare which crushes their hearts and makes them feel a deathly chill. This dreadful vision is military service in the United States. These complaints are coming not from those, who have already forgotten their native country, and are American citizens. Our 'complainants' are the common Russian immigrants, who always dreamed about their return to Russia; Russians who came here for earnings and whom the war kept here; but the last order of the provisional government, has entirely cut off the way of return to their native country. Others cannot even visit that country. And their complaints were just. It starts with intimidation with orders to take out the "first papers" and ends with the physical actions of over-zealous clerks of the conscription offices of the American army. The editorial office is receiving more and more petitions and requests from suburban towns and towns in states near Chicago. The editorial office is helpless, physically unable to help this army of sufferers who suffer because of their ignorance, illiteracy, and lack of organization. Mainly be-

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cause of the last, due to the absence in the Russian colony in America of those organizations, which could protect the Russians from all kinds of indignities. What kind of organizations have we had until the present time? What authority had these organizations among the ignorant Russian working people in America? Did the Russian immigration have even one strong organization, which could have a dominating influence on the average Russian immigrant and which could force American opinion, society, press, and, mainly, the American Government, to pay attention to the Russian colony? No!! And now when misfortune from that lack has occurred with all its grave consequences, we must seriously undertake the creation of a powerful Russian organization; we must finally begin to organize. The facts, which broke over the discouraged head of the Russian immigrant, showed all the incompetency, and, in connection with the conscription even the insignificance of our organizations which were barely able to maintain their existence. Therefore, it is our duty, the duty of all those, who strive to live a public life, to analyze our existing organizations and find in them the causes, which undermine their living, active spirit.

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Sometime we are going to give a more detailed account of our organizations; and if our readers desire to express their opinions about this question,-- we shall be glad to put at their disposal the pages of our paper, irrespective of the fact whether we agree or disagree with the views expounded by them.

In our opinion, even a glance at the 'history' of the Russian organizations, shows first of all, two causes: moral, spiritual imperfection in the leaders, or, as it is usually said, in the more progressive elements of the colony, and the material insecurity of the Russian immigrants, or of the colony as a whole. And in our opinion, these two main causes have resulted in tragedy, when the disunited Russian immigrants cannot defend each other. Being forced, however, to do something, they bombard the editorial office with petitions. We call now on the Russian immigrants to think about this profoundly and start organizing.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Sept. 21, 1917.

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IMPORTANT FOR THE RUSSIAN CITIZENS-CONSCRIPTS

An investigation has been started by the government of the United States regarding the telegraphic protests against the enforcement of conscription of Russian citizens and their taking out first papers, etc., sent by the conference of Russian Socialist organizations.

It is quite possible that all those who by false pretenses were forced to take out first papers and those who were forced into conscription without having any papers will be freed. In order to bring about the long desired results it is necessary that all such persons immediately communicate their names and addresses, and also the details of their case, to the secretary of the conference of the Russian Socialist organizations, at the following address: M. A. Stolar, 2608 Haddon Avenue, Chicago, Ill. It is preferable to have it written in English, and if this is not possible, in Russian or any other language. Give the correct name, address and the details of the case.

The Secretary of the Conference

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Sept. 14, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LECTURE BY THE 'ENLIGHTENMENT SOCIETY'

"The Bolsheviks and their Attitude Towards War" will be the theme of a lecture to be given under the sponsorship of the "Enlightenment Society" on September 30, 1917, at the school building, 1206 N. Hoyne Avenue. The lecturer will be Mr. U. Wulbert.

The lecture will begin at 8 P. M.; free discussion will follow it.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Sept. 14, 1917.

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LECTURE IN CHICAGO BY N. A. BORODIN

Professor N. A. Borodin, a member of the Special Mission, has accepted an invitation to lecture on the theme "The Sufferings of our Prisoners of War in Germany and Austria." The lecture, under the sponsorship of the Russian Club Znanie will take place September 16, 1917, at Bowen Hall of Hull House.

Screen pictures will be used to illustrate the lecture, the income of which will be devoted to the Russian prisoners of war.

The lecture starts at 8 P. M. sharp.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Sept. 7, 1917.

A RESOLUTION OF PROTEST

We, Russian citizens, who are gathered at a massmeeting on August 28, 1917, at the West Side Auditorium, - protest against the persecution of Russian citizens in forcing them to renounce their citizenship rights in Free Russia to take first citizenship papers under the threat of deportation in case of refusal. We protest against the mobilization of Russian citizens who did not take the first papers of their own free will for service in the United States Army. During the war they are forced to join the army, whereas in peace time they are deprived of citizenship rights.

Neither the kaiser nor the tsar forced citizens of foreign countries to join their armies; still less should the United States, which professes itself to be a fighter for freedom and democracy, do so.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Sept. 7, 1917.

It was decided to send this resolution to the Russian ambassador in Washington, to some of the senators and congressmen and also a telegram to the Petrograd Soviet of Workers and Soldiers Deputies.

The meeting was called by the conference of the Russian Socialist organizations for the aid of the Russian revolution.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), Sept. 7, 1917.

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THE CONFERENCE FOR AID TO THE PRISONERS OF WAR

A meeting of the conference for aid to the Russian prisoners of War in Austria and Germany took place on September 1, 1917, at the building of the club 'Znanie.' Delegates from the club 'Znanie,' from the Socialist branch in Chicago and from the Independent Society and Socialist branch of Whiting, Ind., came to the gathering. The financial secretary's report shows that the conference had \$89.68 in cash.

The conference decided to send the \$89.68 to Germany for the Russian prisoners of war and to inquire whether the Swiss committee for the aid of Russian prisoners of war is in existence, and whether the way for sending money to Switzerland is blocked; and if the committee exists and the way is clear, to send the money to this committee to be forwarded

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to its destination. If the money cannot be sent to Switzerland, then to send it to Russia, to the Soviet of Soldiers and Workers Deputies, to be forwarded to its destination.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), August 24, 1917.

THE TELEGRAM OF THE SOCIALIST CONFERENCE FOR AID
TO THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

A telegram with the following contents was sent to Senator Hardwick, Congressman M. London, and Congressman B. Mason.

"We, the conference of the Russian Socialist Organizations for Aid to the Russian Revolution, protest against the persecution of Russian citizens in the United States; we protest also against the mobilization of Russian citizens for the American Army during the war, as we are deprived of the rights and privileges of American citizens during peace time. Finally, we oppose the forcing of the Russian citizens to renounce the loyalty to free Russia by forcing them to take out first citizenship papers.

A. Morozov, Chairman

M. A. Stoliar, Secretary."

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), April 28, 1917.

CONCERNING THE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE RUSSIAN COLONY (Editorial)

On the pages of the Saturday issue of the Daily News, one of the large Chicago newspapers, there appeared a notice containing a very serious accusation against the Russian colony of Chicago.

The statement is made that in the radical circles of the Chicago Russian colony there are many persons hired by the German government who, being controlled by that government, openly make propaganda among the Russians for the idea of a separate peace with Germany.

The influence of this propaganda is so destructive, so it is said further in the notice, - that it is to be considered as a greater danger, a greater harm than explosions of munition plants producing munitions for Russia.

Information about this propaganda, says the newspaper, has been

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), April 28, 1917.

received from the local Secret Service and from one "Russian revolutionist" who visits all Russian meetings.....

We consider it to be our duty to answer this notice, because it throws discredit on the Russian immigrants of Chicago in the eyes of the American public, and because it disfigures the truth. We want to discuss briefly the question as to whether it is true that an energetic propaganda in favor of a separate peace with Germany is being carried on in the Russian colony of Chicago.

In as far as we have been able to make observations in our multifarious contact with representative members of the Russian colony at public and private meetings, the voices advocating a separate peace with Germany are so feeble and insignificant that they do not attract

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), April 28, 1917.

anybody's attention. There is no need of talking about any energetic activities directed towards this aim. It is sufficient to point out the fact that not a single meeting advocating a separate peace has been held, nor has a single Russian pamphlet of such a character been published.

On the contrary, we observe just the opposite. The overwhelming majority of the Chicago Russians hate the German government to such an extent, because of its cruel way of conducting the war, that any talk about the necessity of concluding a separate peace with Germany arouses only protest and indignation in the heart of every Russian.

We believe that if an inquest would be made as to this subject in the Chicago Russian colony, the result would be a most unfavorable one for Germany.

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Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), April 28, 1917.

On the other hand we think that if it had been proved that certain members of the Chicago Russian colony are agents of the German government, such persons would have fared very badly. And this is easily understood.

The Russian colony in America lives at the present time by the same things which are the vital issues in Russia.

And Russia, by the mouth of even its most radical representatives, such as Chkheidze, Tsereteli, Kerensky, the Social-Revolutionary Party and the Soviet of Workmen's Deputies, - has declared itself decisively against a separate peace with Germany.

On the contrary, Russia has resolved to continue the war "until the policy of the German government towards all countries is changed."

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), April 28, 1917.

This view has been expressed quite recently by the Zemlya i Volya (Land and Freedom), organ of the Russian Social-Revolutionists.

On our own behalf we may add the following: there can be no talk about a separate peace with Germany as long as German militarism remains such a terrible threat to all European states; as long as free Russia is threatened by an invasion of the monstrous German army; as long as Germany will not renounce the predatory, grabbing policy towards all the nations involved in the present war.

We are sure not to be mistaken if we say that all the Russian colony will support this our view. As far as we know, even the most extreme internationalists are in favor of provoking a revolution in Germany in order that the war would be stopped. Even they do not talk about a separate peace with Germany.

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RUSSIAN

Russkaya Pochta (Russian Post), April 28, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LECTURE ON WAR BY MICHAEL BERG

A lecture, "Nationalism and War," under the auspices of the 'Society Zaria,' will be delivered by Michael Berg on May 20, 1917, at the Berg building of the Progressive School, 1208 N. Hoyne Avenue.

The lecture will begin at 7:30 P. M. After the lecture there will be a free discussion.

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RUSSIAN

Scrapbook, Vol. IX, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Unidentified newspaper clipping)

THE RUSSIAN ORGANIZATIONS OF CHICAGO AND THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Parallel with the item "The Russian colony of Chicago and Third Loan" is the above titled item, reporting that "Russian organizations representing the entire Russian colony of Chicago are taking a lively interest in the work of selling bonds for the Third Liberty Loan." The item mentions that the Russian club Znaniye at one of its meetings bought \$800 worth of Liberty Bonds, and besides, it appointed a delegation to negotiate with the Federal officials on various matters in this work.

Next the club Prosveshcheniye (Enlightenment) is recorded as having adopted a similar program and having sold \$600 worth of loan bonds. The Independent Society is mentioned as exceptionally active in this work. "It is said that every member of the society considers it imperative in one way or another to help make the Third Loan a success."

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Scrapbook, Vol. IX, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.
(Unidentified newspaper clipping)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

This clipping registers with a clear ring an ugly incident which occurred at a meeting of the Russian Division Third Liberty Loan, on April 6.

"The secretary of the assembly, Mr. Beskin, overwhelmed with patriotic emotions made 'a break' by saying that whoever does not want to take Liberty Bonds will be made to do so. Although he hastened to explain later that what he really meant by it was that those persons will be influenced to subscribe, nevertheless, some of those present were indignant, and a controversy followed, after which Mr. Pollak, Mr. Kane and Mr. Klekner defiantly left the hall."

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Scrapbook, Vol. IX, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.
(Unidentified newspaper clipping)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A. A. BUBLIKOV IN CHICAGO FOR THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

This item is of a series of four articles reflecting the enthusiasm with which the Russian colony in Chicago welcomed the distinguished compatriot. "The Russian colony had the pleasure of greeting a rare guest, Alexander Alexandrovich Bublikov, former deputy of the imperial Russian Duma and later, after the fall of the Russian autocracy, first minister of transportation.

A. A. Bublikov was delegated by the Revolutionary Committee to arrest Tsar Nikolai.

Mr. Bublikov was invited to Chicago by the Russian Division of the Liberty Loan. For this purpose a large meeting was held at Pulaski Hall on Wednesday night, May 1st. The meeting was opened by the chairman of the Russian Division, Dr. Krasnow, who, after having announced to the audience the

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4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

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purpose of the gathering, introduced A. A. Bublikov.

However, one of the speeches was made by an American soldier who recently returned from the trenches.

The Russian chorus under the direction of Mr. Rutkowski gave a beautiful rendition of several songs, among them the Russian and American national anthems.

Subscriptions reached the sum of \$10,000. On the following day A. A. Bublikov left for New York.

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Scrapbook, Vol. III, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russian Citizens of Chicago.

On Tuesday, June 5, America will make the first steps toward joining the ranks of the fighters for the freedom of nations, against the military tyranny of the German Kaiser and his henchmen. On that day all young men from 21 to 30 years of age must register for future draft, to form the regiments, which will defend the ideals of free Russia and the democracy of the whole world. Which way does your heart incline? Whom do you favor? Recently, our Russian name in Chicago was disgraced by a group of Russian radicals, who stepped out publicly, agitating against war, advising not to register and, vilifying the name of the President of the glorious American Republic, because of the declaration of war to the Kaiser.

Let us show the Americans, that we Russians, are in favor of the war; that we are glad that America has entered the war; that we greet them as our brothers, and are ready to go with them side by side. Come everyone of you

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to the gigantic demonstration-parade on Tuesday, June 5th. The meeting will take place at Mr. Bobruk's hall, Union and 14th Streets, from 8 to 12 A.M. The parade and the march with music will start at noon. Come everyone, who is against the Germans and for the allies, against tyranny and for freedom! Admission free.

Respectfully,

The Russian Patriotic Committee.

(Note: Issued in 1917 or 1918, probably 1917, no date appears)

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Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. I, Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

Saturday, September 28, there will be held at Smith Hall (Hull House, corner Halsted and Polk) a massmeeting dedicated to the recent events in the fatherland and our attitude toward the government in Northern Russia. The meeting is under the sponsorship of the Russian Social-Democratic Club. The speakers will be Pollack, Lobtov, Khinoy and others.

The meeting will begin at 8 P. M. Admission 10 cents.

Ed. Note: No year given.

I. ATTITUDES

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Problems and Social Legislation

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 14, 1936.

PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN

by

D. Somov

American political parties have already started the pre-election campaign, and each one of them while assailing the others proclaims its own formulas for regaining prosperity for the American people. Former President Hoover, who appeared in the role of a leader of the Republican party at a meeting held by the Ohio Society in the Hotel Astor in New York, at which fifteen hundred people were present, both Republicans and persons who do not belong to any party, subjected to a very severe criticism the new economic moves initiated by the Roosevelt administration for the purpose of relieving the crisis, and he ridiculed some of the acts of the New Deal. He told his hearers that only three letters in the entire English alphabet remain unused as initials for the innumerable new organizations that are being created by the New Deal bureaucrats, and that all the new branches of the Government

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 14, 1936.

so far created have not in the least improved the conditions of the people or made poor people rich.

While approving of some of the measures passed and enforced by the New Deal sponsors as ~~beneficial~~ social reforms, Hoover laid down his own program, which in its essentials consists of drastic reduction in expenditures for unnecessary public work and the entire suspension of some of it. The administration of relief should be handed over to municipalities and to other local authorities, [said he]. Spending money for un-American experiments should be altogether discontinued, and the hordes of political bureaucrats should be eliminated. Money appropriated for specific purposes, as required by the Constitution, should be used for those purposes and for no other. The federal budget should be balanced by chopping off some of the expenditures now being made for the upkeep of the greatly overstaffed federal department, not by the imposition of additional burdensome taxes. The purchase of silver from abroad should be discontinued, and the gold standard should be re-established with free circulation of gold. The act [which legalizes] inflation

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 14, 1936.

should be repealed, and all tinkering with the currency should be stopped.

President Roosevelt in responding to his critics declares that the economic maladjustment and the consequent crisis which he found on entering the White House compelled his administration to take the necessary steps for the liquidation of the causes producing industrial stagnation and the consequent suffering of the great mass of the people. He states that the main and major expenditures for the liquidation of the economic crisis have already been made, and that in future the expenses for this purpose will be gradually reduced. In his administration, the President states, the federal indebtedness has increased only from 21 billion to 30 billion dollars, and out of the total increase six billion dollars are considered by the Treasury recoverable assets; the public works give employment to three million people who during their idleness were supported by relief, and three million more have obtained employment in private industry; the credit of the United States is better than that of any other country; and in the last two and a half years the economic condition of the country has greatly improved with prospects of still

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 14, 1936.

greater improvement in the future.

At the farmers' convention in Chicago President Roosevelt appeared with a fighting speech before a crowd of eighteen thousand people. He spoke with passion and bluntness and called his opponents speculators and wreckers who for personal gain incite city dwellers against the farming population. Defending all phases of the New Deal, Roosevelt touched upon the AAA and said that the farm program has one main purpose--"to stop exploiters in their rule, which has led farmers to bankruptcy and made them slaves". Roosevelt's reforms were designed to improve the condition of the working people, and yet they have been found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court and thus almost entirely abrogated.

It is quite interesting to note that the appeal addressed by American clergymen, scientists, and public men in a letter to President Roosevelt advises him to keep to the left course. The signers consider that within the scheme of the capitalist order restoration of firm and permanent prosperity is impossible,

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 14, 1936.

but still they are convinced that Roosevelt has done more good for the working people than any of his predecessors. For that reason they advise him to encourage the co-operative movement, to support the unions, and to strive for the nationalization of the basic branches of industry.

Governor Olson of Minnesota, advocating the creation of a third party (the Farmer-Labor party) because neither the Republican party with its rugged individualism nor the Democratic party with its half-baked reforms can replace capitalism with a more perfect co-operative order, asserts that under capitalism good, orderly life is impossible, and that it is also impossible /under capitalism/ to attain a high standard of living for the great mass of the people.

In the forthcoming political struggle for seats in Congress the Townsend plan will be a very potent factor; it is already being exploited by the Republicans, who see in it the means of attracting votes. Townsend's followers everywhere

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are meeting with notable success, and they can, it seems, tip the scales in the direction desired.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 11, 1936.

ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE UNITED STATES

(Editorial)

One of the most prominent French economists and sociologists, Professor A. Ziegfried, [recently] read a report at the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce on the economic situation in the United States. The economist had just returned to Paris after a trip to America. In his report he states that the economic crisis in the United States is being mitigated. The panic that gripped the country in 1929 and 1930 stopped in 1933. The purchasing power of the people is rising, and the number of automobiles made and sold is increasing very rapidly. However, the professor thinks that in this gradual return of economic well-being we must distinguish two processes--one that is natural, and another which is artificial. The artificial process has been set to work by Mr. Roosevelt, who by a series of measures is mobilizing the purchasing power of the nation. For this purpose he is forced to resort

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to the assistance of the banks. And the question now arises: is there any limit to such support? In the opinion of American economists, of those who support the fiscal policies initiated by President Roosevelt, the banks' resources are unlimited. The French economist does not quite share this opinion.

As far as the natural process of mitigating the American crisis is concerned, it is developing very slowly but continuously. One quite favorable sign of the economic recovery that is taking place is the re-establishment of confidence. The immense sums of money hoarded during the last few years are beginning to come into circulation. The machines with which American industry was equipped during the prosperous years little by little are becoming obsolete and must be replaced by new and improved models, and this circumstance permits one to expect a revival in industry in the not very far distant future.

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In his report Professor Ziegfried discusses in detail the notorious American "reformers," particularly Mr. Townsend and Father Coughlin, the priest of Detroit. As we know, these prophets of better times propose extravagant means to put an end to the crisis. Thus, for instance, Townsend's project in its essentials centers around the payment of two hundred dollars monthly subsidy to each American citizen who has reached the age of sixty, with the provision that such money shall all be spent within the same month. The state by imposing and collecting a sales tax equivalent to two per cent of each purchase will put the money back in circulation, and this will lead to a revival in the economic life of the country. About the same sort of scheme is offered by Father Coughlin. The French professor considers the Townsend plan a very harmful Utopia, but he states that Townsend has millions of American followers--laborers, other employees, and farmers.

There is nothing surprising in such movements. The distressful economic

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conditions in which millions of Americans find themselves drive many people to despair and make them follow blindly in the footsteps of various "saviors". And yet Americans have proved to be better balanced people than Europeans, for the latter blindly follow not only numerous Utopias but such chimerical schemers as the Bolsheviks and the Fascists, who instead of freedom and prosperity are propagating lawlessness and poverty.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 31, 1936.

"BENEFACTORS"

Last week, almost on the same day, two adventures were exposed, one in the Canadian province of Alberta and the other in the United States. As we know, in Canada there exists a "Social Credit" party, in the program of which is included the fantastic theory invented by a major of the British aviation corps by the name of Douglas; this party proposes to liquidate the persistent economic crisis by paying to each inhabitant of Canada twenty-five dollars weekly. Before the last election the Social Credit party, headed by a teacher, carried on very intense agitation among the people of Canada. The propaganda spread by the preponents of this theory, of course, had a certain influence on the population, particularly on the farmers, for besides paying twenty-five dollars a week for nothing they promised to reduce the taxes on the farmers' property and thoroughly to seek the rich. As a result of all this propaganda the Social Credit party gained a victory in the province of Alberta, and most

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 31, 1936.

of the people began to wait for the dividends, the reduction of the taxes, and some other acts of benevolence from their new benefactors. But as might have been expected, the whole thing proved to be a soap bubble. Major Douglas, having convinced himself of the impracticability of his theory, went to England, leaving to his own fate the new premier of Alberta, Mr. Aberhart. The farmers began to bombard him with letters and telegrams, but there was no answer to their queries. Finally his patience was exhausted, and he appeared with a declaration to the effect that because of unforeseen circumstances he was forced to postpone the payment of dividends for an indefinite period. These unforeseen circumstances proved to be the inevitable lack of money. Moreover, the new provincial government, instead of lowering the taxes on the farmers' property, raised them. At present the people who voted for the new party are convinced that its promoters in reality are only shrewd political adventurers and not sincere protectors of working people as they pretended before the election.

The other adventure was exposed in Washington in the investigations of the

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 31, 1936.

so-called Townsend organization. Members of this organization, as is known, appear to be more generous than their Canadian brothers, for according to their theory the crisis will end only after the Government begins to pay pensions to all persons who have reached the age of sixty at the rate of two hundred dollars a month. At present there are in the United States hundreds of so-called Townsend clubs and organizations. Members of these organizations pay ten cents a month dues. Since the Townsend movement appeared (January 1934) up to the present time the total amount of the dues paid by the members of this movement, according to the estimates made by one organizer, is nearly a million dollars, and according to estimates based on the data supplied by the latest quarterly financial statement of the organization itself the total paid in will amount to two million dollars. In the investigation it was discovered that the leaders of this organization did not care so much for the passage of the bill guaranteeing the monthly two-hundred dollar pension as for their own selfish interests. The salary of one of the organizers of the Townsend movement, it was discovered, was twelve thousand dollars a year.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 31, 1936.

Others were getting \$1,800 to \$2,100 a month, and the rest received forty per cent of the money collected by them as dues. Thus, taking advantage of credulous people, a group of adventurers were receiving good incomes and had gained great popularity and even the support of the liberal elements in the country.

In such a manner burst two new soap bubbles which in theory would have brought relief and security to millions of people.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 1, 1936.

FIRST STEPS TOWARD SOCIAL SECURITY

by
Flis

By many opponents of the New Deal a large number of the laws enacted by Congress in the last three years are regarded as violations of American traditions, steps toward socialism, etc. In the eyes of others the measures proposed by President Roosevelt are only the first steps, very timid steps, as a matter of fact, toward the attainment of the country's social security, a matter in which the United States which is lagging far behind such countries as England, Sweden, and Norway, where similar laws have been in force for many years without provoking in anybody's mind the suspicion of radicalism.

The latter viewpoint is shared by the chairman of the Social Security Board, John Vinant, who in a speech the other day appraised the value of all measures passed concerning social security. In his opinion the year 1936 will be marked in American history as the year of the first attempts to put into practice that principle

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according to which society as a whole has a certain responsibility toward helpless old people, toward the unemployed, and in general toward **all the victims** of the "machine age".

At the present moment particular attention is being paid to insurance against unemployment, which constitutes a part of the law on social security. In its essence this form of insurance may be described as follows:

Every enterprise employing eight or more people is taxed one per cent of the entire payroll during the year 1936, two per cent during the year 1937, and three per cent during the years following. The money thus paid in goes into a special fund from which unemployment benefits will be paid after several years.

If in any given state an unemployment insurance law approved of by the Federal Government is on the Statute books, the payments made by the employers go into the State unemployment fund. Nine States, including Illinois, have already

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adopted laws providing unemployment insurance. It is expected that in 1936 a number of States will pass similar laws, although each State is left free to decide just what form is most suitable as long as the measure satisfies the minimum requirements of the Federal law on social security.

Critics of the law point out that it does not include agricultural workers and those employed in small shops. Mr. Vinant does not defend these shortcomings in the law but considers that the first step in recognition of social responsibility for mass unemployment has been taken, and that other steps in this direction will follow.

The second important reform introduced by the law on social security is the system of old-age pensions. From now on the Federal Government will meet part of the expense involved in paying such pensions. In order to receive the Federal Government's aid, the States will have to introduce the system of paying pensions to persons 65 years old or older. This provision will mean a great deal for States which heretofore have paid pensions only to persons 70 years old or older.

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Other provisions of the law anticipate the payment of Federal subsidies to States rendering assistance to needy aged persons, homeless children, the blind, etc., and also give encouragement to States in their work of caring for maternity cases and promoting social hygiene.

The main task in the field of social security, according to this plan, is assigned to the individual States, but behind each State stands the Federal Government willing to pay a subsidy.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 10, 1936.

NRA AND AAA

(Editorial)

The Supreme Court of the United States has once more dealt a mortal blow to the New Deal of Roosevelt's Administration. The decision of the Supreme Court which found the AAA unconstitutional produced a greater confusion in Washington than the abolition of the NRA by the decision of the same court some time ago.

This, of course, is quite natural, for the NRA and the AAA were the two "whales" on which the entire structure of the New Deal was supposed to rest. The NRA was created for improving conditions of the workers, and the AAA for ameliorating conditions on the farms. Whether these institutions have improved the conditions of farmers and workers to any degree it is difficult to say, for the American economists are both favorable and unfavorable to these institutions and, as a matter of fact, cannot agree among themselves.

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However, one should not deny the fact that the administration and Congress, by adopting these laws, really intended to help farmers and workers. But the Supreme Court has decided that the laws providing for the NRA and the AAA are unconstitutional. By killing these two "whales" the Court actually reduced to ruins the entire legislative program covering the problems of farmers and workers.

The AAA, as we all know, was created for the purpose of exercising a partial control over the prices of agricultural products. One of its main tasks was to raise the prices on farm produce. While pursuing this aim, the AAA took steps to reduce the area of land under cultivation and to reduce the number of cattle on the farms, paying to the complying farmers premiums, as some of the American newspapers put it for "wheat that was not planted and for cows and pigs that were not raised".

During its existence the AAA paid to the farmers \$1,200,000,000, and should have paid out \$284,000,000 more to those farmers who fulfilled their contracts

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on reduction of the cultivated land during the year 1935.

Thus, for instance, for cotton the farmers received \$110,318,820, and \$12,681,180 was still due them.

For wheat, over \$60,000,000 was paid over etc.

The AAA organization, at the peak of its activity, had 6,500 employees, and the U. S. Treasury paid them about \$50,000,000 in salaries and wages. The AAA had both positive and negative sides. While reducing production of the farms it created a market for foreign produce. During the last year, for instance, there was imported into the United States a large quantity of foreign wheat and meats. The wheat was imported mainly from Canada and the meat products from Argentina, Poland, and other countries. During the fiscal year of 1933, the beef imported into the country amounted to 34 million pounds; in 1934, to 40 million pounds; and during the last year, to 75 million pounds. During the same years 32 million, 39 million, and 69 million pounds of canned

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meat products were imported, respectively. At the end of December, during one week over 250,000 pounds of canned hams from Poland were landed in New York. All in all the imports of meat products during 1935 increased by 3,600 % over those of 1934.

American farmers during the same period were reducing the cultivated area, and also the number of heads of cattle on their farms, for which reduction they received bonuses.

Under AAA conditions, the prices on farm products have risen, of course, but the condition of the city populations has not been improved thereby, for the cost of living in cities has increased.

The Roosevelt administration, however, does not intend to back down on its agricultural program. According to the information coming from Washington, Democratic leaders in Congress, in co-operation with the secretary of Agriculture, are already working on a new bill, which in its essential features

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would take the place of the law just abolished by the decision of the Supreme Court, and at the same time would not go contrary to constitutional provisions.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), June 21, 1935.

THE NEW DEAL IS STILL IN FORCE

(Editorial)

Last Wednesday Congress passed two very important bills. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune considers the bills "the most revolutionary in the history of the United States". These bills, as a matter of fact, constitute the most essential part of the program of social legislation which was worked out under the sponsorship of Frances Perkins, the Secretary of Labor.

The first of the new bills is known as the Social Security Bill, and the second, as the Bill on Labor Relations.

The prompt passage of these bills by Congress serves obviously as an answer to the recent abrogation of the NRA law by the Supreme Court. The latest decision of the highest judicial body in the country, as is well known, has produced

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Rassviet (The Dawn), June 21, 1935.

a general jubilation among industrialists and in conservative political circles which still defend the principle of "unrestricted individualism".

Among the workers this decision of the Supreme Court has met with a great deal of dissatisfaction.

Industrialists and bankers, as we know, have continually claimed that the NRA does not ameliorate the conditions and only retards the natural process of improvement in the country. In reality they were dissatisfied with the NRA mainly because this legislative measure had limited their egotism and protected workers' interests.

A New York Weekly, The New Republic, has commented critically and very often on the Roosevelt administration, and yet this periodical finds itself in disagreement with the Supreme Court decision when it declares that the conditions in the country can never improve without government interference, and that the State will have to adopt some emergency measures in order to improve the

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general situation.

Pointing to the positive features of the NRA Act, The New Republic, in one of its latest issues, wrote that "despite the lowering of income of the farming population as a result of boosting prices on industrial products, the purchasing power of the farmers has increased to almost double that of the year 1932.

"On the other hand, we observe a diminution in unemployment due to restrictions on hours of labor, construction of public works, and the support given by the federal government to all measures designed to relieve idleness.

"To discontinue operation of all legislative enactments meant to improve the conditions, would signify losing at once all the benefits that had been fought for and gained. It would be vain to hope that private initiative alone could manage the situation. Take the building industry, for example. The workers in that particular trade base all their hopes on the development of the

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government-sponsored building program, which anticipates an expenditure of four billion dollars for various construction jobs. What will happen if the appropriations are withheld? Thoughts and actions of the opponents of the NRA are just as senseless as they are detrimental."

It is true that Congress recently has re-established the NRA but in a modified form. Formerly the signing of codes and the observance of their provisions was compulsory for many industrial and commercial organizations; now everything depends on the free consent of the employer involved.

For that reason Roosevelt's administration at present is driving hard for an immediate adoption by Congress of a broad program on social security, and organized labor is striving for passage of the Wagner bill which provides for settling industrial conflicts and regulates labor relations with employers.

However, American industrialists and the conservative newspapers are very much alarmed, not so much by the two bills as by President Roosevelt's

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message in which he proposed to increase taxes on large incomes and industrial corporations, and to boost the inheritance taxes.

Even now many newspapers sound the alarm just because, as they see it, Roosevelt is about ready to divide the wealth. These newspapers think that if President Roosevelt's proposals go through, the economic life of the country will be entirely paralyzed and all people will become paupers.

What the fate of the two bills just passed will be it is difficult to predict. It is possible that when the President signs them they, like the NRA legislation, will be found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In such a case the Roosevelt administration probably will propose a new amendment to the Constitution which would limit the prerogatives of the Supreme Court.

All this goes to show that, despite all obstacles, the government and Congress are intent on continuing the New Deal policies.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), June 15, 1935.

ABOUT YOUTH

by

A. G. Alexeev

One cannot but regret the fate of Russian youth in America. The more one gets acquainted with the life and aspirations of youth, the deeper is the anxiety for its future. In the youthful ranks one meets very talented youngsters who, under more favorable circumstances, would develop into valuable men in various spheres of human life. The great majority of the Russian youth is, however, satisfied with the niggardly thought, "When we grow up we will take the places of our fathers". This detrimental thought has become the general slogan for our youth. Without this slogan there is not one meeting, not one convention.

A speaker from the ranks of youth who concludes his speech with this slogan always can be certain that he will be rewarded by generous applause, and at times even by an ovation. Nobody from the grown-ups ever finds or considers

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Rassviet (The Dawn), June 15, 1935.

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III E it necessary to put the youth on the right path and tell the young-
I G sters that their fathers' lives are ill-fated, that their efforts
and labors in life very often have proved to be fruitless, and that
their ways of life too often have led them into a blind alley.

Nobody tries to explain to the young generation that it should understand the causes of the fathers' failures, to think through the burdensome life paths of the fathers, and find new ways of life, that it should rise higher than the old generation, go farther. And when anything is said about it the new ideas are not put into practice and do not serve as guideposts for the young generation. This is why the activity of the Russian youth in America in most places is reduced to dancing parties only.

The Russian press created by fathers for the youth, or by the youth for its own purposes, could accomplish a great deal. In spite of its lack of material means and other handicaps, the press could push and direct the youthful thought along the right paths.

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II B 2 d (1)

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Rassviet (The Dawn), June 15, 1935.

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III E Having received the correct initial direction, and with proper in-
I G structions, the youthful mind would be able independently to find
the new and better ways in life. But, alas, when we begin to re-
view the press for "youth" anxiety enters into our minds. We find here
everything but what the youth needs the most. It is sufficient to compare
the subjects treated by the Russian press for the young Russians with the
topics considered by the advanced juvenile press for the American youth,
in order to be convinced that the American press serves its youth much better.

Thoughtful American youth of our days realize that their position in life is
only that of an adopted child. This deeply realistic thought pervades the
entire American press for youthful people. This section of American youth
clearly understands that at the very exit from the high school or college
unemployment is in waiting, and this curse will pursue them throughout life.
Like the sword of Damocles, over youth there hangs the threat of war. Only
a miracle can save millions of young lives from cruel extermination and only
silly lightheadedness fails to think over the problems that confront

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Rassviet (The Dawn), June 15, 1935.

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III E present-day youth. Fascism and Bolshevism threaten to deprive the
I G youth of what is most valuable in life--to take away from it the freedom of independent thought. All these and other not less weighty problems are in the order of the day of any convention or meeting of the young people. The same problems are being widely discussed in their press.

In the literature designed for the education and enlightenment of the Russian youth there are no articles on such topics. The most acute problems in human life are entirely absent in such press. They are being hushed or avoided in silence. Instead the Russian youth is offered a kind of amateurish melange made up of good-intentioned but indifferent articles either of the amusing character or some casual reading matter taken at random without any guiding idea or principle.

The Russian emigre youth on the other side of the ocean differ considerably in their spiritual aspirations from our Russian-American youth for the former find themselves under the strong influence of their reactionary parents, and,

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III E therefore, should not be set up as an example for our American youth.

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However, one should not deny the fact that the spiritual aspirations of the Russian youth in Europe run higher than here. This can be seen from the letters addressed by the European youth to the men of letters of the older generation.

"We gather together," writes one youngster. "We discuss everything, for we want to know everything, to understand everything, and it is simply awful that we still know nothing. There is no answer to the most important problem that constitutes the basis for everything. And yet we all feel that an answer there must be."

"As long as our mind has not found any solution to the basic problems arising from world contemplation, [so] long all these monarchies, republics, dictators, Bonapartists remain wooden idols, deprived of life," writes another youth. This searching, gifted, and sincere youth has already succeeded in

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III E promoting to the forefront a number of very brilliant and talented

I G leaders and has been able to create immature and unstable, but
original ~~and~~ consistent, systems of ideas. Is there anybody among
us who can point to similar sentiments observable in our American youth?

Leaders of our large organizations invite youth "to come to their own home".

The other day one of the leaders of such an organization appealed over the radio to our youth, and assured them that his organization is the beacon light and the cultural center of our people. But his appeal was nothing but words. Everybody knows that our organizations are neither beacon lights, nor cultural centers for our people. The question is--where can our youth find proper guidance in the chaos of modern life? The answer to this question is not easy to find.

Whether our youth will find such guidance in the leadership of our organizations, or has to look for it somewhere else, still remains a debatable question.

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III E However, we should have enough courage to posit it.

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Rassviet, it would seem to me, could render a great service to the Russian colony if the newspaper permitted a discussion of this important problem in its pages.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), June 14, 1935.

A BLOW AT NRA

by

N. Komiakov

The Supreme Court, ~~as is known~~, by its decision of May 27, found that establishment of codes for industries is a kind of legislation which is contrary to the constitutional guarantees. These codes were the Kernel of NRA organization, for they regulated the prices on manufactured products, and fixed the minimum wages and the hours of labor in each industry. The Court has decided that Congress, by authorizing the President to establish such codes, has delegated its own rights to make laws to the executive branch of the government, and as a result of this surrender of power to the executive branch the federal government has acquired an increased authority over commerce and trade at the expense of individual states.

The Supreme Court based this decision on the Eighth Amendment of the Constitution which regulates State and interstate commerce. According to the

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Constitution, when trade is carried on within a state, only the State authorities have the right of control over it. But when certain trade goes beyond the limits of a state, then the federal government steps in and controls it. However, the Supreme Court itself finds it most difficult to draw a line between intrastate and interstate trade in respect to division of control over trade and industry in the country between state and federal governments.

The whole problem, in consequence of the decision passed by the Supreme Court, looks like a basic problem revolving around the principle of preservation of the rights of individual states, but at the same time, because of the absence of any clearly drawn line between the jurisdictions of the state and federal governments in the sphere of commerce and industry, the problem remains obscure and is not understood by the people.

To the layman, it is incomprehensible why the federal government cannot stop unhealthy speculation, which undermines the confidence of depositors, and why it cannot put an end to exhaustive child labor at a time when grown-up men

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cannot find any employment in industry or trade. The NRA organization, designed to control industry and wages and hours of labor, of course, had had quite a few enemies, but they did not belong to the progressive elements in present-day society. On the contrary, they belong to that class of people which, clinging to its reactionary thought, attempts to pull the country back to the crude ways of unrestricted individualism and egotism.

It is quite natural that the decision of the Supreme Court on the unconstitutionality of the code authority has played into the hands of the reactionary forces, and they, posing as defenders of the Constitution and of the rights of individual states, have directed their hardest blows against the whole social policy of President Roosevelt, in the hope that their attacks will reduce to ruin the whole structure of the New Deal and make President Roosevelt's re-election for a second term quite impossible. As if to counteract this reactionary movement, another trend of an opposite nature is developing in the country. Progressive political groups and, particularly, the labor unions, realizing that abolition of the code authority will carry them back to the

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conditions which did not satisfy them before, i.e., to poor pay, long hours of work, open shops, child labor in competition with union and unrestricted exploitation, look for ways and means to preserve the NRA organization and make it lawful.

What the outcome will be of the fight between these two opposing camps it is difficult to foresee. It all will depend on which side can develop greater activity and thus sway public opinion to its side.

In a democratic country, after all, public opinion is the decisive factor in any controversy on social matters.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), June 4, 1935.

THE PLAN OF AMERICAN PROGRESSIVES
by
M. Rubezhanin

American progressives, collaborating with the magazine Common Sense, in its May issue published their plan of change from capitalism to a co-operative social order.

Substitution of the new system for decaying capitalism, in their opinion, should be carried out gradually by constitutional means without "destruction of everything that we have now". The plan proposes adoption of reforms designed to end unemployment and raise the material well-being of the population with certain guarantees of social security.

Let us consider certain points of their co-operative plan. How, for instance, do they propose to end unemployment? During one year, they say, the state will be able to put all unemployed to work in factories, mills, and other undertakings

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I E which will produce for use and not for profit. The idle men and women so employed will be both producers and consumers at the same time.

But the factories and mills will be left in private hands. Under such conditions the state will lease the idle plants from the private owners, paying to them as rental five per cent of the appraised value of the property annually. Insofar as it is possible, it is proposed to retain, in all such undertakings, old technical and managerial personnel.

According to the plan the undertakings most urgently required for this purpose and the first ones to be called upon to perform the social service, will be grain elevators, flour mills, bakeries, slaughterhouses and stockyards, canneries, dairies, textile, shoe, clothing, furniture and other factories.

Not all the plant equipment and space is to be rented, but only about ten per cent of their capacity. The total annual rental, according to the estimates made by the authors of this plan, will not exceed one billion dollars. Every

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I E month workers placed by the government in leased undertakings will receive, instead of money, a certificate which will be nontransferable and will be valid only for one month. On presentation of this certificate the workers will receive from a co-operative store a certain quantity of goods. The quantity of goods allowed will depend on the number in the family, on the skill and efficiency of the worker, and the degree of responsibility carried by the employee.

The quantity of goods, however, never should be less than the minimum required to sustain the family, and should in no case exceed twice the amount so fixed by the government. Exceptions to this rule are allowed only in cases when remuneration of technical and managerial personnel is involved.

According to the plan for agriculture, the land will remain in private hands. Large co-operative farms will be organized only for experimental purposes. Settling of accounts with farmers will be carried on by means of special receipts--in about the same way as with the workers. Private undertakings may disappear only in case the government-leased mills and factories prove their

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I E superiority in economy and operation over privately run establishments.

The plan anticipates nationalization of all banks with payment annually of five per cent on the capital invested to the shareholders during a period of twenty years. The plan also foresees the levying of increased taxes on personal incomes and inherited property, which should yield an income of not less than two billion dollars to the government. All incomes above one hundred thousand dollars will be confiscated.

The authors of the co-operative plan assert that if idle hands, technical skill, natural wealth, and machines are fully utilized the entire population of the country would be assured of an abundant life, and that in the course of a few years each worker would be guaranteed an income of not less than five thousand dollars.

If, the authors claim, the entire industrial plant is made to work at its full capacity, within ten years there will not be a man in the United States who will

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I E suffer need in food, clothing, and other things necessary in life, and it would be possible for each family to build a home of six rooms with all modern conveniences, to possess a radio, an automobile, decent furniture, a library, and have enough free time to spare for travels, self-education and enjoyment of life.

Under the term "sufficiency" the authors of the plan understand full material security during one's entire life; the possibility for each child to receive even higher education; security of work for all able-bodied men and women, and security for old age which at present is possible only for well-to-do people.

Authors of the plan declare that they have no intention of reforming existing political institutions and only want "to democratize economic institutions in order to realize the promise of freedom contained in the Declaration of Independence".

With such a program the proponents of the plan will appear during the presidential

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I E election campaign and they will call themselves "The Party of Social Welfare," or "The Commonwealth Party".

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Rassviet (The Dawn), June 1, 1935.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

by

A. Michelson

Of the measures designed to improve and revive industrial life in the United States, most notable results up to the present time were brought about by the silver policy adopted by President Roosevelt. Let us recall successive stages of this policy.

According to the first declaration of the United States Government, made on Dec. 21, 1933, the American treasury obligated itself to purchase the entire annual output of silver in the United States at the fixed price of 64½ cents an ounce. At that time this price was quite high for the American producers of silver, for on the world markets this metal was sold at 43 cents an ounce. Prior to the adoption by the United States Government of its new silver policy the conditions under which owners of silver mines all over the world found themselves were almost desperate. Due to the fact that the majority of

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European countries, after the change to the gold standard, stopped or reduced to a minimum the coinage of silver, the demand for the metal in these countries slackened to a great extent and silver was used only as bullion.

It is quite true that a number of Asiatic countries--such important ones as China and India--and also Mexico on the American continent, have preserved their silver circulation and the demand for the white metal remained at its old volume even after most of the civilized countries had gone over to the gold standard. However, the world-wide economic crisis of the last few years has affected the silver producing countries very seriously and has considerably reduced the demand for their metal.

The extremely grave situation in the silver market all over the world, as is known, was a subject for deliberation at the economic conference in London and a special conference called in the same city in 1933, in which there participated both the silver producing countries, and those countries which had accumulated stocks of this metal after discontinuing its coinage.

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The latter conference decided that all participating countries should within four years reduce their total production of silver to forty million ounces. Despite this sharp reduction in output, the low price on silver continued to prevail--a price which failed to cover the production costs even in the richest mines in the United States. Most of the silver is obtained from polymetallic ores which contain, besides silver, copper, zinc, and other metals. A slump in prices on these incidental metals aggravated still more the situation of the silver producers. As a result, there appeared in Congress a very influential group of representatives from the silver states, which demanded that the Government take immediate steps toward the stabilization of prices on silver or its valorization.

But since the interests and desires of this group coincided with the aspirations of the so-called "inflationist group," inasmuch as such valorization of silver could be carried through only by inflationary methods, these groups by concerted effort persuaded President Roosevelt to embark on a policy of raising the price on silver.

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The first step in this direction, as we have already noted, was made on December 21, 1933, but the Government did not stop at that. Even though the Government paid $64\frac{1}{2}$ cents an ounce for newly mined silver to the American producers, which amounts virtually to paying them a premium of 20 cents an ounce, the group interested in enhancing the price persisted in carrying this policy still further.

As a result, in conformity with the law passed on May 19, 1934 and known under the title, "Silver Purchase Act," Congress empowered the Government to purchase all silver produced not only in the United States, but in all foreign markets. In accordance with this law the Government requisitioned all silver in the country, paying for it 50 cents an ounce. Besides, the law authorized the government to purchase silver in the foreign market at a price not exceeding \$1.29 an ounce, which price constituted the value of silver in American coins. The total acquisition of silver metal was limited to one third of the value of the gold stocks in the United States. Thus the silver policy authorized by the Silver Purchase Act proved to be a powerful stimulus for raising the

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price of silver.

In August of 1934 the price on silver in the New York market stood around 49 cents an ounce. However, under the influence of mass purchases of the metal by the U. S. Treasury, the price began to rise, and in October of last year the metal was sold at 60 cents and over. Even this moderate increase in the price of silver called forth protests from countries remaining with silver coinage, such as China, because for such countries, this valorization of silver meant deflation in domestic prices, difficulties in export trade, and forced exportation of silver abroad. In order to stop the flow of silver, the Chinese Government, for instance, was forced to impose a special export duty on silver, the rate of which was to vary with the fluctuations of price of the metal in the world markets. Imposition of this duty was in effect equivalent to imposition of an embargo on the export of silver bars and silver coin.

Despite Chinese protests, the U. S. Government continued its silver purchases and the prices for this white metal continued to rise, reaching the level of

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64½ cents toward April of this year, and this was the price which the U. S. Government paid for newly mined domestic silver. As soon as this occurred President Roosevelt made public his decision to hike the price still further and raised the price paid for domestic silver to 71 cents an ounce. This increase was followed by another jump in world prices which again soon approached the official American rate. On April 24 the President once more raised the price, this time to 77.57 cents an ounce. Speculators, foreseeing further increases in the price on silver, once more hiked up the price in the world markets and raised it to 81 cents.

This sharp increase in silver prices produced a genuine boom in the world markets and feverish speculation not only in silver, but in all silver articles, which inevitably could lead only to another crash with all the grave consequences, not only for the silver market, but for the entire world economy.

Besides the fear of a crash the speculative hiking up of prices produced new and serious complications in countries retaining silver as a circulating

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medium, such as India, China, and Mexico. Partly under pressure from these countries, and partly from the fear of another silver crisis, the U. S. Government temporarily, at least seemingly, abandoned its policy of price-fixing.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), May 25, 1935.

WORKERS DEFEND N.R.A.

(Editorial)

The president of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, appearing at a union meeting in New York, declared that the organized labor of America will carry on the fight for the continuation of the N.R.A. According to Green, American workers will not hesitate to call a general strike if Congress and the Supreme Court decide to abolish N.R.A.

It is well known that President Roosevelt also favors the continuation of the N.R.A. In his opinion the law on national rehabilitation should remain in force for another year, while a majority of the senators wish to continue this law for only nine months.

As a general rule, it is the industrialists who are insisting upon the abolition of N.R.A. They claim that N.R.A. has not brought about any

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improvement in the economic situation of the country and has simply slowed down the normal course of industrial life.

The government and labor organizations do not agree. Neither the government nor the leaders of organized workers claim that N.R.A. has produced any great results, but, in their opinion, it has made some improvement in the general situation.

The American Federation of Labor defends the law largely on the ground that it establishes a minimum wage scale, permits workers to organize and defend their interests, forbids child labor, and reduces the working hours. If this law is voided workers will find themselves under the old intolerable conditions. In such a case, the industrialists will be free to establish their own order; to fix the working hours, determine the wages, reintroduce child labor, and once more establish sweat-shop conditions in certain industries. Such conditions of course, are very advantageous to the opponents

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of the law, and, therefore, they claim that N.R.A. does not improve the business conditions and only retards the industrial development.

For the workers the abolition of this law will be most detrimental. They will not gain anything by its repeal; on the contrary, workers will lose those rights and privileges which they enjoy now.

Whatever the industrialists may say about N.R.A. as a law which did not reduce unemployment, their objections are not based on facts. During the existence of N.R.A. the number of unemployed has been greatly reduced and this process is still continuing. Thus, for instance, prior to the approach of the crisis, the number of unemployed during April usually increased, and yet during last April, according to the data made public by the department of commerce, the number of unemployed had decreased. During the current month the number of people employed has already increased by 120,000. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, the

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number of employed workers increased by 5.1 per cent.

This is the reason why American organized labor fights to preserve the N.R.A. for at least another year.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 19, 1935.

A NEW WAVE OF DUMPING

(Editorial)

The American press has once more begun to pay considerable attention to the Japanese dumping of goods on the American market. Some of the newspapers even go so far as to claim that if the Federal government does not raise the existing tariff on cheap Japanese goods, many American factories will be forced to close their doors in the immediate future.

As a result of the recent dumping, the American market has been swamped with Japanese textiles. Even though the Japanese goods are very inferior to the American textiles, the latter cannot compete with the Japanese product because it is sold at much lower prices. The American textile industry, as a result, suffers a loss of market, and is forced to reduce operations gradually. Some of the textile mills in the New England States even now do not have enough orders, and are ready to shut down.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 19, 1935.

Such circumstances have alarmed not only the textile manufacturers; government circles in Washington are also aware of the situation. According to reports from Washington, President Roosevelt has instructed the Tariff Commission to revise the rates upwards for the obvious purpose of protecting American industry from the effects of Japanese competition. Besides textiles, Japan exports to the United States immense quantities of other goods, including American flags.

Last year Japan dumped on the American market fifteen million dollars' worth of electric bulbs. These bulbs are of a poor quality; they use much more current and give less light (forty-one per cent less than the American lamps). They are sold at half the price of the American product. This underselling is explained by the fact that the Japanese workers receive very low wages. Women and children employed in making the bulbs receive from two to four cents a day. In other branches of Japanese industry, the same very low wage scale prevails. The results of dumping cheap Japanese bulbs on the American market are already having their full effect. Last

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year, according to the newspapers, the General Electric Company was forced to discontinue operation of two of its plants--one located in Buffalo, New York, and the other in Newark, New Jersey--employing normally fifteen thousand men.

Even the Bolsheviks are dumping goods on the American market. The Russian people are starving, yet the Bolsheviks are exporting grain, butter, fish, and other food products. Russian peasants and workers cover their bodies with rags while the Bolsheviks export textile goods and footwear to various countries.

For instance, in several Chicago stores, comfortable slippers of Soviet manufacture are for sale. A pair of good American slippers sells for \$3.25, while the Soviet product is sold at \$1.37. Other Soviet goods are also cheap, except, of course, caviar. This Soviet underselling can also be explained by the fact that the Soviet government, like the Japanese industrialists, pays very low wages--quite frequently none at all--to its

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workers, and cares very little about the needs of its own people. As a rule, countries export only their surplus goods, but the Bolsheviks export goods which are badly needed by their own people. For this reason, many newspapers feel that the Federal government should increase the tariff on various foreign goods and thus protect American industry and labor from unscrupulous foreign competition.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 13, 1935.

CRIME IN AMERICA

by

E. Moravsky

The other day, the Department of Justice published statistical data on the growth of criminal activity in the United States. If such figures were published by an institution other than the Department of Justice, the data would seem fantastic and extremely exaggerated. Many an American would say in such a case that the data had been released by some source inimical to the American people, in order to present the United States to the rest of the world as a country of criminals. But since the statistical data was released for publication by a government body that is engaged in eradicating crime, one cannot doubt the validity of the figures.

From the data published, one realizes that the army of American criminals is larger than the armed forces of all the European countries combined. Toward the end of last year, the Department of Justice had on its roster 5,824,448 persons with criminal records; out of this number, 4,696,576 persons had been

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fingerprinted. However, these figures, as the Department of Justice points out, do not fully reveal the crime situation because there are many cities that do not supply this department with data concerning the number of arrests made, and other information about criminals. What is more, there are many criminals in the country who have never been arrested, and, therefore, are not classed as such. The picture of criminal activity would have been much more horrifying if the Department of Justice could have identified all the criminals and registered them as such.

During the year 1934, the Department received 343,582 communications concerning criminal arrests. After these reports were analyzed, it was established that out of the total number, 120,883 persons had previous criminal records and had been fingerprinted before. Criminals arrested in 1934 are divided as follows: whites, 247,753; Negroes 80,618; Mexicans, 10,418; women, 23,645. For major crimes, 229,470 persons have been arrested; for minor offenses, 114,112.

Out of the total number arrested, 6,636 persons were charged with murder or

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homicide; 14,377 persons with robbery; 70,894 persons with stealing automobiles and other property; 9,576 persons with embezzlement and fraud; and 6,191 persons with carrying concealed weapons. A large majority of the male criminals were about nineteen years old, and the women, around twenty-three. According to the data, the Department lists about 5,000 bank robbers. The country as a whole, as a result of the crime activity, suffers an annual loss of over twelve billion dollars.

In Chicago, during the six-month period from October, 1934 to March, 1935, 1,193 criminals were brought before the courts. Of these, fifty-two per cent had previous criminal records. We should also take note of the causes leading to crime, since very often crime is attributed to and explained by economic conditions.

Last year the warden of Sing Sing asked 1,371 inmates under his jurisdiction to give the reason for their entrance into crime. The answers were as follows: 700 prisoners recognized their cause to be bad environment; 135, unemployment;

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81, easy gain; 14, women's influence; 13, greed; 1, his own foolishness. Thus, only ten per cent of the prisoners claimed that economic circumstances (unemployment) caused their entrance into crime; more than half of them blamed their bad environments, and attached no significance to economic conditions at all.

On the basis of this analysis, we must conclude that the youth, who make up such a high percentage of the criminal population, should beware of bad environment more than of anything else. This, though incomplete, is the picture of crime in America.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 12, 1935.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

by

N. Komiakov

This week the United States Congress will begin its deliberations on the social-insurance bill: unemployment insurance, old-age insurance, insurance in case of sickness, maternity insurance, insurance for homeless children, etc. The passage of this bill is very important to the people who have to work for a living; three-quarters of the population ought to be vitally interested in its adoption. This bill, if it becomes a law, will not be a temporary or so-called emergency measure designed to heal some temporary economic disarrangement, but will be a basic law, having as its main objective the removal of fear for tomorrow from the minds of seventy-five percent of the American people.

In view of the fact that this law will be a basic one, its enforcement will affect the interests of many people, particularly the possessing class, because

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the wealthy people will have to pay higher taxes to cover the expenses of the government for social-insurance purposes. For this reason, the struggle for and against the enactment of this bill into a law will be a stubborn one. Even now, some of the leaders in Congress raise their voices in apprehension and contend that postponement of the enactment of this bill until the next session of Congress is advisable from the standpoint of political expediency.

Even such a conservative paper as The New York Times gave space last Monday to an editorial on this subject, and cautioned the legislators that care must be taken in the consideration of this bill. The newspaper particularly objects to that feature of the bill which would lay the whole burden of social insurance on the employers of labor and would not tax workers and employees; this is not the way it works in other countries, particularly in England. The editor considers that equal participation of employers and employees in carrying the burden of social insurance would be a very sound basis for the whole scheme. Thus, this newspaper supports the view of those who would postpone the enactment of the bill under the pretext that such a law is a serious

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departure from the old system, and that the bill as offered to Congress does not provide for employees' and workers' participation in sharing the tax burden. Prior to the death of its publisher, this newspaper even expressed its opposition to the whole scheme, and strongly advised postponement of such legislation. Any man of common sense must admit that the adoption of this bill is the first step on the road toward ending the economic crisis which has held its grip upon this country for over five years. The crisis in capitalist America cannot be overcome until and unless every worker and employee is assured of employment, or, if he does not have a job, is secured by insurance from hunger, and assured of a piece of bread, as of some help in case of sickness.

We are firmly convinced that until and unless every citizen is made to feel secure in his life, the crisis which began over five years ago will continue to devastate the country, and to play havoc with the physical and moral fiber of the human beings residing in it.

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A population dependent on a miserable wage or salary cannot spend freely for fear of tomorrow. The purchasing power of the people cannot be freely employed and their money will not circulate freely because the people are afraid of tomorrow. They fear that tomorrow may bring hunger and other privations. Fear of tomorrow compels human beings to reduce their purchases, even of essential articles, and to save their miserable pennies for tomorrow. How can industry develop if the people are forced to economize?

As long as this basic condition for increasing consumption is not understood by the propertied class, the present crisis cannot be overcome. Nothing can come from nothing. Life and prosperity cannot develop in a vacuum.

The social-insurance bill is the touchstone by which the crisis can be overcome. If its present modest form is rejected, it will mean the shattering of every hope of improving the economic life of our country. If the lobbyists in Congress, representing the property groups, do everything in their power to prevent the passage of the bill the workers and employees should do every-

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thing in their power to push through the Federal legislative chambers the Wagner-Lewis bill on social insurance. Even though it is moderate in every respect as to its objectives, it may serve in the future as the foundation for broader social legislation.

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LAWS AGAINST GOLD DIGGERS

(Editorial)

On the initiative of Roberta Nickolson, a member of the Indiana State Legislature, that state body took up the question of the "heart balm business", which has assumed threatening proportions and weird forms during the last few years in America.

This particular "business" is conducted as follows: A typical American gold digger, either an unmarried girl or a divorcee, becomes acquainted with a man. As soon as she finds out that the man is well to do, or a rich man, she files a suit charging the man with breach of promise or with some other "crime." Married gold diggers very often sue other women, charging them with alienation of affections or sue husbands for disruption of family life. The financial claims involved in such cases as a rule are very considerable indeed, sometimes reaching the sum of half a million dollars. As soon as these gold diggers receive their monetary recompense for their "broken hearts" or "dis-

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rupted family life" they retire from the "business" for some time and later on renew the search for new victims.

Such, briefly, is the technique employed in the "heart balm business", against which the fight is being waged on a large scale. American legislators and judges long since have established the fact that in many cases of this kind gold diggers victimize honest and respectable citizens. Often it even happens that claims are filed against a man the gold digger never saw, but merely knows his name and financial circumstances. For that reason all such suits, are to be regarded as mere attempts to defraud the victim.

In her fight against this evil, Mrs. Nickolson appeared before the legislators with complete exposures of this fraudulent business, and introduced a bill forbidding filing of such claims against men. The legislators adopted the measure without much discussion and Governor Mc Nutt signed it on March 11.

A few days later, a similar measure was passed by the New York State Legislature. At present similar bills are being discussed in Maryland, Illinois, Texas and other states. There is not the slightest doubt but that these bills

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will be passed by the legislators, for in most states the bills are introduced by women legislators, and not by men. The legislators reason that if women themselves introduce bills legislating against this kind of "business," which is engaged in mostly by women, they should not be rejected, for women know feminine affairs better than men do.

As a result of all this, the criminal activity of professional gold diggers, in two states has been stopped altogether, and the other states are expected to follow suit.

In some state legislatures the question of forbidding payment of alimony to childless divorcees is being discussed, for there are many gold diggers who marry men with a deliberate aim of divorcing them in a few months or even weeks, with the expectation of receiving alimony, the size of which depends on the financial circumstances of the victim selected.

This "gold digging business" must stop! It is a fraud and nothing else.

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FOR REVISION OF THE LAWS ON NATURALIZATION AND DEPORTATION

In one Federal district court, a petition for naturalization was approved which had been filed by a foreigner who had at one time served a sentence for homicide. In another court, the petition of an alien who was sentenced to serve a jail term in a minor traffic case was rejected. In some district courts, persons with criminal pasts manage to slip through investigations and examinations and receive their second papers, once it has been established that during the preceding five years they have not violated any laws. In other courts, the violation of "dry" laws, or even city ordinances regarding trade practices, bar many applicants from citizenship.

A number of such facts, indicating the need of establishing some definite rules and requirements for candidates for citizenship, were contained in a report read at the annual meeting of the National Council on Naturalization and Citizenship. This report, which raised many important points and was followed by a very heated discussion, emphasized the fact that the existing laws invest the judges who hear

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the petitions with unlimited discretionary power to decide whether the applicant is eligible to citizenship or not. As a consequence, we see a very varied interpretation of the law, and many deserving aliens are not admitted to citizenship, while in some places, citizenship is accorded to undesirable applicants.

A great deal of interest was provoked by the report submitted by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization. Colonel D. McCormick urged the revision of the existing laws concerning the deportation of aliens. Starting with the declaration that some provisions of these laws are too severe, Colonel McCormick insisted on giving the Secretary of Labor the right to cancel the deportation of aliens who do not have criminal records, if the deportation threatens particularly cruel consequences and involves the disruption of a family. At the same time, he recommended that teeth be put into the law concerning the deportation of criminal elements--gangsters and racketeers especially.

Colonel McCormick said that at the present time, criminal elements frequently

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escape deportation, and persons guilty only of technical violations of the law are being sent out of the country. The law on deportations is mandatory as far as the Department of Labor is concerned.

Neither the Secretary of Labor nor even the President himself has a right to cancel deportation orders, even if they consider the decision unjust. Consequently, there are many cases where a husband is separated from his wife and children are deprived of their parents.

In one case the Department of Labor had to deport to Canada a two-year-old child, although they realized the cruelty inflicted on the family and the child, and the senselessness of the action taken. The deportation orders were given when it was established that the child had been brought into the country without proper entry registration, as a result of an oversight, while the child's mother was admitted into the country legally.

Colonel McCormick cited several cases where deportation proceedings involved

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sending persons guilty only of technical violations of existing laws, out of the country. Unbelievable as it may seem, the Department of Labor handles scores of cases every month, which involve the disruption of family life. Such deportations cannot be ended unless and until Congress either modifies the existing immigration laws and empowers the Secretary of Labor to cancel deportation proceedings against persons whose cases merit special consideration and leniency.

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IGNORANCE AND THE CRISIS

by

E. Moravsky

A conference of housewives has opened in Chicago. A. Brown, an economist from Boston, delivered an interesting speech. In his report, Brown declared that the present industrial crisis is a result of the financial catastrophe of 1929, and the financial catastrophe in its turn, occurred as a result of the "economic illiteracy of the population".

According to Mr. Brown, in the United States, only two per cent of the population know anything at all about economics, and ninety-eight per cent are completely ignorant of the subject. This statement is substantiated by the research carried on by the American Association for the Advancement of Economic Science. He also declared that in the United States there is only one city (Brookline, Massachusetts), where the pupils in all the schools, beginning with the kindergarten, are taught the science of economics and financial problems.

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In all other cities, these subjects are taught only in the higher institutions of learning, in the departments of economics.

At first glance, A. Brown's idea may seem paradoxical, for until now, not one recognized economist ever claimed that there is a connection between the present crisis and the economic ignorance of the great majority of the people.

Only Marxists claim that there is a connection between the intellectual condition of the people and their economic conditions. But even they do not think that the intellectual development of the people predetermines their economic conditions, but that the opposite process is true. Thus, ignorance, in their opinion, is not a cause but a result of the existing economic conditions.

But if, for Brown's expression "economic ignorance," we substitute "general ignorance," then it will be clear that Mr. Brown is more correct than the "wise men" from the Marxist camp. In that case, his statement will not appear so absurd and paradoxical.

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A. Brown errs only in that he considers ignorance an active force which creates economic events of one kind or another. This is not true. Ignorance is not an active force, for it never created anything and never will. Ignorance is a total lack of knowledge, a vacuum, and, as a vacuum, it can create nothing. It may be used by both destructive and constructive forces for either good or evil.

Since, however, the number of ignorant people is great, as compared with the cultured and intelligent people, ignorance has always represented a certain quantitative force which could not be overcome by the qualitative force of the cultured people. For many centuries in the past, the most advanced people all over the world strove to rearrange life on a better basis, but all their attempts were shattered against the rocks of ignorance, which were converted into the citadels of evil social forces. Formerly these fortresses were in the possession of capitalists and at present they are being captured by the worse forces of communists and fascists.

The significance of ignorance as a main prop for all the evil social forces has

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not been altered, however: the slavery of the Middle Ages, feudalism, capitalism, communism, fascism, war, and all other social disasters could not have occurred, had it not been for ignorance.

Therefore, we are compelled to say that it is not economic ignorance alone, as Mr. Brown thinks, but general ignorance that is the main cause of all social cataclysms, including the present world economic and political crisis.

If the preponderant majority of the people knew how to solve all social problems, there would be no unemployment, no need, no wars, and none of that political gangsterism which at present passes under the name of communism and fascism.

The whole tragedy is not that all these things exist, but that people do not want to free themselves from ignorance--this main cause of all social calamities.

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INCREASING PRICES

(Editorial)

In the latest monthly issue of the National Industrial Committee Monthly, figures are published relative to price increases on the articles of first necessity. According to this data, the prices on these articles in February rose five and two-tenths per cent compared with those of February of last year; but in comparison with those in February of 1929 the prices were seventeen and five-tenths per cent higher.

The purchasing power of the dollar was figured at 121.4 per cent in February of this year as compared with 122.5 per cent in January; it was 127.7 per cent in February of 1934; 100.1 per cent in February of 1929; and at face value in 1923. In other words, one may now purchase for 82.5 cents as much as he could buy for a dollar in 1929. On the other hand, the Bureau of Labor Statistics recently announced that, for each dollar received during

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1929, workers in various industries were getting only from sixty-seven to seventy-two cents during January of this year. Consequently, the wages of workers are lagging considerably behind the increasing prices.

In this connection the Bureau also stated that for each hundred workers employed in 1929 not more than seventy-five are working now. Thus, the total payroll is reduced by twenty-five per cent, without even the exclusion of reductions suffered by those workers who are now employed. The purchasing power of the people at large, therefore, has fallen quite considerably.

During last year the prices for agricultural products rose by twelve and seven-tenths per cent; rentals by seven and three-tenths per cent. The only exception is clothing, the prices of which, during last February, declined by one and five-tenths per cent as compared with February of last year. This is explained by two factors: First, the manufacturers were forced to liquidate stocks of old-fashioned clothing; second, the demand

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was slow since people were compelled to spend more money for other articles of necessity.

Drawing certain conclusions from all this, the financial writer of the Chicago Daily News, D. Mirt, states that it is impossible to expect any improvement in business under such conditions, as the purchasing power of the population is continually declining. The attempts of the government to increase prices leads the people to spend most of their money for the purchase of articles of first necessity, which reduces the demand for other goods. If the level of prices is rising, wages must rise also. Only then will the equilibrium be preserved which is the goal of the present administration. At present such equilibrium does not exist, because the wages were lagging behind the rising prices. If the purchasing power begins to rise, and not decline as it has heretofore, American industry, in the opinion of Mr. Mirt, will get on its feet and will not need government help, which up to now was rendered through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other government agencies.

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LEGISLATIVE CHAOS

(Editorial)

Beginning with their school days, Americans are told that the supreme legislative power in the United States is vested in Congress. As a general statement, that is correct, but as in everything else, there are certain reservations. Everybody knows that Congress passed a law with regard to national reconstruction, known as the NRA. This law has been in effect for some time, and yet in a number of cases, it is being violated by the industrialists. The essential thing is not that manufacturers evade this law (officially accept, but in reality ignore it), but the fact that some large industrialists reject it entirely and do not obey the government. Among such concerns are Ford Motor Company and Weirton Steel Company.

The government and the former head of the NRA, Hugh Johnson, brought pressure

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to bear several times upon Mr. Ford in order to force his acceptance of the automobile code, but all their efforts failed. Finally, the government had to leave Mr. Ford alone. With regard to Weirton Steel Company, the government decided to break down the resistance of this concern and compel it to comply with clause 7 A of the NRA, which provides and guarantees to workers the right to form unions of their own choosing in every commercial or industrial establishment and obligates the companies to regard representatives of such organizations as lawful agents for collective bargaining purposes. With this aim in view, the government brought a suit in court against Weirton Steel Company in the Delaware district. The proceedings in this case continued for several months and ended rather comically: Judge D. Niels sided with the company and decided that clause 7 A of the NRA is unconstitutional. He rejected the government demands concerning the issuance of an injunction against the company forbidding any interference in the organizational activities of its workers.

As a result of this decision the impression has been created that the laws

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passed by Congress are worthless as long as they can be abrogated by the Federal District courts, and that the executive branch of the government has no authority at all as long as it cannot enforce the laws passed by the legislative branch of the government. Of course, the government is dissatisfied with this decision and intends to appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

Almost simultaneously, a similar case was heard in Connecticut, where another federal judge found unconstitutional the coal code authority and permitted coal companies in the state to establish such order as they desired, disregarding meanwhile all NRA provisions. All this indicates that in the legislative life of the United States, complete chaos prevails.

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CRANE IN THE SKY

(Editorial)

As it was to be expected, the United States drew no benefit from the recognition accorded to the Soviet government. Billion-dollar orders for American goods, of which Mr. Litvinoff spoke, while seeking recognition from the Roosevelt administration, proved to be a crane (bird) in the sky. After the recognition the trade with the Bolsheviks, instead of marking an increase, slumped considerably, which can be seen from the statement made by the Commissar for Foreign Trade, Mr. Rosengoltz, and published in Pravda January 31.

Rosengoltz reported that during the year 1930, the Soviet Union imported from the United States, American goods to the value of 264,000,000 gold roubles, and in 1931, 226,000,000. The total number of the Soviet orders placed with American firms amounted to 820,000,000 roubles, out of which 733,000,000 fell

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during the years of the first five-year period. In respect to the Soviet purchases during the last two years, Rosengoltz declared that they did not exceed sixteen to seventeen million roubles per annum. "Lately," declared Mr. Rosengoltz, "despite the re-establishment of diplomatic relations, we encounter a number of obstacles, and some of them are entirely unexpected ones in the development of our trade relations. Among them we must mention the unfounded application of Johnson's Act by the United States, which forbids extension of loans or government credits to countries not paying debts to the United States government." Because of this restriction the Export-Import Bank, organized particularly for the development of trade with Russia, remains inactive.

The almost complete disappearance of exports to Russia is not entirely unexpected, for all the talk about billion-dollar orders were put out only for the purpose of gaining recognition. During the prolonged negotiations between the two governments, it became evident that the Bolsheviks would agree to pay even a part of the debts only on condition that they were accorded loans and

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long-term credits. In other words, they agreed to pay part of the old debts with a part of the money advanced by the American government, and with the balance of the money to purchase American goods. As a result the American government decided to discontinue the negotiations with the Soviet government and close the Export-Import Bank.

Despite this, there are people among the Americans who still try to catch the Soviet crane in the sky. Thus, the Washington Daily News does not accuse the Bolsheviks, but the American government, for failure to reach an agreement. "The Government," writes this paper, "should have done everything to reach an agreement, so that American industrialists, the unemployed, and the farmers of the cotton belt might derive benefits from the Soviet billion-dollar orders. Nothing can justify the interruption in these important negotiations only five minutes after Troyanovsky's [Translator's note: Soviet ambassador to Washington, D. C.] arrival, when it was even declared that the negotiators had reached an agreement. Such action has no precedent in the annals of the Department of

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State".

All this is easily explained, however. The Scripps-Howard newspaper syndicate, to which the paper belongs, had carried a whole campaign in favor of Soviet recognition, and spread the Bolshevik fables regarding the billion-dollar orders. Now, this Syndicate finds it difficult to explain the failure in the development of the Soviet trade and to confess its error. The other newspaper trust (Hearst Syndicate) had acted better. It admitted its mistake, and now conducts a violent campaign against Communism.

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LEGISLATIVE WORK OF THE STATES

Individual States begin to play an ever-growing role in the intensive fight against the economic crisis in America. If formerly all hopes were centered on the Federal Government, there is, at present, considerable initiative being manifested by individual States. This fact was clearly revealed in the Survey of the Activities of Legislative Bodies in various States. Already the legislative assemblies in forty-three States are in session.

The immediate and urgent problem before all States is that of finding ways and means of financing relief. It is true that the Federal Government spends billions for this purpose. But, in conformity with established rules, the Federal Relief Administration demands that every individual State contribute at least as much as it receives from the Federal Government toward relief for the unemployed. This practice involves increases in State budgetary appropriations at a time when both city dwellers and farmers insist on reductions in taxes. Some of the States, in order to comply with the federal

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requirements, imposed special sales taxes on all articles except foods. Others introduced heavier income taxes, a practice adopted by some of the cities, with the effect that a man with a steady income and in a certain category had to pay a triple income tax--Federal, State and city. A goodly number of States also increased the inheritance tax or introduced special sales taxes on all articles of luxury.

The tragic situation of small home owners and farmers has drawn the attention of a number of State legislative bodies. Thus, the New York State legislature has extended for another year the moratorium on mortgage payments in those cases where owners continue to pay taxes and interest on their obligations. The same steps were taken in Kansas and Louisiana, which, while going through a series of political upheavals, declared a two-year moratorium on all debt obligations. The State legislature of Minnesota advanced a plan of paying debts in kind from the crops of each year, and the forced sales of farm property were banned entirely. All these measures were designed only to supplement those of the Federal Government in the attempt to relieve the small real-estate owners.

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Considerable interest has been attracted by Social Security bills introduced in different States, whose assemblies have over three hundred such measures under consideration. The governors of seven States have recommended immediate passage of Old-Age Pension legislation. The States of Illinois and Massachusetts are ready to pass such legislation in co-operation with the Federal Government. Twenty-eight States have already adopted legislation relative to old-age pensions, and sixteen are considering bills to increase the amount of such pensions and to lower the age limits. In this respect, the pensions will continue to be paid only to persons who are citizens of the United States.

Fifteen States are deliberating in an effort to introduce State unemployment insurance. It is worth noticing that such bills were introduced both in Republican and Democratic States, which indicates that the problem of social insurance is no longer a football of politics.

For further characteristics of the new tendencies in state legislation, let

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us mention several plans which were advanced in different States. In Texas it was proposed to create a special State council for the purpose of finding ways and means for a rational exploitation of the State's natural resources for public benefit. During a recent conference of governors from the New England States, three of the executives recommended the introduction of national planning of public work and exploitation of State natural resources. The governor of Oklahoma advanced a public-works plan which included the erection of power stations, electrification of rural districts, and the building of "industrial homesteads" for the unemployed and those farmers who had lost their property. The elimination of "sweatshops" and a strict supervision of private electric and gas companies, figure prominently as the cardinal points in the program of the new governor of Pennsylvania. A program of social legislation has been introduced in the State legislature of Rhode Island, which includes State unemployment insurance, pensioning of aged persons, establishment of minimum wages, etc. Among bills introduced in the New York legislature, we find one proposing the raising of the age limit for child labor from fourteen to sixteen years. In Alabama, on the

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initiative of the chief executive, a bill was introduced which proposed a recall of all State officials who do not live up to the expectations of the voters.

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THE PROGRAM OF SOCIAL SECURITY

Besides the Administration bill on social insurance which was introduced in Congress by Senator Wagner of New York, there is another bill on old age pensions introduced by Congressman Townsend. It provides for an old age pension of two hundred dollars per month for everyone who has reached his or her sixtieth birthday. This money is to be paid by the federal government on condition that the applicant has no criminal record, that he has been gainfully employed, and that he agrees to spend his monthly pension allowance within thirty days and within the boundaries of the United States.

This project of social security is extremely attractive and appealing to those who qualify. Two hundred dollars a month is good wages, not only for aged persons but for young ones as well. Three quarters of the people gainfully employed receive less than this amount for their work.

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The question arises: What means are to be used to meet such an expense? According to the statistical data, there are about eight million aged persons in the country, and to pay them the amount specified would require over nineteen billion dollars. Compare this sum with the normal budget of the country, which amounts to no more than four billion dollars.

President Roosevelt's bill provides for payments of thirty dollars a month by the federal treasury to those aged people of sixty-five years and over. This amount may be increased by grants from the respective state treasuries. Townsend's project imposes on the federal treasury a load amounting to nineteen billion dollars. President Roosevelt's plan is to be financed by appropriations from the government, and payroll assessments amounting to $2\frac{1}{2}$ %. Townsend's bill contains no provisions for its financing, and all the expense of the project--over nineteen billion dollars--is to be borne by the federal treasury.

Despite the attractiveness of Townsend's plan, its utopian and impractical phases are very obvious. The entire plan is without financial basis and contrary

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to simple accounting principles. For example, if we take the highest figure for the national income, which during the years of prosperity rose to ninety billion dollars, even then the expense of this item in the national budget would not be practical. Only a part of the total national income goes to the federal treasury; the rest is spent by the people themselves. Of course, part of the national income is the profit of shop and factory owners. However, if this entire amount were taken from the employers, it would not be sufficient to cover the expense of paying pensions amounting to two hundred dollars a month as provided in the Townsend plan.

The government's bill on social security is in need of essential modification, particularly in regard to the age limitations. Due to the rapidly increasing tempo of modern industrial life, men of forty-five years of age are being discarded as worn-out element. They are being replaced by younger people. At the age of fifty or fifty-five, men are entirely incapacitated for work. For this reason alone, sixty years should be established as the age limit.

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The amount of the pension should be increased to at least fifty dollars a month. It should be noticed that the pension is not to be paid to the family, but to the individual member. Therefore, if a family consists of four members whose total income amounts to two hundred dollars a month, each member of such a family receives an average income of fifty dollars a month. If the amount of the pension is fixed at fifty dollars, the standard of living of the person receiving this amount would not be lowered as compared with his life when employed. This would be true provided that the cost of living does not rise in the meantime.

The principle is the important thing in approaching this problem of social security. The fact that the government itself found it necessary to pose the problem before the legislative bodies and the people at large is significant. The government came to the conclusion that a normal social life is impossible unless people are provided with security against unemployment, old age, and sickness. Under present circumstances, social insurance is a necessity. A

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great majority of the people are incapable of providing against these hazards to their economic stability. There are many millions of able-bodied men who cannot find work to occupy their hands.

The fight waged by the reactionary forces against this plan of social insurance will be a bitter one. This should indicate to the people who are really interested in the passage of social legislation of the type proposed that they must insist on adoption of the government proposals. Furthermore, they must give stronger support to those who favor such a law.

N. Komiakoff

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 19, 1935.

SOCIAL REFORMS

(Editorial)

The United States seems to be the first country to take the path of Social Reforms. The law to effect the economic regeneration of the country, known as the NRA, appears to be only the first step in the sphere of social reforms. This reform has not been particularly effective, and, consequently, the government has decided to move a step further--to introduce more radical reforms which may improve the conditions of the workers. This is indicated by the latest proclamation of President Roosevelt regarding the Social Security [Act]. The new social reform guarantees unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, and social care for mothers and children.

As was to be expected, industrialists are very dissatisfied with the proposed reforms, but offer no alternative method to overcome the crisis. If they

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guaranteed work to all the unemployed, and did not condemn future workers to a miserable existence, perhaps the proposed plan of social insurance would not be necessary. But they reject even this method of eliminating unemployment.

All this indicates that they have not yet freed themselves from an extreme [type of] egotism, and refuse to think of the conditions of the workers. They think only of themselves, forgetting that such egotism quite frequently provokes powerful social explosions.

The [example of the] United States has been followed by France and Canada. It is necessary, however, to point out that the reform measures which these countries are at present putting through, to overcome the crisis, were shown, in the United States, to be obsolete. A number of bills, very similar to the America NRA, have been introduced in the French Parliament by Premier Flandin,

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who just recently declared that the present social order needs some reforms.

"Present-day youth," he declared, "fights for life and happiness with a different spirit than we had." Flandin explained also that there was an over-production of intellectuals to be seen not only in France, but in all other civilized countries. "The time has come," declared the Premier, "to increase the ranks of our manual laborers, the bricklayers, carpenters, whose services France needs more keenly than she does the unemployed university graduates.

"I propose, therefore, to limit the number of lawyers, physicians, engineers, admitted to practice each year. In order to limit the number of diplomas issued, we shall introduce the system of competitive examinations. This will put an end to the growth of the unemployed among the professional class, which threatens to become a social ulcer."

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The reforms proposed in France have nothing in common with dictatorship, which many uneducated people think is the only salvation. "Frenchmen are too wise," said Flandin, "to accept the system of dictatorship, which crows the jails paralyzes tongues, and condemns the entire population to a life of fear and terror."

Canadian Premier Bennet also declared, in the Parliament, his intentions of introducing a plan of social reforms. His plan resembles the NRA even more than France's does, since its basic principles are confined to the establishment of a minimum wage and maximum working hours, the elimination of unfair industrial competition, and the creation of an "industrial council," similar to our American Brain Trust.

All this indicates that humanity is entering a new era of social reforms. Undoubtedly, other countries will follow the examples of the United States and Canada as soon as they understand that modern problems will not solve themselves, and that in order to improve the economic situation of the people it is necessary to carry out certain decisive reforms of broad scope and significance.

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CONSTRUCTIVE WORK OF THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION

Because of the present election and the struggle for power between the two major political parties, it will be of interest at this time to enumerate some of the more important achievements of the Democratic Administration.

I. Shorter working hours.

Everyone knows that decreasing the number of hours in the work day, or the number of days in a work week, gives more leisure to the workers, creates a demand for more workers, and generally improves the condition of the working people.

2. A minimum wage.

This assures the worker, especially the unskilled worker, a certain fixed wage, and protects him from exploitation by the employer.

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3. Restriction of child labor.

Greater protection for minors will keep more children in schools, and will safeguard the health and insure the proper physical development of the young generation.

4. The right to organize.

The Democratic Administration has given the workers the right to form their own unions, and to strike in order to win higher wages.

5. Relief for the unemployed.

The Democratic Administration has demonstrated a sincere interest in the lot of the country's unemployed, whereas the Republicans, when in power, had shown no interest in the unemployment problem. Now the unemployed receive government relief and can live like human beings.

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6. Aid for the farmers.

Federal aid to farmers has saved hundreds of thousands of American farms from imminent ruin. The bankruptcy proceedings and the liquidation of farm properties were halted when Federal loans for the farmers were instituted by the Democratic Administration.

7. Public Works.

As a result of the Federal Public Works Administration's plan for a nation-wide construction program, millions of unemployed have received employment, thus unburdening the relief rolls.

8. Homesteads.

The Democratic Administration has undertaken the great task of settling the unemployed on the farms, on specially prepared homesteads. This new plan is undergoing far-reaching experimentation, and may prove to be a blessing to the poor man.

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9. Bank insurance.

The bank catastrophe during the Hoover Administration had brought poverty and despair to millions of small depositors. The Roosevelt Administration took a decisive step to prevent a similar situation from arising in the future. The banking system of the country has been changed. Insurance of all deposits up to \$5,000 has been introduced, thus guaranteeing the depositor against all possible bank defaults and bankruptcies in the future.

10. Prohibition.

The Prohibition amendment to the Constitution proved to be harmful to the nation. However, the Republican Administration was unable to decide whether or not to put an end to Prohibition. It took the Democrats to deliver the decisive blow to the Prohibition law by submitting the question to the vote of the states.

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11. Restriction of competition.

The Democratic Administration is waging a stubborn fight against unwarranted and dishonest competition in commerce and in industry. Such competition throws the economic life of the nation out of balance.

12. Higher prices for farm products.

Because of widespread unemployment in the cities, farm products could not be sold in sufficient quantities, and, consequently, the prices fell far below normal. To remedy this condition, the Roosevelt Administration undertook measures to boost prices on all agricultural products, thereby improving the economic condition of the American farmer.

This is only a brief review of the many constructive activities of the Democratic Administration intended to reform and improve the economic life of the people.

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of this country. This summary is sufficient, however, to throw a strong light on the present Democratic Administration and on its plans for the future. The Democratic party is the party of progress and improvement. All Russians who are citizens of the United States should vote the Democratic ticket in the November 6 election.

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THE REPUBLICANS AND THE DEMOCRATS

The American newspapers supporting the Republican party frequently publish articles directed against the Roosevelt Administration. Moreover, these newspapers print many cartoons, in which they mock and jeer at the present Administration.

The press molds public opinion. The press does not always honestly and honorably serve the best interests of the public welfare; in the majority of cases it uses its pages to shape public opinion in favor of the political party it supports. For this reason, frequent press attacks are launched against the party in power and against the men holding high public offices.

In recent weeks, many such attacks and a great number of pseudo-scientific arguments have been directed by the Republican newspapers against the "Brain

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Trust" in Washington. The aim of these attacks and arguments has been to convince the public that the present Administration is leading the country straight to ruin and to social and economic catastrophe.

However, when we consider objectively the past and the present situation of this country, we come to a quite different conclusion. When the Republican party was in power, everything was sweet and rosy in the eyes of the Republican newspapers; they sang praises for the Hoover Administration while the country was on the verge of bankruptcy and, perhaps, revolution.

We may skip the stock-exchange panic with the tremendous losses sustained by shareholders, but we must take note of the bank catastrophe during the Hoover Administration, in which hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of families lost their life savings. During those crucial days, the Hoover Administration was quite inactive and did not undertake any measures to

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counteract the bank failure epidemic. The economic crisis deepened, and more and more men were thrown out of work. When winter saw unemployment and want at their high point, when people were sleeping in tents and in barracks, the Hoover Administration remained unperturbed, and even would not believe there was any unemployment in the country. To make matters worse, the governors of many states sent reports to Washington in which they declared there was no unemployment in their states. Only Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania had enough courage and honesty to tell the truth. In his report, he stressed the need of immediate aid, and said that in his state hundreds of thousands of people were suffering from starvation.

When the Roosevelt Administration took over the reins of the government, the economic situation of the whole United States began to change for the better. Unemployment still persists, and the industrial crisis will probably continue for some time. But it cannot be denied that the economic situation at this moment is less critical than at any time during the Hoover Administration.

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Judging by the initial actions of the present Administration, President Roosevelt and his entire cabinet are convinced that fundamental economic reforms on a wide scale are inevitable, if prosperity is to return to the masses of the American people. The thirty-hour work week introduced by Miss Perkins has to be strengthened and more fully applied in all industries, in the opinion of the Administration. Social security and unemployment insurance have been made a part of our economic system by the Roosevelt Administration. Surplus incomes of Big Business are to be converted into special funds to be used for relief of the unemployed.

Generally speaking, the legislative measures either already introduced or shortly to be introduced by the Roosevelt Administration are bound to improve greatly the economic position of the working people of this country.

The Republican party, however, is using all the means at its command to

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counteract the measures introduced by the Democratic Administration, and to destroy the blessings of the reforms already in force. All these Republican efforts to thwart the policies and reforms of the present Administration have only one aim--the regaining of their lost power. But even if the Republicans did regain political control, the people of the country would gain little by it, and would stand to lose all the gains achieved during the Roosevelt Administration. The Republicans have proved they have no initiative and no vision, the two attributes necessary for changing or improving the condition of the people of the United States.

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ON THE PUBLIC WORKS' PROJECTS

Dreadful unemployment prevailing everywhere forced me to turn for aid to the Public Relief Agency, which sent me to work on one of the Federal Public Works' projects. I have now been employed on one or the other of these projects for over five months. I have had the chance to mingle with over twenty thousand people employed on these various projects. I wish now to share with the readers of Rassviet the experiences, impressions and observations gained during these five months as a project worker and as one of this great crowd of workers.

At the beginning our crowd, over twenty thousand people, worked on one shift. We were spread over an area about two miles long. Every foreman had seventy-five men under his supervision. The great majority were unskilled workmen, common laborers of many nationalities: Poles, Italians, Ukrainians, Slovaks, Czechs, Irishmen, Germans, Swedes, Russians, Frenchmen and Americans.

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During the first month of our work I noticed much solidarity in the gang I was in; everybody worked honestly and with joy, after many months of idleness. I thought then that work of any kind produced the best and **strongest** ties among men. I also thought and believed that, with the aid of knowledge and human concepts of life, human society could wash out from the globe all the ~~man-made~~ grime of misery, and establish happiness for all mankind. I believed that other people, at least those who were in an economic position similar to mine, thought as I did. I did not know that some people are born strong, others weak; that some are born wise, others stupid.

When I began to observe these workers I found that they held widely different views and ideas, had differing temperaments, and reacted differently in the presence of moral problems. After I had worked with my gang for over a month I began to notice things which I had not seen before. I saw the disappearance of all respect of one man for another. The men began to laugh at and scorn one another. In their talks and quarrels, instead of respectful

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words they used the most indecent and filthy expressions of all languages.

Later, when they learned that the foreman was not a slave driver, and did not force people to work, our gang, consisting of seventy-five men, split into three groups. One group comprised the good conscientious workers; another group included in-between, wavering types; and the third group was composed of loafers and sluggards, who from the beginning refused to work. When asked by the foreman why they didn't want to work, they answered in unison that they had no warm clothing and that it was cold outside. Soon the administration issued good sheepskin coats to its workmen, and, besides, from then on, every day, furnished a supply of wood and coke for fire to keep them warm during the cold weather. Then the loafers of our gang dug a deep hole in the ground and installed therein an improvised stove, made of an empty iron barrel. They spent most of their work time around it, six hours every day. Some of them did not even bother to bring their spades with them when they came to work in the morning. Their ranks were steadily increased by

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members of the half-hearted vacillating portion of our group, who, one by one, joined the loafers by the fire. In this fashion they spent the entire winter. The administration pretended not to see it or know about it. Many of these fire-huggers even burned their Government sheepskins. All this time the small group of honest workers had to work much harder to make up for the shirking of the loafers. When spring came and it became warm, the loafers left their hole and their stove, and sprawled out in the sunshine, shooting dice or playing cards, or simply sleeping under the trees. Many times the foreman or the boss pleaded with these parasites to leave their games and loafing and go back to work. But to no avail.

I noticed that among these workers there were some horribly pernicious elements, fraught with grave dangers to the peace and order of our civilized society. These communistic, parasitic elements might cause a revolution or dictatorship, where now we have freedom and free speech. They would be either ultranationalistic or internationalistic, if only they could

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remain idle and live well.

Every day I see much poverty and destitution. But I do not see the dull, ignorant, exploited, homogeneous masses of which our Russian critics so often speak in our Russian press. Instead, I see everywhere separate groups of people, engrossed in their own little private, personal affairs, not interested much in the destinies of the human race or even of their own country.

I. Kovalev

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WHAT IS THE K. K. K.?

By N. V.

Because of the more and more frequent outrages committed by the knights of the order of the Ku Klux Klan, and the talk one hears now about this order, we consider it necessary to give to our readers some information as to what the K. K. K. really is.

The original secret organization which was known by the name of Ku Klux Klan arose in 1867, after the liberation of the Negroes from slavery. The organization surrounded itself with a halo of mysteriousness and power. In order to frighten the superstitious negroes, whom the klan was fighting, it adopted a peculiar garb: white hoods and robes.

In their tactics of intimidating the negroes the klansmen were using all kinds of means, from harmless ones to corporal punishments such as flogging, tarring and feathering and even lynching.

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The new modern edition of the Ku Klux Klan made its appearance nine years ago under the flag of a certain individual by the name of W. I. Simmons, and in the beginning it led an obscure existence heaping upon itself the ridicule of all the people and numbering no more than four or five thousand members.

A speedy and quite unexpected luxuriant growth in the existence and activities of the klan began in 1919 when among the high officers of the klan there arose specialists in the art of organizing and developing various societies and enterprises: Mr. Clark and Mr. Taylor. These organizers put the whole business on a commercial basis and began to busy themselves with the distribution on the intellectual and political market of the United States of the real results of the new idea, sending everywhere paid agents for the recruiting of new members and paying to such agents substantial premiums for commission.

The result of this new dollar system of recruiting members was that the organization, which was on the verge of natural death, immediately

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revived, and during the years 1920-1924 the number of members increased to three millions and the order was still steady growing both in membership and in influence.

Officially the klan belongs to the usual American type of fraternal organization for the furthering of unity and mutual help. It emphasizes very strongly its loyalty to the Constitution and to the laws and fundamental principles of the American governmental system and social order. But in reality the klan is a militant secret order which has a secret aim, namely, the elimination from the political and public life of all states of all non-protestants, of all persons of non-American origin and of all those who do not belong to the white race.

The slogans of the klan are the most thorough interpretation of the old adage "America for the Americans," as under Americans are to be understood only protestants born in America and belonging to the white race.

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According to the understanding of the klansmen the greatest foes of Americanism are the Roman-Catholics who are bound to obey the Holy See. This, in the opinion of the klan, endangers the firmness of the loyalty to the fundamental principles of the American Constitution. Next after the Roman Catholics are all the foreigners - Jews, Negroes, all those belonging to the yellow race who, according to the view of the klansmen, should have no rights whatever and no part in the administration of any departments of American life.

The klan is striving to institute a dictatorship consisting of Americans. By this the klan undermines the foundations of the Constitution which is founded on the granting of equal rights to all, irrespective of creed, race or place of birth.

The klan advertises itself and its members as loyal servants of the law, yet at the same time it tolerates the most revolting infringements of the law by arrogating to itself arbitrarily the office of

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guardians of morality and legality, but performing all these duties in an underhand way, under the cover of the solidarity of the order and its secrecy; claiming in a most arrogant way the right to judge, to punish and to exercise clemency.

In those regions where the klan is conscious of its power the above mentioned rights are exercised in accordance with the tastes and the degree of energy of the local representatives of the order who bear the high sounding titles of Emperors, Kings, Kleagles, Grand Wizards and Grand Dragons; and the old methods of the klan of 1867-1870, e. e., flagging, tarring, feathering, ordering people to leave some locality immediately, and even murder - are being applied more and more frequently.

The gradual growth of the power of the klan is explained by the fact that it is attracting the less intelligent, unstable, troublesome and lawless elements of the native population of the country. Such elements are induced to join the klan by the prospect of belonging to

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a mysterious and powerful organization bearing the name of 'Invisible Empire' and giving to its members the rights to control, censure and execute people, and that without any danger to themselves as they know that, being members of the klan, they will be protected by secrecy and the influence exercised by the klan.

In spite of the seeming success achieved during the last four years the klan will hardly be long-lived because its activity infringes too strongly and painfully the aboriginal fundamental principles of American democracy. Besides, the principles of the klan's ideology meet with the most stubborn opposition of such antagonists as twenty millions of organized Roman Catholics who are very powerful because of the strong bond of union holding them together, six millions of Jews who own the concentrated wealth of the states, ten millions of negroes and twenty or twenty-five millions of foreign-born Americans.

Having so many antagonists the klan can win only in a few states, and that mostly among the rural population. But the klan will never

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be able to win on an all-American scale; and herein lies the reason why its stormy, and lately rather colorful existence, cannot last very long.

N. V.

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K. K. K. (Editorial)

The question about the knights of the Invisible Empire has again come to the surface of American political life.

Everybody knows pretty well how powerful this organization is and how arch-reactionary are its purposes.

Nevertheless, politicians - with the exception of those who came forward with a raised visor, - keep silent or make declarations of such an indefinite hazy character that it is hard to define whether their attitude towards the klan is a negative one or a thoroughly friendly one favoring these ostentatious ultra patriots.

Only yesterday we have published a communication about the attitude of the commander of the troops in the state of Michigan towards these

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knights of the dark night. General Moseley, like the soldier he is, gave an exact and pithy characterization of these irresponsible citizens, who deal summarily with all those who do not please them, using against such persons methods belonging to the darkest period of long-gone-by medieval times.

In the military camp where the soldiers of General Moseley's division have their quarters there have been put up today machine guns, and the members of the klan will be greeted with some real shooting if they will try again to arrange in this camp their fantastic Jesuitical gatherings.

The military have received orders to open fire immediately if the klansmen make any attempt to penetrate surreptitiously into camp.

The American Fascists of our days will, of course, call General Moseley a Roman-Catholic or a Jew, or they may declare him to be the representative of some other alien tribe and religion hateful to them, but that will not

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help them any and the poor klansmen will have to give vent to their anger in some inconspicuous way. For General Moseley cannot be kidnaped and taken to some out-of-the-way place where they could brand him with a red-hot iron with the ominous letters K. K. K. The American Fascists are the worst enemies of the great American people and of all the other nationalities which have found in this country their second fatherland.

The fact that the Democratic candidate J. Davis has attacked the klansmen does not mean at all that he is a sincere anti-klannist. It was just a tactical move made in order to find out his antagonist's (in this case the latter was Coolidge) attitude towards the klan.

In these our days all workmen should also remember that, while the truly progressive Senator La Follette has in a quite outspoken manner declared his disapprobation of the klansmen who are masquerading in

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Democratic togas, Henry Ford, arch-capitalist and at the same time a friend of both Coolidge and Davis, when he was interviewed last time remarked that "the klan is a healthy patriotic organization"; that "a malicious propaganda has calumniated too much these loyal sons of our country." Thus, at the moment when the elucidation of the attitude of all American political circles to the Ku Klux Klan has become necessary, the workmen will be able to find out who will be on their side in the struggle for a better future for the proletariat and who will be opposing them.

I. ATTITUDES

**J. Interpreta-
tion of American History**

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POLITICS AND DEMAGOGUES

(Editorial)

The fight between Democrats and Republicans waged at election time begins to assume the proportions of a very hot battle. The parties, in the persons of their prominent and active members, subject each other to very severe criticism.

The Democrats, as we all know, energetically defend their New Deal, initiated by the Roosevelt administration, and propose additional social reforms. Some of them even side with those who propose to limit the prerogatives of the Supreme Court and to amend the Constitution.

The Republicans, on the other hand, carry on a relentless struggle against the New Deal, defend the Constitution, and approve of the decisions pronounced by the high tribunal. Some of the Republicans even go so far as to assert that the new course taken by the present administration will inevitably lead the country into utter economic chaos and to the establishment of some form of

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dictatorship. Some anticipate a red dictatorship; others are in fear of Fascism.

It is quite well understood that neither the Republicans nor the Democrats spare any words. As it always happens in a fight between political parties, the contestants often resort to demagoguery and accuse each other of acts of which both sides are innocent. For instance, only recently a very serious controversy was going on between the defenders of the New Deal and its opponents concerning the resources of this country and the distribution of its wealth. Some of the Democrats contended that from sixty to ninety per cent of the wealth belongs to a small group of men constituting only one or two per cent of the country's population, and that such a state of affairs is a great injustice. Liberty League, to which Republicans belong as well as many conservative Democrats, calls such statements false and considers that they are put forward for the purpose of aggravating class antagonism and helping the Democratic party to win the election.

The League in order to refute such statements has published figures tending to show that in 1934 sixty per cent of the national income was the share of those

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whose income in that year amounted to \$5,000 or less. The share of those whose income exceeded \$5,000 amounted only to ten per cent of the national income, and the share of persons receiving \$100,000 or over amounted only to one per cent of the total national income.

The League also estimated that if all incomes exceeding \$5,000 were distributed evenly among the entire population, every one in the country would receive only forty dollars, and that if all the wealth in the country were distributed evenly among all the people each one would have property worth only \$2,400. Farther on the League asserts that annually from seventy-five to eighty per cent of the national income is paid in wages and salaries, and that consequently there is no ground for the assertion that the lion's share of the national income remains in the hands of a small group of people.

There is no reason to doubt that many Democrats in their agitation resort to falsehood, but we also know that Republicans, Socialists, Communists, and other political parties are guilty of the same vice in no less degree. And all this

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is quite natural, for politics and demagogy are inextricably bound together. It is not merely by accident that victories in the political field are won not by really prominent public men and statesmen but by shrewd demagogues.

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LINCOLN ENJOYED WIDE POPULARITY AMONG IMMIGRANTS
by
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Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, up to the present time remains an outstanding historical personality and continues to attract the attention of American biographers. With each passing year new volumes are added to the tremendous store of books, written about Lincoln. Among the immigrants Lincoln is undoubtedly the most popular American national leader. This popularity had been gained by him even in his lifetime, when he enjoyed the esteem and the confidence of all the newcomers from all countries.

The romantic life history of Lincoln is known to everybody. He was born on February 12, 1809, in a humble log cabin in an out-of-the-way village in the State of Kentucky. His father was an illiterate farmer. He was taught to read and write by his mother, who was herself a self-taught woman. He remained on the farm until he reached the age of twenty-one, and only then did he

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embark on his independent life. He was a youth of gigantic stature, six feet and four inches tall, with a very meager stock of knowledge, but he had a pair of hands that made the local lumberjacks and carpenters envious.

Employment as carpenter, farm hand, clerk in a grocery store, postmaster, and finally as lawyer--such were the stages of his career. For many years he industriously educated himself, showing not only exceptional abilities but also extraordinary perseverance in overcoming the deficiencies in his education. In his mature years he was a well-read man, a brilliant speaker, and a first-class stylist. By far the most important social and political problem in those days was that of negro slavery. The foundation for this institution was laid in the earliest days of the colonial history of America. During the two centuries that followed, slavery, like a cancerous growth, spread all over the country, with its roots deeply imbedded in the South. There the conditions of servitude under which the colored population lived became "the sacred pillars" on which rested the welfare and prosperity of the white plantation owners.

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At the time of the American Revolution the question of slavery somehow had not been raised. The Congress at that time merely forbade the importation of new slaves, assuming obviously that this social evil would die out of itself. But cotton-raising became the chief industry of the South, and the plantations were in need of cheap labor.

By joining the movement for the liberation of slaves Lincoln in a short time became the leader of the "abolitionists". Nobody could ridicule so ably and so sharply the statements of Southerners to the effect that "Negroes do not constitute a part of the human race". Nobody so fired the imagination of the masses. The campaign carried on for the liberation of the Negroes and the total abolition of slavery reached its culmination in the nomination of Lincoln and his election to the presidency of the United States.

The South declined to recognize the validity of the election. Six Southern States formed their own confederation and elected Jefferson Davis as their president. A fratricidal civil war broke out in the country. It lasted four

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years, until the resistance offered by the South was shattered. In 1863 Lincoln issued his famous proclamation on the liberation of the slaves. In 1864 he was re-elected, and in 1865 an assassin's bullet ended his fruitful life. His death literally shook the entire civilized world. The first to respond to this sad news were the liberal elements through out the world. Among the latter were the two giants among those who fought for freedom--an Italian by the name of Mazzini and a Hungarian by the name of Louis Kossuth.

From the very beginning of his political career Lincoln maintained very friendly relations with various immigrant groups and was particularly interested in political refugees. Particularly prominent among the latter at that time were the victims of the reactionary period in Germany. At one time Lincoln was actually the owner of an immigrant newspaper, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, the editor of which, Dr. Theodore Kanisius, was Lincoln's friend.

Among his political advisers were Carl Schurz, who had been a political prisoner in Germany, and had escaped from prison, the sociologist Gustav Kerner,

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and Dr. Francis Lieber.

German refugees of the middle of the last century played a prominent part in the organization of the immigrant masses for the support of Lincoln in the election. This is also true of Scandinavian immigrants.

There were only a very few Russian immigrants at that time, but the arrival of two Russian flotillas in the autumn of 1863 had its effect and kept European countries, particularly England, from recognizing the Confederacy and coming to its rescue. One of the flotillas, under the command of Vice-Admiral Popov, entered the port of San Francisco, and the other, under the command of Vice-Admiral Lisovsky, came to New York. Both flotillas left the American shores as soon as the danger of attack on the Federal Union passed away.

In the army which was mobilized by Lincoln there were representatives "of all countries and all peoples". At the termination of the war the Congressional

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Medal was awarded to several hundred combatants, among whom were forty-eight German revolutionaries and also immigrants from such countries as Norway, Poland, Hungary, and Syria.

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DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT
REGARDING PRESS

(An Editorial)

The United States Supreme Court has handed down an important decision which recognizes as unconstitutional any limitation of the freedom of the press in the country.

This decision was obtained in connection with the law passed in the State of Louisiana by the dictator H. Long, imposing a two-per-cent tax on all incomes derived of newspaper and periodical advertising with circulation not less than 20,000 copies.

The Supreme Court found unanimously that this tax has "punitive" character and indirectly restricts the freedom of the press, which is guaranteed by the Constitution. On the direct limitation of the freedom of the press the

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Supreme Court had handed down a decision a few years before, in the year 1931, when a law passed by the State legislature in Minnesota permitting local authorities to muzzle any newspaper or periodical was found unconstitutional. This time the Supreme Court put an end to attempts at indirect limitation of the freedom of the press, like that of H. Long in his State.

The Supreme Court finds that the freedom of the press is a sacred and inalienable right. In their decision the Justices of the Supreme Court say among other things that "the free press stands as one of the great intermediaries between the Government and the people. To chain the press is to enslave ourselves."

The tax on advertising in Louisiana passed on instructions from Long was aimed primarily against thirteen large newspapers which had subjected the dictator to very severe criticism for a long time prior to the passage of the tax bill. When the bill was being considered by the State legislature, and the debate on it was going on in the lower house, Long declared that "the large newspapers in the State lie every time they make a dollar, and therefore the new

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tax should be called a tax on lies to the extent of two per cent on each lie".

But lying here has nothing to do with the measure. If H. Long was really fighting against falsehood, the fight would be a praiseworthy one. But from his own words one may readily infer that falsehood may exist only if it pays a certain share to the authorities. Besides that, Mr. Long himself, as is well known, is one of the most prominent liars and demagogues, and yet he does not pay any tax on his own lying. By passing this law he simply wanted to subject all opposition papers to his own will.

The Supreme Court decision is an important pronouncement because in the last few years some of the men in political life have repeatedly declared themselves against unlimited freedom of the press. Now these men should realize that freedom of the press cannot be either destroyed or curtailed as long as the American Constitution exists.

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ABUSE OF AUTHORITY BY POLICE

(An Editorial)

Several days ago the police authorities of the city of Los Angeles decided to forbid entrance into California to vagrants and generally to such people as have no money. With this purpose in view police details were dispatched to the borders of the State adjoining Oregon, Nevada, and Arizona; these details will search all trains coming into California and detain all undesirable persons. To those caught on the trains will be given the choice of going back to their own States or going to jail on the charge of vagrancy. Their fingerprints will be sent to the Criminal Investigation Bureau in Washington and to the police in Los Angeles for investigation of their criminal past, if any.

Persons entering the State in automobiles and having no money to pay their way will not be arrested. To them all means of persuasion will be applied not to enter the forbidden State.

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According to telegraphic advices the border between California and Arizona has already been closed by the police against all undesirable citizens. The measures adopted by the police authorities in Los Angeles are of course, outside the pale of the existing laws and flagrantly violate citizens' rights. They are a clear abuse of the police power and as such should not be tolerated. Several members of the California State legislature and other prominent officials have already subjected the actions of the Los Angeles police to severe criticism.

Thus, for instance, the Attorney General's assistant, Mr. Jesse Hession, has declared that he is very much in doubt about the legality of the measures adopted by the chief of police in Los Angeles.

"A man's poverty," said he, "is not a valid reason for closing the doors of a State against him. The man can always insist on his constitutional rights and demand admission to the State."

The chief of the State highway police declared that the authorities in Los Angeles

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have no legal rights outside their own city limits. State Senator Scollan called the orders "outrageous" and declared that Los Angeles had "exceeded its own authority". In his opinion a man without money may be taken off a train, but he may not be hindered from proceeding into the State on foot or from riding into it in an automobile.

Some of the members of the State legislature declared that the lower house had declined to act on the bill offered for consideration at the last session simply because the proposed measure meant closing the State borders to vagrants and moneyless men. The reason for the refusal to act was that the provisions of the bill, if adopted, would flagrantly violate constitutional guarantees and the citizen's right of personal freedom; in particular, they violate his right to freedom of movement and [to choice of] domicile.

Governor Merriam declined to discuss the matter on the ground that officially he had not been advised about the action taken by the Los Angeles police.

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The police authorities on their own behalf state that the police squads were sent to the borders because the majority of the vagrants and the destitute people, among whom there are many criminals, find their way to Los Angeles and stay there, becoming in a short time public charges.

But such explanations and excuses do not hold water. It is not difficult to visualize a picture of American social and national life in which every State and large city in the Union should begin to act in imitation of the example of the police force of Los Angeles.

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RUSSIAN CITIES IN AMERICA

American settlers remembered their native towns and rivers as well as their great thinkers, writers, composers, poets, religious and political leaders when they named their newly established towns and settlements in the New World.

In the early history of the United States Anglo-Saxon elements predominated, and they gave their names to the great majority of towns and hamlets originating in that period. While advancing from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean they changed French and Spanish names of the regions they traversed for their own. The same thing happened in the case of settlements founded by the Dutch, the Swedes and others: New Amsterdam became New York, New Sweden became the state of Delaware, etc. Each of the nationalities which has taken part in forming modern American civilization has left traces of itself in American geographical names.

Each of the presidents of the United States, beginning with George Washington and ending with Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover, has been honored in that several

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cities have been given his name. About forty cities thus memorialize Washington; thirty-eight, Lincoln; thirty-four, Jefferson; and twenty-three, Cleveland. Of American statesmen, self-taught Benjamin Franklin has always been particularly revered. Forty-nine cities and towns have been named in his honor. A number of cities have remembered American writers and poets when christening their newly founded settlements.

Of American cities bearing "foreign" names, by far the largest number have German names. There is nothing surprising in this when the fact is recalled that the first considerable flow of German immigration reached the shores of America in the second half of the seventeenth century. At the present time twenty American cities bear the name of Berlin; eighteen, Hamburg; eight, Darmstadt; nine, of Dresden; eight, Germantown. A large number of American cities have been named in honor of German reformers, scientists, and composers.

There are nearly one hundred towns bearing Swedish names. They include five

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Stockholms, and cities named in honor of Erickson, Holmquist, Lindberg, Olson, and Norbeck. Three cities bear the name of Christiana; and in Minnesota there is a town named Oslo. Eleven cities have the name Denmark, and in New York there is a town called Copenhagen. The towns of Abo in Missouri and New Mexico, and the town of Viborg in South Dakota--these show through their geographical designations traces of Finnish participation in building up America.

In the western and southern states are an abundance of cities and towns bearing French and Spanish names. Among such, we find seventeen bearing the name of Paris; nineteen, that of Lafayette, ten, that of Lyons. There are towns named in honor of Napoleon, Lamarck, Hugo, Rousseau, and Voltaire. Among the towns bearing Spanish names we find twelve called Buena Vista; twelve, Cordova; ten, Alamo; and twelve, Caledonia.

About two hundred towns and cities bear Italian names. Among them there are twenty-eight Florences, fifteen Romes, thirteen Genoa, fifteen Milans, and seven Venices. Twenty cities bear the name of Columbus; and there are towns named in

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honor of Italian national heroes. Among other cities with foreign names we find eleven named Warsaw; three, Prague; fifteen, Geneva; fifteen, Athens; eleven, Vienna; eleven, Dublin; nine, Edinburgh; four, Hague; four, Bern; two, Brussels; two, Sophia.

All Slavonic countries are represented in the names of American cities. Even small Yugoslavia, for instance, is thus commemorated; for five American cities are called "Belgrade"; and about a dozen other towns and hamlets bear the names of the missionary, Karagi, and the inventor, Tesla.

The majority of American cities bearing Russian names are of recent origin and this, of course, clearly indicates the participation of Russians in their founding. A popular census of 1840 discovered the existence of two settlements bearing the name of Moscow; four, that of Petersburg; and two settlements called Russia. There were no other imprints of Russian influences on American life at that time indicated by geographical names.

At present we find that the name of Moscow is used twelve times; of Moscow [sic],

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seventeen; of Odessa, eleven; of Volga, four, and of Kremlin, three. In the states of New York and Pennsylvania there are towns named after Prince D. Galitzin, a Russian missionary. In North Dakota, dissenters who came to America from the province of Kief founded towns named Kief, Ukraine, and Russe [sic]. In South Dakota they named one town Tolstoy, and another, Mazeppa. In Texas there are towns of Chita and Debrowsky; in Colorado, a town named Kazan; in Montana, a town of Rus; in Indiana, one called Siberia; in South Carolina, a town of Lugov; in West Virginia, a town of Czar and of Ivan. Named after the Russian "Ivan" are also towns in the states of Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. In Mississippi there is a town named after Sebastopol; and in Missouri, one called Moskovskie Melnitsy [Moscow Windmills]. The latest list of United States post offices includes seventy names of towns bearing Russian names. This list is, undoubtedly, incomplete. There are a number of towns and settlements bearing Russian names whose dwellers receive their mail from the nearest post office. Of such settlements is, for instance, the hamlet Churaevka, founded by the writer Grebenshehikov, in the Puritan state of Connecticut.

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COMMUNISTS SHED TEARS OVER
NRA and AAA

(Editorial)

Everybody knows that the American Communist party fought a hard battle against Roosevelt's New Deal particularly against the NRA and the AAA. The Communist press persistently asserted that the NRA was created by the Roosevelt administration only for the purpose of making the situation of workers worse and of saving capitalist America from certain collapse. The same thing was said by American communists about the Agricultural Administration (AAA).

But when by a decision of the Supreme Court the NRA and the AAA were abolished, the American communists and their Russian parrots of the Novy Mir turned about and appeared as defenders of the New Deal by declaring war on the Supreme Court.

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According to the Novy Mir the leaders of the American Communist party have addressed an appeal to American workers, farmers, and even small businessmen to resist by all possible means, the encroachments of the Supreme Court's dictatorial power on the prerogatives of the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government. They consider that the Supreme Court judges have become by usurpation of power uncrowned kings of the country and virtual dictators, for they have abrogated laws which are most essential for the well-being of farmers and workers by finding them unconstitutional.

The parrots of the Novy Mir, as was to be expected, proved to be even more ardent defenders of the New Deal than their American comrades. Shkliar in his article in the issue of January 13 appeals to his readers to fight against the dictatorial acts of the United States Supreme Court. The appeal is addressed not only to farmers and workers but also to the great mass of the American people.

"This Court," writes Shkliar, "has assumed the right to declare unconstitutional laws passed by the legislative branch of the Federal Government."

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Thus Shkliar finds himself in the ranks of the defenders not only of the NRA and the AAA but of all the other laws enacted in connection with the New Deal. Shkliar has become so wise that he gives unsolicited advice to Americans and tells them what steps they should take in order to overcome the dictatorial powers exercised by the Supreme Court.

His advice and suggestions can be summarized as follows:

- 1) Congress and the President should deprive the Supreme Court judges of the right to declare laws unconstitutional.
- 2) They should bring into court judges infringing on the rights of the people.
- 3) The Constitution should be amended so as to deprive the Supreme Court judges of the power to declare laws unconstitutional.

From this summary we see that Shkliar advises not only limiting the powers of the Supreme Court but even bringing into court the judges who dare to declare

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laws unconstitutional. He apparently desires that the United States Supreme Court shall play the same role as that of the superior courts in Soviet Russia or in Germany, where the ruling parties so limit the powers of their judges as to make them servile flunkies.

Perhaps it is difficult to find among American farmers and workers men who approve of the Supreme Court decisions on the NRA and the AAA, but one should not infer from this attitude that the Supreme Court as an institution has outlived its usefulness and should be abolished, or that its prerogatives should be limited to a degree which would not permit the annulment of any law passed by the legislative chambers. As a matter of fact the Supreme Court is not a dictatorial institution. On the contrary, it is a judiciary body which does not permit either Congress or the chief executive to acquire dictatorial powers. It prevents certain things that we observe occurring in several countries in Europe.

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THE AMERICAN ALMANACH DE GOTHA

Two books should be on the shelves of every American who respects himself: the Bible and Who's Who. Of course the Bible is oftener quoted, but Who's Who is oftener read. Year after year Who's Who invariably consists of 3,765 pages. The latest edition, number eighty-eight, remains faithful to tradition, for it [as usual] contains 3,765 pages. It lists the names of people whom "everybody should know". We read the names of the heads of states, of world-famous scientists and writers, of cinema actors and actresses, and of more or less prominent American citizens. This [listing of Americans] forms the bulk of the almanac and is really the bait, for it is the ambition of every [American] to get into Who's Who.

Most of the names are accompanied by brief biographies, or to speak more correctly, by autobiographies; for the almanac prints only the information which is supplied by those whose names appear in the volume. Questionnaires are mailed out to the heads of states and to world-famous personages, and, almost all those to whom they are sent answer. Others send in their biographical information unsolicited, and the editors of the almanac select those

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[biographies] which they think should be published. Only about one twentieth of the biographical material submitted finds its way into print. Who's who cannot possibly exceed 3,765 pages.



The world renown of this or that person included in the almanac, with few exceptions is determined by the average American by the number of lines devoted to the individual's biography. Prior to last year first place was assigned to the keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum, Sir Ernest Wells Bage. His deeds, works, and achievements occupied two columns. Last year Sir Ernest Wells Bage died, and in the almanac this year his name does not appear. At present first place is occupied by the president of Columbia University, a Nobel Prizewinner, Dr. Butler. His biography occupies one column, seventy-eight lines.

The chief sensation of the almanac is Cornelius Vanderbilt Junior, whose work, Taking Leave of Fifth Avenue, is the most readable among current books in the United States. His biography occupies fifty lines, more space than the



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biographies of Hitler, Mussolini, McDonald, and other prominent statesmen; it is also longer than that of his distinguished father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Senior.

The European dictators sent in their answers to the almanac, but the information given is rather scant. Stalin limited himself to four lines; Hitler supplied ten. The Fuehrer, with German thoroughness, included his address.

Roosevelt appropriated eighteen lines; Hoover, thirty-three. Cinema stars give quite detailed information about themselves. Greta Garbo no longer even attempts to conceal that her real name is Louise Gustavson. Mary Pickford does not call herself Fairbanks and laconically states that she is divorced from Doug.

The longest name in the almanac is that of a Hindoo rajah, Rais Ul Daly, Sipadar ul Sadam. This rajah states that the name which he supplies is only an abbreviated one, and that his full name is five times as long.

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Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), 2/6/24.

WILSON'S DEATH. (Editorial).

All America mourns the death of ex-President Wilson. From all parts of the world telegrams expressing a sincere sympathy are being sent to Washington. They are sent by prominent persons holding very different views. Wilson's death has aroused a sincere feeling of sorrow both among moderate people and among radicals.

The late ex-president Wilson was an outstanding statesman and one of the prominent presidents. By his idealism he reminded one of the greatest among the American presidents, Abraham Lincoln. Woodrow Wilson was the best representative of the liberal intelligentsia of modern America.

His peaceable policy, his celebrated fourteen points and his struggle for the self-determination of the nations attracted to him the sympathies of all the toiling and thinking population of America and of all the world, and earned him the veneration of men of various classes, holding various views. For a long time Woodrow Wilson's name has been pronounced with the feeling of deepest love by all opponents of war and oppression. For a long time his activity has been praised not only on

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the pages of the liberal press, but also on the pages of labor and socialist newspapers and magazines. America regarded Wilson as a kind of Moses who will be able to lead it out of all the trials and hardships awaiting it. Other countries considered him as a great humanist whose authoritative words and deeds can lead Europe out of the befogged condition into which it had been led by war, imperialism and tyranny.

All those who wanted the world war with its slaughter of millions of men and the bacchanalia of despotism to be stopped listened with bated breath to the words of the president of the great republic.

The celebrated German publicist, Maximilian Harden, has rightly called Woodrow Wilson "the Hamlet of American history." Wilson was an idealist. This idealism enabled him to reach great heights, gave him wings, but brought him later tragic experiences, and he was led to act in a way which was justly blamed both in America and in Europe.

We are alluding to his voyage to Europe, to his activities there and, after his return from Europe, in this country.

An idealist, possessed of a strong faith in humanity and in the good

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intentions of some of the European statesmen, he was not able to cope with the artful scheming of the crafty European diplomats when he came into contact with them. Impelled by an intense desire to restore peace to the world as soon as possible, he began to abandon some of the principles which he had professed before. He struggled stubbornly for a long time trying to uphold these principles; but one after another they have been wrecked by the European diplomats. His extreme idealism and his lack of understanding of the methods of the European diplomats led him to accept the terms of the treaty of Versailles and to believe in the sincerity of the motives which lay behind the creation of the League of Nations. After his return from Europe to America, having yielded to the influence of some American diplomats of the same crafty character, president Wilson also committed some justly blamed acts.

Still Woodrow Wilson was acknowledged both by his partisans and by his political opponents to have been one of most honest and loyal American statesmen.

Svobodnaya, Rossiya, (Free Russia), Nov. 18, 1922.

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AMERICAN POLITICS

Often the immigrant newspapers in America marvel at the peaceableness with which the American political parties conduct their campaigns.

If a Republican is elected instead of a Democrat, or vice versa, then the newly elected person converses in a very friendly fashion with the man whom he has displaced. They get together, they shake hands in all friendliness. The old one congratulates the new one for having been elected. The new one praises the old one for his good work, and the erst-while rivals part amicably.

"How good it would be," sigh the immigrant newspapers, "if we too had it like this."

Indeed, in the old world political strife is conducted without any mercy. In the past the monarchists in Russia would either send the Socialists into exile or to the gallows. At present the Communists more frequently shoot down the monarchists and less frequently exile them to Siberia.

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In Italy the fascist is heading for some sort of Christian liberalism, so as to better sock the workingman on the ear, and burn his libraries.

Similarly in other countries (is this true). However, the difference of attitude may not be attributed entirely to the peaceableness of the Americans, nor to the poor manners of the other nationalities.

The old world is cramped. Each verst is populated by nearly one hundred people. There is no free land. Every place, whether on the farm, in the factory, in the stores or in the offices, has dozens of aspirants. For every plot of land owned by landlords there are dozens of landless peasants.

In Europe, politics is a ferocious strife. One group aims to wipe out the other group, and this accomplished to divide the spoils.

So far, America has no such problems. America has plenty of freeholds.

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The country is not yet exhausted, so that all may live in plenty.

There is, of course, great exploitation of the working class by the capitalists. Still, one can live better here than in Europe, exploitation notwithstanding.

This is why the American nation does not know yet what acute political strife is like.

Besides, the foreigners, who are in most cases the unskilled, hard laborers, are also in most cases without the right to vote. They are not yet naturalized. The radical parties in America are as yet weak and few in number, and the Democratic and Republican parties differ but little from each other. They have no serious cause for bitter strife between them.

M. Naletov.

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of Women and Feminism

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Rassviet (The Dawn), May 8, 1935.

WOMAN'S LABOR IN THE U.S.S.R.

(Editorial)

Bolsheviks quite often declare that only in the U.S.S.R. has woman attained complete equality with man, both in family and public life. Lenin himself once stated that "the inequality of women has been completely eliminated in the U.S.S.R." The same Lenin also declared that "a woman liberated from the kitchen should be able to rule over the state."

But subsequently it appeared that in the U.S.S.R. woman was liberated in name only, not in fact. The kitchenmaid still remains at her old job, since even the Bolsheviks themselves have been unable to govern the state properly. Thus the woman in the U.S.S.R. has had her inequalities removed in law only; in reality, her position has become worse.

The Bolsheviks regard the Russian woman as a "legal being" only because she works everywhere on equal terms with men. According to Soviet official data,

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there were 446,500 women workers in Moscow on January 1, 1931, and by January, 1934 their number had risen to 710,300. At present, Russian women work in mills and factories, in the building industry, in road building, and even in mines. All this the Bolsheviks consider a great accomplishment--the liberation of women.

It is true that prior to the Bolshevik Revolution, the number of women in industry was very small, and there were practically no women engaged in such hard labor as road building and coal mining. Women were not employed in such work because they were denied the right to work but because there was no necessity for it, since the entire family could live on the earnings of the husband or father.

At present, however, the entire family is at work, and yet it cannot secure for all its members even the very necessities of life. The women in the U.S.S.R. now perform the heaviest labor, not because that kind of work appeals to them.

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but because, like chain-gang laborers in this country, they are being driven to work, despite the Bolshevik laws on equality.

Despite the laws on equality, woman's labor in the U.S.S.R. is paid for at a lower rate, a fact of which even the official Soviet newspapers quite frequently inform the outside world. More than that, the "liberated women" very often are subjected to such abuses and indignities as were not dreamed of in the days of serfdom. Thus, for instance, in Pravda of April 15, we find the following news item: "On a pig-raising farm of the Verkhosluinsk collective (in the region of Krasnouralsk), the president of the collective, Mr. Lebedeff, and the superintendent in charge of the pig-raising farm, Mr. Chernich, encourage the feeding of little pigs from the breast of the caretaker, a woman by the name of Votnova. The feeding of the little pigs from the breast of this woman was commended and was considered a praiseworthy example of 'shock labor'. They (the supervisors) were high in their praises when they related this at the plenary session of the Verkhosluinsk County Committee, and at the regional convention of the County Collective Farm Representatives, where Mr. Uglov,

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chairman of the County Rural Committee and a member of the Communist party, presided."

This is the kind of equality that has been attained by the Russian woman under the Bolshevik dictatorship.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 11, 1935.

IN THE WOMEN'S PROGRESSIVE SOCIETY

On March 4, a business meeting was held by the Women's Progressive Society. The meeting was attended not only by the members but by the entire membership of the regional committee and by the members of the Russian section of the Communist party, with Mr. Deviatkin at the head.

I have already written in Rassviet about the dissensions and squabbles in our Society. I do not know whether we shall live to see order and agreement or not. The trouble is that we, the women members, are mere members and have very little to say about administrative matters in the Society. In other words, our role is a small one: work and say nothing. Our real bosses are the "specialists," such as Deviatkin, Eberhard, Baran, regional committee members, the communist cell and other outsiders.

And so it happened that at our meeting of last week twelve men came and took part perforce in the proceedings. They all came to defend our financial secretary, Arseniu Zibulia. I have written before that this woman for several years occupied the post of financial secretary, and when Madam Klimkova was elected to

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this post she refused to take over the duties unless the financial books were audited by the control committee. Such a committee was elected, but Madam Zibulia insisted on party members taking charge of the auditing. To the great disappointment of Zibulia, Mr. Eberhard, one of the members of the control committee, at the preceding meeting, declared that the financial books were not in good shape. At the meeting on March 4, Eberhard, however, declared that the accounting was in good order, and that the retiring financial secretary owed no money to the organization.

Mr. Deviatkin, at this time, jumped to his feet and tried to defend Madam Zibulia, claiming that she was a party member, a very diligent worker, and that the accusations heaped on her were slanderous attacks conducted by Mrs. Klimkova, whom he called "a White Guard Woman," whose sentiments were inimical to the revolution. The women's voices rose in protest against this attack and Deviatkin was forced to yield.

The meeting, after continual accusations and counter accusations, ended in uproar

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and indignant cries directed against Deviatkin and Eberhard.

To the rank and file members, the affair was a bitter disappointment, for the business for which the meeting was called was left undone, and the question of financial accounting still remains open and will have to be considered at the next meeting.

One of the members

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THE RUSSIAN WOMEN

The beginning of a new year will probably stimulate the activities of the Russian organizations in Chicago. I have come to this conclusion as a result of private conversations, as well as those overheard at social gatherings. It would be very nice if my expectations came true, since the results would be very beneficial to the Russian organizations in Chicago. Even now there are a great number of men and women in Chicago who do not belong to any organization. This is particularly true of women.

In America, at present, women occupy a very important place in the political life of the country. Many women are elected to important political posts. They also play quite an important role in the economic life of the country, as well as in the field of education. As far as the Russian women in Chicago are concerned, they are not at all interested in such problems. They prefer to kill their time with trivialities, with gossip, instead of devoting their



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time to something more useful. All nationalities have large women's organizations. Polish women are particularly well organized. Each mother who belongs to an organization, sees to it that her children belong too. For that reason Polish mutual aid organizations develop very rapidly and prosper financially.

In order to quicken the tempo of life of the Russians in Chicago, and to make this life more cultured, more interesting, the Russian women in Chicago should create their own exclusive branches in conjunction with the society Rnzov. Let the New Year establish the beginning of the activity of Russian women in Chicago for the benefit and enlightenment of the entire membership of the glorious Independent/Mutual Aid/Society.



Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 12, 1925.

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THE RUSSIAN WOMEN

For a long time for the majority of us, the Russian woman of our colony was a sphinx.

We knew very well that a remarkable Russian woman, Ekaterina Ivanovna Breshkovskaya, had visited Chicago about three times.

We knew that there had lived here for a long time Maria Shkolnik, who had written a book in English.

Many of us have seen that most talented Russian dancer, Anna Pavlova, perform her dances; have listened to the singing of the talented singer Maria Kuznetsova, of Nina Tarasova, Isa Kramer and others; have admired at picture shows the very talented moving picture artists Nazimova and Petrova, also the acting of the incomparable actress, Knipper-Chekhova.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 12, 1925.

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Finally, we knew and we know that there are residing in Chicago several very gifted Russian women artists and doctors, and women possessing great knowledge.

But we knew little about the average Russian woman of our colony.

She was hidden from us. Stuffy rooms of basements in poor districts of Chicago were hiding her.

Daily and nightly toil was hiding her - hard, thankless, monotonous toil.

For a long time one could meet that average Russian woman only at her home, on holidays, in the church.

She had no time to go to meetings or evening entertainments occurring in the colony. She would seldom be seen on such occasions.

To us she was something hazy, impersonal.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 12, 1925. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

But at present her shy, modest face can be seen much more clearly.

And here she is, the same as she was in Russia: Working the whole day long, sorrowing during the dark night.

Here also, when you look at her life, you are involuntarily reminded of the words of the poet: "Oh, what miserable lot, the lot of a woman! How could one find in this world anything sadder than that?"

We are astonished by her patience, by her "unfeigned tears," her labors, her devotion to her family.

Almost every Russian woman who comes to America has to pass several years in stuffy basements.

Such a woman mostly works at home in the day time, and in a factory during the night.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 12, 1925.

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Many women had to work not only for their families, but also for boarders: they had to do some washing for them, to cook their meals and to keep their rooms clean.

The work of a man immigrant was hard during the first years. He had many troubles. But he was able to get a rest on Sundays, to visit and meet his friends, to go to evening entertainments, to meetings held by Russian organizations; he could find some time for reading. But the women! The majority of them had no such opportunities.

The man was hearing the English language spoken where he was working and on the street, and sometimes he could attend a Russian school.

The woman was "freezing" at home.

The men owe to the women a large part of the progress which they have achieved while living in America.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 12, 1925.

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The Russian woman was helping the men in all possible ways to save some money and to get some education. And every husband who has learned something and has acquired a house or some other property, owes much to his wife, for she has been working hand in hand with him.

Many unhappy marriages occur among us. There are some giddy women who are unfaithful to their husbands and families and succumb to the temptations of an easy life. There are in general cities which tempt men and women by luxury and pleasures. This is a sad thing. But the Russian colony is not the only one to suffer from such causes. Among the other foreign colonies there are also such women. But they are like drops of rain which disappear in the sea; so these giddy women disappear in the mass of women, mothers, devoted to their families, of women toilers.

During the last two or three years one can notice among the general mass of Russian women immigrants some intellectual awakening.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 12, 1925.

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The average woman reads, begins to learn the English language, appears at evening entertainment and meetings. (Note: Such an awakening among the Russian women immigrants belonging to the working class was quite noticeable in Chicago several years before the time mentioned by the author of this article. N. S.)

There begin to appear in Chicago women's societies for mutual aid. A Russian women's progressive society has been formed in Chicago.

Articles written by women appear more and more often on the pages of Russian newspapers. The writers belong to the working class: Anna Kachuly, Kezuk, Yakimovich and others.

Some of these women show some talent as organizers. The Russian women are getting organized. They reach towards light and knowledge. They learn and teach children. We welcome this awakening.

A. Zemetchinsky.

I. ATTITUDES

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ture in the United States

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 31, 1936.

ROOSEVELT AND THE SUPREME COURT

by

S. Litovtsev

Thirty million American farmers had full right to consider themselves beneficiaries of the industrial development of the country and of its industrial prosperity. After the war, overproduction of agricultural products lowered their prices so much that the farmer could hardly meet expenses connected with raising his crops. He could not pay interest on bank mortgages and was unable to buy any of the industrial products on which the prices, had gone up considerably. A scissor-like situation in respect to prices appeared between agriculture and industry--the kind of situation with which we of Russia are well acquainted and through which we lived during the Revolution. Then the village suffered while the city noisily prospered.

Gradually the distress of the farmer also became vocal. He began to cry out and demand a share in the prosperity of America. How could he attain it?

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The fields from year to year yielded bountiful crops. To order a rise in prices would be ineffectual. Price regulations or suggestions would be disobeyed. Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover tackled the puzzling problem. They devised all kinds of palliatives, established farmers' banks, etc.; but the baffling problem remained unsolved. Finally the farmers' distress spilled over the rim and drowned American prosperity itself. Forty million people ceased to consume their proportionate share of industrial products. A great crisis arose.

This crisis brought Roosevelt to the White House. He was the first president to approach the farm problem with a firm determination to change the situation of the American farmer for the better. In the spirit of his general economic policy he "took the bull by the horns". The production is too great. Reduce it. Let the farmers reduce the acreage and sow less. The prices will rise. Besides, the city should share part of the farmer's distress. On all transactions involving agricultural products was imposed a tax, the proceeds from which were to be paid to the farmers in the form of

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premiums. The basis of this measure was the thought that agricultural activity is a socially-useful state business, and the entire nation should assist it to prosperity.

In the series of legislative enactments most effective were measures passed to relieve agriculture. The situation of the farming population has been greatly improved, and the purchasing power of one third of the country's population enhanced. This improvement has reacted favorably upon the city. However, to this improved state of things a hard blow was dealt by the latest decision of the Supreme Court, which declared unconstitutional the measures passed by Congress upon Roosevelt's urgent request.

Unconstitutional? What is the matter? The matter is that the Court by a vote of 6 to 3 has decided that the Federal Government, which is represented by Roosevelt has exceeded its authority by infringing on the rights of individual states. To regulate the conditions under which farming is carried on is, as it were, the business of local authorities, and Washington has no right to

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decide for Boston or Detroit.

Three members of the Supreme Court upheld the farm policies of Roosevelt and, therefore, it means that this judicial view is not indisputable. But, regardless of this consideration, the decision of the Court is in sharp contradiction with the basic facts of the American situation.

The Constitution of the United States was drafted and adopted nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, when the United States did not represent a one truly unified state. Each of the component states had its own peculiar character, and had a right to consider itself a sovereign unit, separate from others and almost entirely independent. Local legislative powers at that time had their factual as well as their psychological justification. The Federal authority was in its embryonic stage and very weak. And there was no particular harm in that peculiar state of things as far as the people were concerned.

Now, envisage present-day America with its network of railroads and highways,

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with its telegraph and telephone communications and air lines, with its industries built on a national scale, and with its solid sense of national unity! The interests of the individual states since then have become so interwoven that the country now presents a strongly developed organic unit. One must cut through living flesh in order to sever the organic interdependence existing among the states. The attempt to turn America back to the conditions prevailing at the end of the eighteenth century is a dangerous and harmful Utopian dream. The opinion is general that the question of revising the Constitution and adapting its basic concepts to the factual state of the new America will become the main issue in the forthcoming presidential election.

The Supreme Court decision in circles close to Roosevelt and in the press supporting the President is regarded as an act of opposition to the general policies of the Roosevelt administration. Trusts, stock exchanges, conservative large-scale industries--all the combined forces which frustrated Roosevelt's plans in the sphere of industrial reclamation--are very gleeful in connection

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with the reverse which the President has suffered in trying to solve the agricultural problem, and congratulate themselves in anticipation of the general crash of the entire structure of economic reforms inaugurated by the Roosevelt administration, and of everything classified under the head of the "New Deal". But one who knows the character and temperament of the present President of the United States will not be carried to the extreme of rejoicing over the American social reaction. Roosevelt will continue the fight; and this, by the way, he promised in his latest speech, to do. Behind him stands the solid mass of the American people. One or another special measure pressed by Roosevelt may be disputable; but there is no doubt that this President by all that is in him serves the interests of a great majority of the American people, serves the interests of the men who work with their hands or intellect, and fights against the powers of banking and industrial feudalism. Therein lies his strength.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 28, 1936.

CONDEMNATION OF ROOSEVELT'S AGRARIAN POLICY

by
A. Michelson

On January 6, the Supreme Court of the United States, by a vote of 6 to 3, declared unconstitutional and subject to abrogation the entire set of measures connected with the new agrarian policies inaugurated by President Roosevelt and known under the initials A.A.A. (Agricultural Adjustment Act). This decision, following a series of others that voided a considerable number of the legislative enactments pertaining to the economic field and adopted under the sponsorship of the Roosevelt Administration, deals a heavy blow to the entire structure of the American New Deal.

As we all know, the A.A.A. was adopted in May, 1935. The measure was designed to relieve the agrarian crisis. Considerable overproduction of a number of farm products and the resultant sharp falling off in prices of practically all agricultural products, compelled the American farmer, burdened with heavy

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mortgage obligations and high taxes, to sell his products considerably below their production cost.

The task assigned to the A.A.A. was to reduce farm production and establish a degree of equilibrium between supply and demand, in the American domestic market, at least. The strengthening of prices which would follow the establishment of such an equilibrium would result in increased purchasing power on the part of the farm population, consisting of thirty millions of people. To comply with the provisions of A.A.A., the farmers would have to reduce their acreage, in conformity with instructions promulgated by the Farm Administration, devoted to several most important products. For this reduction in sown area the farmers were to receive certain premiums in cash from the Federal Government. The total amount of these during the enforcement of the A.A.A. reached the sum of nearly a billion dollars. To cover, at least in part, the expenditure involved in the administration of the Act, a special tax was to be imposed upon the processors of those farm products for which the farmers were receiving bonuses.

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Condemnation by the Supreme Court of the A.A.A. puts the Federal Government in a very difficult position in so far as its finances are concerned. This decision, first of all, repeals all the processing taxes, which, according to official estimates, were to bring to the Federal Treasury not less than two hundred million dollars during the fiscal year. On the other hand, even after the abolition of the A.A.A., the Administration will have to fulfill a whole series of contractual obligations to the farmers in respect to payment of the premiums on contracts concluded prior to the decision of the Supreme Court. According to the data cited by the American press, the farmers are due to receive on their outstanding contracts not less than six hundred million dollars, which sum was to have been obtained by the Federal Government by the imposition of some other tax.

Furthermore, adoption of the A.A.A. forced the Administration to create the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, requiring a large and complex personnel of sixty-five hundred people. The Administration must now be dismissed.

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The decision of the Supreme Court was worded in such a way that it declared unconstitutional the establishment of any kind of control over prices of farm products or over farm production. One may assume, therefore, that this decision will be construed to cover, not only cereal, but other forms of farm production, as well; and that the laws controlling production of cotton, tobacco, and potatoes will also be repealed.

Besides the consequences just enumerated, the decision of the Supreme Court puts at issue the question of whether or not American agriculture, although greatly strengthened during the past year, will be able to recover and develop without the aid supplied by the A.A.A.

At the time of the introduction of the new agrarian policy by President Roosevelt the situation of American farmers was desperate and demanded immediate attention from the Federal Government in order to prevent a total collapse. At present, when the prices of agricultural products have been somewhat raised and stabilized, when stored surpluses of products--which formerly sharply depressed market

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prices--have diminished, it is possible to think that the Supreme Court decision will lead to another deterioration in the American agricultural situation. One should now note, particularly, the fact that prices on all products controlled by A.A.A. have not suffered any change since the Supreme Court decision became known.

It is even possible that in the revival of American agriculture, which is now noticeable, a greater role was played by the poor harvest of last year than by the artificial reduction in acreage prescribed by the A.A.A. Quite symptomatic also is the fact that the reaction of the farmers themselves to this decision, seemingly unfavorable to them, is far from being hostile or even irreconcilable. One should not forget that the A.A.A. in helping the farmer, used a great deal of red tape and many bureaucratic methods which, quite naturally, produced much resentment in American farming circles. Perhaps in the process of the economic revival which we observe now in the United States, and which, naturally, is spreading to the agricultural areas, the American farmer without any real loss to himself will be divested of the crutches supplied by the A.A.A. which helped

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him to survive the most acute period of the agrarian crisis.

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LAND TENURE PROBLEM IN AMERICA

by
Flis

The bill having as its goal the extension of government aid to tenant farmers, recently introduced by Senator Bankhead from Alabama, forced Congress to recognize that the United States stands face to face with an acute "land problem". Mr. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, characterized Mr. Bankhead's bill as "a step toward strengthening the national program designed to cure the economic ills of the country; a step which will halt the process of decomposition in our agricultural civilization".

In its essentials the proposals incorporated in Senator Bankhead's bill authorize the Federal government to extend enough financial aid to tenant farmers so that they will be able to acquire titles to the land they work on, or purchase government land, if the prices asked by the present owners are found to be too high. The payments for the land thus bought should not exceed

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the amount of rent paid for the use of the land by the tenant.

Only recently and with a certain pride, American economists emphasized that fact that America "has no land reform problem, " which is a problem faced by many European countries. They claimed that the United States still has plenty of free land, and it is true that a comparatively short time ago, anyone who wanted to become a farmer, could receive a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. When it allotted millions of acres of land to new settlers, Congress was guided by the thought that it was strengthening the class of small farmers and was making them the backbone of American agriculture. But each succeeding census indicated the gradual extinction of the small farmer. In 1880, somehow or other, one quarter of the farmers found themselves in the class of tenants and sharecroppers. Since then, the number of tenants has risen, and by 1930, their number has increased to forty-two per cent. Since the depression, thousands of other farmers have lost their landholdings, and at present not less than forty-eight per cent of the American farmers work on somebody else's land.

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A new type of landholder, resembling the lord of the manor has appeared on the American scene. These landlords live in cities and their land is worked by tenant labor. They seldom visit their farms and go there only for casual inspection, or to collect rent. In some counties in the State of Illinois, from seventy to eighty per cent of the farms are owned by absentee landlords. In the southern states, there are over 1,800,000 tenant farmers registered, and, contrary to prevailing opinion, only forty per cent of them are Negroes. The rest are white farmers who have lost their landholdings.

Exhaustion of the soil is one of the consequences of such a system of land tenure. Tenant farmers very seldom work on the same farm, for more than three or four years, and, of course, care very little about preserving the fertility of the soil. Having taken all from the soil, they begin to search for a new farm and after having drained it, they move on.

Senator Bankhead's bill has in view the redemption of farms from their present

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owners, but is not compulsory for those who are not willing to sell or who want a high price for their holdings. However, compulsory measures are not even necessary for the Federal Land Banks hold title to a sufficient number of farms to satisfy all those who want to work on the soil. The perspective itself of having too many vacant farms on hand will, in the Senator's opinion, drive many absentee landlords to dispose of their holdings at prices fixed by the government appraisers.

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A GOOD BEGINNING

L. Okuntsov has written a description of the future Slavonic farm. He, however, regrets that the first settlers are not experienced farmers but are the new immigrants, the intellectuals who were driven from their homeland by the Russian Revolution.

However, I extend my hearty greetings to those white-collar men, our former enemies and our present friends. I wish them courage and success in their new start in life. American truck farming is in every way far superior to Russian gardening. Excellent roads and good motor transportation facilities guarantee timely delivery of produce to good markets. Besides, we always have at our disposal the services of a well-trained government agriculturist.

For twenty years I have been earning my livelihood from irrigated land, and I consider irrigation to be the best means of improving the lot of those farmers

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who have to eke out their existence on land which otherwise would not produce. Irrigation saves us from vainly praying to heaven and constantly scanning the skies for clouds.

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PITIFUL CONDITION OF PEASANTS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

(An Editorial)

The condition of peasants during these last years in practically all countries has become so much worse and so tragic that even the official press in various countries has begun to write about these forgotten men. The peasants are now living through the most distressing hardships in all countries--be they capitalist, fascist or socialist Russia. In India, according to government reports, the peasants now suffer from extreme poverty. The average span of life in that country, according to the same data, is approximately 23 years. In China chronic famine conditions prevail, just as in Bolshevik Russia. The other day American correspondents reported that, during the last few months in those territories seized by Communists, over three million Chinese peasants died from hunger. There were described recently in the magazine Neizo the conditions under which Japanese peasants live. The author finds that life for the peasants in the "Land of the Rising Sun" is becoming

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unbearable under the heavy load of taxation. In many localities famine conditions have existed for years and have lately been aggravated by continued drought. The distress drives many peasants to suicide. Mortality among children is increasing rapidly.

Peasants in the European countries, excepting Russia, find themselves in better circumstances than their brothers in the Asiatic countries, but even they live through hardships never experienced by them before. For instance, Gazeta Warszawska describes the conditions of Polish peasants in this manner: "Peasant households with small allotments of land--those that could not feed the families before--now find themselves in the most pitiful circumstances. Poverty is peeping through every crevice of the peasant hut. Economy has been carried to extreme forms. Most villagers live on potatoes; bread has become a luxury. There is no money to buy kerosene, and flint is being substituted for matches

Last year in Poland there were many cases when entire villages were sold at

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auction for non-payment of taxes. Almost the same condition may be observed in all European countries, let alone Russia, where the conditions are still worse and where peasants are actually dying by the thousands from hunger, even when the crops are good. The farmers in Canada and the United States are also poverty stricken. According to official data, thirty-three thousand farms were given up in Canada during these last years, with a total acreage of five million acres. Total indebtedness of Canadian farmers on land exceeds \$566,000,000, exclusive of the debts owed by tenants.

The conditions of the American farmers are no better and are well illustrated by the following figures: in 1929, out of each thousand farms, 19.5 farms were sold for debts; in 1930 their number was increased to 20.8; in 1931 it was 21.1; in 1932, 41.7; in 1934 (despite the moratorium declared in many states) the number of insolvent farms jumped to 54.1 out of each thousand.

The governments of various countries, instead of helping the farmers in some substantial way, are imposing additional burdensome taxes and impoverishing the peasants more and more.

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A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

by

Ivan Okuntsov

Rassviet printed an article under my name about the settlement of Russians in Texas. I had previously mailed a comprehensive article on this subject to the editor. I myself am opposed to having Russians settle in sandy, arid Texas, whereas the article, as revised and printed in the paper, gives the reader the impression that I am in favor of Russians migrating down South.

The impression thus created is entirely erroneous. I am against such a move, for I know that the chances are that the settlers down there will fail rather than succeed.

I consider it my duty to warn all prospective Russian settlers to this effect, so that in the event of failure they will not blame me.

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SLAVONIC CO-OPERATIVE FARM

The Federal Government in its desire to thin out large populous cities begins to send people out on farms. Among them you find many Russians, even from Chicago. The Government has appropriated one-half million dollars, which will be spent for the accommodation of two hundred Russian families (twenty-five hundred dollars per family). The money will be advanced in the form of loans for thirty years with three per cent interest. The Government ships the settlers, gives them shelter and enough food until they can make a harvest. The settlement will be located along a highway, 18 miles from San Antonio, Texas, where the Medin Irrigation System has been built in order to make the soil fit for crops. The settlers themselves will build homes of four rooms each, with flat roofs, and porches, on lots 120 x 150 feet; moreover, the State will build a school as soon as the farmers are settled. Thus, a typical Russian village with electric light and a water supply system will be built.

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Each settler, besides receiving money, will get 10 acres of land (with extra charges for irrigation service) where he may raise vegetables, fruits and berries only, if the soil is not suitable for raising grain crops. All the produce from these parcels of ground will be put on the market and sold through the Settlers' Co-operative Organization, for individually the farmers could hardly hope to dispose of their surpluses at the prevailing market prices. In connection with the farmers' Co-operative there will be established a chicken and dairy farm. It is planned to acquire over one hundred milk cows and about two thousand hens. For storing perishable products a co-operative refrigeration plant will be built. The Government offers all the means for purchasing farm equipment and live stock to each settler. For this purpose, each settler concludes a contract with the Government concerning the terms of exploitation of the ground, particularly, with regard to debt obligations. The interest will be paid from the first year, and the capital repaid from the third year at the rate of \$158 per annum.

The organizers of the settlement assert that the land selected for the Russian farmers is quite suitable for truck farming, and possesses irrigation facili-

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ties. The climate is dry, sunny, and without winter. It is possible to raise two crops a year on the same piece of ground. The plot of 10 acres not only can feed a family of six members, but makes it possible for the settler to pay interest and installments on his debt to the Government.

Such preliminary terms of settlement are favorable to the Russian farmers desiring to settle on the land. If such settlers prove to be real tillers of the soil, the success of such a co-operative living is assured. But, the trouble is that the first settlers will not be the tillers of the soil from the ranks of the pre-war immigrants--not the Russian peasants from Ohio, Pennsylvania and the Dakotas--but intellectuals and white-collar men from the post-war refugees, mainly from the states of New York and Illinois.

It has been pointed out that the climate down there is dry, the soil half sandy and the subsoil waterless (there are no wells at all), and there are no forests nor grass. The entire locality resembles the environs of Tashkent in the Russian possessions in Central Asia. Constant irrigation and fertilization of the soil will be required; otherwise the work of the men will have

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been done in vain. It will be necessary to dig special irrigation ditches, and to clean out constantly the sand blown into them by the winds, and carried around from one place to another. Who knows what is in store for the Russian immigrants there--hard work and failure, or success? Perhaps those Russians, the born tillers of the land, could manage to succeed in this new endeavor of raising vegetables, fruit, berries, chickens, and cattle, but what city denizens could do so? For the best development and success of this co-operative farming, real tillers of the soil are needed. If such settlers are in the majority there, then the whole project from the very beginning will be handled by strong and practical hands, and success will follow the sweating unremitting toil.

For general information and information about filing applications, all such tillers of the soil are referred to: Mr. Anderson, the Young Men's Christian Association, 215 West 23rd Street, New York, New York.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 17, 1935.

FARMING COMMUNE

by

S. Pavlov

Two years ago, when the crisis in America reached a new depth, radical groups among the workers began to give a good deal of thought to their economic situation. Not only former peasants, changed, by the whim of fate, into miners, butlers, porters, or factory workers, but even store clerks, storekeepers and businessmen, as well as professional people, began to think of breaking off the old ties, of settling on the soil and engaging in agriculture. Russians in Detroit, those who group themselves around the co-operative enterprise on Russel Street, and, one might say, represent the most radical and cultural group within the Russian colony in the city, also began to talk about the same thing. Volunteers appeared, and quite a large group was organized. Men were sent in search of a suitable tract of land, and bylaws and a plan for the settlement

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were worked out. But further than that, they could not proceed. When our womanfolk, who are accustomed to elaborate attire, to the use of cosmetics, to changing themselves from brunettes to blondes and vice versa, according to the season, heard about these plans of their husbands, they raised a hue and cry. And the husbands gave in. And thus, the activity of the Russian radical group to build up a farming commune, came to an end.

Now, after a lapse of two years, a few timid souls have quietly acquired some land and have settled on the soil, intending to spend their remaining years there. The results of such haphazard migration are unimpressive and indeed pathetic.

Somewhat different results were attained among radical Jewish groups in Detroit. The radical Jewish groups appointed a committee to select a suitable piece of ground in order to establish an agricultural commune at about the same time as the Russians. Ten thousand acres of land were selected which had all the necessary buildings and equipment. Do not think that these



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ten thousand acres represented rocky ground, mountains or swamps. On the contrary, the whole area was level ground, and was wholly suitable for cultivation and the raising of any crops grown in the state of Michigan. The co-operative commune was thus formed and the immense tract of ground was bought with the most modern farm equipment.

I happened to be present in the commune at the time when the present members, fired by enthusiasm and hope for the future, were coming to the farm as new settlers with all their moveable possessions. You could have seen there men from New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, Los Angeles and a number of smaller towns. They were looking over the ground, buildings, etc. One of the groups stopped at the stables where fifty or sixty Belgian thoroughbreds were kept. Another group was inspecting a number of tractors and other agricultural machinery acquired with the farm, which I had not seen before. I joined one of the groups, and together we went to look at the electric power station, which furnishes power and light to all the buildings on the farm. We also saw the pumping station, which supplies water for all the needs of the farm.



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Later on we inspected the peppermint plant, also located on the farm. It produces peppermint tablets and other articles containing the same ingredient. We looked over the huge pumping station which drains the water from the numerous drainage basins and canals leading to the station. This station during rainy weather pumps up many thousands of gallons of water per minute and drains it into the Saginaw River. I looked with wonder at the immense grain elevator which can hold many thousands of tons of grain and is equipped with the latest machinery, costing many thousands of dollars. We also wondered at the immense flock of sheep grazing on the pasture grounds. There were more than 4,000 head.

I looked over everything and was unable to believe that a family, which had contributed only five hundred dollars to the communal fund, could acquire so much property for its share. But such was the case. Each family contributing five hundred dollars, becomes a full-fledged member and part owner in all the farm property.



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Since I was personally acquainted with many of the members, and shared their point of view, I was keenly interested in knowing just what principles guided the life of this commune. I found out that there was no strictly formal, or official program established. The leading members of the farm acted on the assumption that life itself and practical experience would reveal just how they should build their commune and how they should live together. It is true, however, that some of the problems were settled very definitely, at the very beginning. Among them was the question of a communal kitchen. All members must eat from the common table. The commune does not accept within its ranks religious men or communists. The commune--even though the majority of the members are Jews--is nonsectarian, and accepts everyone who has definitely broken away from religion. As a result, the membership of the commune includes Russians, Irishmen and members of other nationalities.

The commune has a secretary, who takes care of all communal business, and an administrative board of ten or eleven members who schedule the work, and submit their plans for the approval of all the members. There is a man in charge of



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work assignment, various committees are in charge of different departments, such as new construction, purchase, sale, etc. The commune has its own physician, shoemaker, blacksmith, electrician, mechanic and other qualified men to serve the needs of the commune and its members. The men work without an employer or any boss. Members occupy separate apartments. Their children are well fed, warmly dressed and are well cared for generally. They have no worries for tomorrow, for unemployment does not threaten them.

Now it would seem that such a commune should live in peace and happiness, should be a living example to others in the way to organize life, to escape unemployment and to be happy. It would seem to indicate that civilized people are able to work and live without policemen, or bosses, or any outside interference. But this is not the case.

It's obvious that even among freedom-loving people, jealousy and envy exist. In spite of freedom, people who have spent half of their lives as individualists, cannot easily adjust themselves to communal living. They cannot reconcile themselves to a healthy and normal life; many of the members left the

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commune last spring; some members still remain, but work half-heartedly. There are some members who would laugh sarcastically if the commune were to collapse and lose everything that has been created. When you meet such members, you will hear that the commune has no milk, no eggs; but from reliable sources, I am told that dogs in the commune consume more milk than do children in the city. There can be no hunger in the commune as long as it kills eight or ten steers at a time. The whole trouble is that the male members of the commune have already forgotten how for days at a time they stood by the factory gates seeking work. Even now they think that they will earn ten or twelve dollars a day, will drive expensive machines, live in luxurious apartments and walk the streets richly dressed. Those times are gone. The city life of a worker is becoming more and more strenuous and unbearable, and every thoughtful worker would consider himself fortunate if he could escape from city life.

I should like to hope that common sense will prevail. If it is true that there are members in the commune who desire its collapse, they should come to

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their senses and realize that they do not know what they are doing. Let us hope and rely on the honesty and energy of those who sincerely seek the welfare and progress of the farming commune in Michigan, which is called Sunrise Colony of Michigan.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 30, 1933.

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AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF EMULATION

(Editorial)

Not very long ago there was much talk in the Russian colony about organizing a Russian farming community. But nothing came of it. Russian immigrants, all born farmers, somehow are unable to leave the stifling cities. Our former farmers are no longer interested in farming, though they know they cannot expect to improve their economic condition in the cities in the immediate future. Those who are unemployed, after using up all their savings, will enter the bread lines.

But, if Russian farmers do not, in this country, engage in farming, there are others who do. A group of Jews from New York, Philadelphia and Detroit, mostly people of education, but with no agricultural background whatsoever, went into co-operative farming. These people, though not farmers, have shown more courage and industry than our Russian people. They have organ-

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ized a farming community in Saginaw County, Michigan, according to the report printed in the Detroit News. As prospective farmers, these Jews acquired the large Pitcairn estate, which had an area of about sixteen square miles. This large tract of fertile land, with necessary buildings, farming implements, and its own power house, has now become the property of this farming community, registered under the name of the Surprise Co-Operative Farming Community.

The community consists of seventy families--in all, two hundred and twenty-five persons, men, women and children. Each man pays five hundred dollars as his share in the project, adding one hundred dollars for his wife and a small amount for each child. This group originally comprised but twenty families, but within the last four months it has grown to seventy families. As can be seen from this account, the colony grows fast, despite the fact that the admission is governed by a set of definite rules and regulations. For instance, only persons in perfect health may become members of this farming community, and only those who understand and favor co-operative community life.

Though the originators of this farming community were predominantly Jews,

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admission is now granted also to non-Jews, and present members of this community represent different nationalities. The management of the community is in the hands of a committee of eleven persons. Mr. I. Grinbaum of Detroit is the chairman, and Joseph D. Cohen, well-known in liberal circles in New York (he seems to have immigrated here from Russia), is secretary.

Work is assigned according to the training and the abilities of various members of the community. Among the colonists are blacksmiths, stonemasons, carpenters, butchers, bakers, shoemakers, teachers, journalists, a physician, etc. This is according to the principle that such a community should be completely self-sufficient and independent of the outside world, and should form an economic whole, capable of satisfying all the human needs of its members. Every member of this community does the work assigned to him, and under proper inspection, in order that the work he contributes may be satisfactorily performed. The colony arises at seven o'clock in the morning, and retires at ten in the evening. The colonists go to their work in the various fields in trucks, and these trucks bring them back when the day's work is done. No member receives any pay for his or her work.

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But all share equally in profits from the sale of their products. They all partake of the same meals, served in one common dining hall. The meals are plain, but nourishing and plentiful.

There are over five hundred children in the community. On reaching its third year of life the child is sent to the community house for children, where it receives proper care; later, it receives training under the guidance of properly qualified persons. The community has decided not to have any church or synagogue. The question of religion has been left to the conscience of each individual member. Last year there were one thousand two hundred acres under cultivation, out of the ten thousand acres of the entire estate.

The recent city-dwellers, now co-operative farmers, are highly gratified with their new position, according to the report of a Detroit newspaper correspondent. Unemployment no longer scares them.

The community intends soon to construct a textile factory, and start other industries. The colonists spend their leisure time preparing and present-

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ing theatricals, attending meetings, and engaging in sports and in other
sensible recreations.

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Rassviet, Aug. 6, 1931.

SLAVIC AGRICULTURAL EXCURSION

The Slavic Agricultural Bureau informs all Russians who are interested in rational agricultural industry that on Sunday, August 9th, a free excursion to the locality of Roseland Garden, Ind., will take place, where the agronomist N. V. Kapertsev will give a lecture on the subject, "How can one live and work on the land, applying agricultural knowledge and the principles of cooperation." After the lecture the farms located near-by will be inspected, and the lecturer will explain the merits of each farm.

The cost of the round trip will be fifty cents (children free). Persons who desire to join this excursion should notify in advance the Agricultural Bureau, by postal card, indicating the number of persons who wish to take part in this excursion, in order that accommodations may be reserved for them. The trip will start at 7 A. M.; the starting place and the address for letters is as follows:

3042 Wentworth Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

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Rassviet, July 25, 1931.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU

The United Slavic Agricultural Bureau was organized for the purpose of assisting those Russians, who want to acquire practical knowledge of farming, as well as those who have already taken up agriculture and want to increase their knowledge of highly profitable, intensive farming. All Russians can expect from this agricultural organization a great help, especially those who feel the weight of the unhealthy conditions of an industrial life.

Mr. N. V. Kapertsev, a Russian agronomist, is the **founder** of the organization. He is well known in our colony for his valuable lectures on agricultural industry and co-operation.

In order to carry out the aforesaid scheme the Bureau has worked out the following program: Free lectures to be sponsored by the societies and organizations; organizations and societies to organize agricultural courses for training market-gardeners, floriculturists, poultry-breeders, etc. The selling of books and literature dealing in general with agriculture in the Russian and English languages; supply of seeds, agricultural implements, funds for the extermination of insects etc.,



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at the lowest prices and on easy down payment terms; the sale and purchase of farms; the exchange of city lots, houses and property for profitable farms and lands.

Mr. Kapertsev, the agronomist, in his private business renders the following help: He settles the Russians on farms of five, ten, fifteen, and twenty acres on easy payments and at incredibly low prices; he assumes the construction of agricultural buildings at half prices; he acquires agricultural implements and artificial manure and food for chickens on low down payment terms; he organizes cooperative farming with the local markets and assumes the management of same.

He gives advice and directs the uplift of neglected and unprofitable farms. He is trying to find jobs with good wages, board and meals included for unemployed Russian farm hands.

Mr. Kapertsev, receives his callers in his office, daily from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. and on holidays from 9 A. M. to 12 noon. Those who seek information by mail may write in Russian, to the following address: United Slavic Agricultural Bureau, 3042 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill., Telephone Calumet 4663.



I. ATTITUDES

**M. Health
and Sanitation**

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 20, 1935.

MORTALITY AMONG AMERICAN WORKERS

(An Editorial)

The Federal Bureau of Health has published some interesting data concerning the mortality among workers in ten principal states of the Union. From this data it is evident that the unskilled laborer, besides earning less than the qualified [skilled] worker, has a shorter span of life. The longevity of workers earning their livelihood by pick and shovel is about half that of workers who learned a trade. Such are the conclusions drawn by the Federal Bureau of Health.

Agriculture, according to the data of the same Bureau, is the most healthful occupation. This only confirms the truth of the adage: The closer man is to nature, the healthier he is and the longer he lives. For example, out of every thousand between the ages of 15 and 64, there die annually; from among the farmers only 6.2; from professional men, only 7; from among

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the merchant class the rate rises to 7.4; from the skilled workers, 9.9; and, from the unskilled laborers it rises abruptly to 13.1, or almost double that of professional men.

The Federal Bureau of Health claims that the high mortality rate among the unskilled laborers is due to undernourishment, bad living conditions, lack of proper and adequate medical attention, and other factors existing because of their low earning power. This is particularly true in respect to mortality from consumption, pneumonia, and accidents. Thus, the statistics about consumption revealed the mortality per thousand as: 46.5 among farmers; 72.1 among skilled workers; and, 184.9 among unskilled laborers. From pneumonia, the mortality per thousand was: among farmers, 46.5; among skilled and professional men, 59.7; and among unskilled laborers, 51.7. This statistical data covers such industrially developed states as New York, Illinois, New Jersey, and Ohio.

Through a series of researches made during the past several years, it was

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established that the demand for unskilled labor continues to decline from year to year. New, improved machinery and tools, new materials and production methods require skilled men more or less. One of the American economists quite truthfully remarks: "The demand is growing not for hands, but for heads." This is the reason why many economists think that every man nowadays needs special training.

The data on the various mortality rates show conclusively that the worker with professional training lives better and longer than the common laborer. Moreover, it is not difficult to learn a trade in America, for there are free trade schools and courses in every industrial city or town.

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Russkoye Obozrenie, Sep. 7, 1929.

THE MEDICAL SECTION.

Meeting the requests of the readers, the editors of the Russkoye Obozrenie decided to publish a medical section. With this object in view, we invited Dr. S. A. Hartman, who is well known among the Russian immigrants, to take the responsibility of editing the medical section and also to reply to all questions of the readers, handed in to the Medical Mailbox, which will also be initiated with our next issue. Dr. S. A. Hartman agreed, and so we are ready to start.

To the Readers.

The aim of the medical section in Russkoye Obozrenie is to offer from time to time to our readers practical medical advice on what to do in case of illness. To familiarize the readers in a practical way with the characteristic symptoms of diseases, as well as with first aid before the arrival of the doctor, and to inform the readers how, when, and which home remedies can be successfully applied in certain minor illnesses.

Also as to contagious and serious diseases, their prevention and consequences,



Russkoye Obezrenie, Sep. 7, 1929.

and of venereal diseases - about all these, answers will be found by the reader in the medical section of Russkoye Obezrenie.

Alexander N. Grech

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Rassviet, July 3, 1928.

THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The impression of the newcomers to America is that the dollar dominates here, and that nothing else matters. But if one had attended the meeting of the American Medical Association, this impression would have disappeared, says Dr. Nedselnitzky. Listening to the reports of hundreds of dispassionate workers, scattered all over the United States, one easily changes one's mind about the country of the "dollar," and sees clearly the striving toward pure science and the sincere eagerness to serve suffering humanity. Seventy-five hundred physicians were gathered at the meeting. The meeting was opened with a speech by the president, Dr. Thayer. During his speech, Dr. Thayer pointed out that during the last twenty years many fundamental reforms in the medical schools have put America in second place among the nations in respect to medical training. After the general meeting, which took place in the Auditorium, one of the finest buildings in America, fifteen sections of medical science were organized. Many reports were made; discussions after each report, exchange of opinions went on for three days. The physicians discussed anemia, the cure of which is helped by the use of liver for food; the cure of cancer by radium

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treatments; the cure of infantile paralysis by the use of a special serum. If used in time out of one-hundred sick children, only nineteen probably would have shown bad results. Many other sicknesses were discussed. Dr. Nedselnitzky pointed out that apart from a wealth of purely special information, many of the discussions were devoted to subjects of great importance and interest from the standpoint of the general public.

II. CONTRI-
BUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

- A. Vocational
1. Professional

Interview with Vasili Komarewsky of Armour Institute
of Technology, by Ben Chase, May 11, 1937.

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Dr. Komarewsky was born in Moscow, Russia, in 1895. He received his education in the Medvednikov Classical High School, graduating from there in 1913. In the same year he entered Moscow University, and after spending three years there, was called to the colors, being drafted for the Russian navy. He served in the Russian navy from 1916 to 1923, then returned to Moscow to complete his course. Graduating from Moscow University in 1925, Dr. Komarewsky left in the same year for Berlin, Germany, to enter the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Chemistry, and after spending there two and a half years, returned to Russia, being invited by the Academy of Mines as professor, remaining in that position for two and a half years.

In 1932 Dr. Komarewsky came to the United States upon the invitation of Northwestern University, as professor of chemistry in that institution. He taught there for four years. In 1936 he severed his connection with Northwestern University to accept a professorship of chemistry at the Armour Institute of Technology.

Interview with Vasil Komarewsky, May 11, 1937. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dr. Komarewsky is also connected with the Universal Oil Products Company, on the staff of research. The laboratory at the Armour Institute is conducted and maintained on capital donated by the Universal Oil Products Company.

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Russkoye Obozrenie (Russian Review), Jan. 9, 1937.

THEY REFUSE TO RETURN

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(An interview with Prof. Ipatiev.)

Why do some of the celebrated Russian scientists either escape from U.S.S.R. or, if allowed to leave Russia temporarily, why do they not return to their native country?

We have succeeded in getting some information about the reason for the exclusion of Professors V. R. Ipatiev and A. N. Chichibabin from the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Professor Vladimir Nikolayevich Ipatiev, in spite of his high rank of Lieutenant General and his important office of professor of chemistry and member of the Academy of Sciences, always was and still remains a democrat at heart. He not only did not let his sons join the "Corps of Pages" (Pazheskiy Korpus) where the children of privileged aristocrats alone could get a military education, but even did not send them to an ordinary military school. Instead of that he sent all his three sons to the most democratic high school, where mostly children of poor parents--of shop-keepers, janitors and workmen--were taught.

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Russkoye Obozrenie (Russian Review), Jan. 9, 1937.

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"I wanted my children," said Professor Ipatiev, "to learn all about the life of the poor people, and, after finishing their studies at the high school, to select such professions as would appeal to them."

The fate of Professor Ipatiev's sons was a sad one and was the cause of much grief to their father.

The eldest son, Vladimir, was killed in the World War. The second son was graduated from the faculty of natural sciences of a Belgian university and later was sent by the university to Africa, to the Belgian Congo, where he died of the yellow fever which he caught while trying to discover some means of curing this terrible disease.

His third son, who is at present a professor of chemistry at Moscow University, had to repudiate his father, as one who belonged to the category of "those who refuse to return." The son was commanded to do so by the bolsheviks.

"I have never meddled with politics," said Professor Ipatiev; "I was devoted

to science alone. I have been spending all my forces, all my energy on scientific work, and will do so to the end of my life.

"I have dedicated all my scientific knowledge and all my discoveries to my native country, irrespective of the form of government existing there. During the World War I was put at the head of the Chemical Committee of Explosives of the Defense of the country.

"When I took over this work there were only 3,000 tons of explosives available. During one year I succeeded in building 22 chemical plants where all the chemical products needed by the army were produced--also such products which before the war had to be imported from abroad, chiefly from Germany.

"Towards the time when the revolution started there had been accumulated in Russia over 3,000,000 tons of explosives. Thus this industry had become 100 times larger, and the Soviet government used these accumulated stores of explosives during the whole civil war, and also during the war with Poland.

"After these wars had been liquidated Lenin sent for me and personally proposed to put me at the head of the Commission of National Production. Later

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I was asked to become a member of the Technical Council. Thus, de facto, I was a member of the Soviet government, and worked without respite for the good of my country.

"At the same time I was made a member of the G.A.U. (Note: It may be "Gosudarstvennoye Akademicheskoye Upravleniye," which would mean: "State Academic Administration." D.S.) When it was resolved to diminish the number of members of this administrative body, Lenin said: You can eliminate anybody except Ipatiev.

"You can see from that what a necessary person I was for the Soviet government," said Professor Ipatiev.

"What compelled you to leave the U.S.S.R.? Political oppression, economic conditions or any other cause?" Such was the question we asked Professor Ipatiev.

"No," answered the Professor. "We, scientists, can stand all kinds of physical and moral privations and discomforts for the sake of science.

"But we cannot stand the interference of politicians with scientific work--an interference which becomes oppressive and curtails free scientific investigation. Let me illustrate this by an example: there have been cases when some half-educated commissar, who did not know well even the elements of arithmetic, would make to me such remarks as that: 'I can see, Professor, that the lectures you are giving, are not those that are needed.'

"I was working in 1901 on problems of catalysis, in the realm of organic compounds and catalytical reactions; also on colloidal substances and phenomena of absorption. I was also investigating the pyrogenetic dissociation of organic substances and the preparation of aromatic carbohydrates from naphtha. And there comes an almost illiterate bolshevik and tells me that I am not giving the right kind of lectures. Naturally this sort of thing would throw me entirely out of gear, and I would return to my home looking excited and terribly pale. I may mention, by-the-by, that when I left Russia my lectures were taken from the archives where they were filed, and now they are read to the students.

"Now it is just this bolshevistic oppression, this interference with the free-

dom of scientific investigation which is the chief cause of the dissatisfaction evidenced by Russian scientists. This is the reason why they endeavor by all possible means to leave the U.S.S.R. and not to return there when they have succeeded in getting out of it."

These were the last words uttered by Professor Ipatiev about this subject.

I asked the professor one more question, as to his position in America, and this is what he answered:

"While I was still in the U.S.S.R. I proposed to continue some chemical experiments which I had begun already in 1905 with the purpose of getting a highly active gasoline out of naphtha (oil). But my proposition was not accepted.

"When I came to America I communicated my projects to the gasoline producing firms. They immediately gave me all that was necessary for this work. They built a chemical laboratory, ordered or made all the necessary apparatus and instruments. And thus I was enabled to get the following results:

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"Previously out of 100 gallons of oil there could be extracted only 10 gallons of gasoline; the remaining 90 gallons were wasted, consisting of substances that were useless.

"Now, when my process of extracting gasoline is used, the Company gets out of 100 gallons of oil from 60 to 70 gallons of gasoline. In other words, instead of 6 or 7% of gasoline which were extracted before, they are getting now from 60 to 70% of highly active gasoline the use of which allows aeroplanes to achieve a speed as high as 500 miles an hour.

"My patent is used not only by the Gasoline Company with which I am working, but has been also bought by many oil producing firms in Europe and Asia.

"I send all my scientific investigations to the Academy of Sciences in the U.S.S.R.; but for the sake of the principle of freedom of science I have refused to return to the U.S.S.R., and because of this I have been excluded from the membership of the Academy of Sciences."

The Chicago Daily News, Dec. 22, 1936.

WPA (ILL.) PROC 30275

RUSSIAN CHEMIST RISKS DISGRACE TO REMAIN HERE; DR. IPATIEFF
THREATENED WITH EXPULSION FROM SOVIET ACADEMY

Dr. Vladimir N. Ipatieff, noted Russian scientist who is director of chemical research at the Universal Oil Products Company, Riverside, and a professor at Northwestern University, expressed astonishment when shown a newspaper dispatch from Moscow yesterday stating that his expulsion from the Russian Academy of Science had been demanded.

His ouster was demanded along with that of Alexis Chichibabin on the charge that they refused to return and work in Russia. Chichibabin, Professor Ipatieff said, is one of the world's foremost organic chemists and is now living in Paris.

"This is totally unexpected," he declared, "I have had the most cordial relations with the Russian Academy ever since I left Russia in 1930. During the last six years I have continually sent the academy the results of my experiments here, and they have just published a translation of my recent

The Chicago Daily News, Dec. 22, 1936.

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book, Catalytic Reactions at High Pressures."

In October, he explained, he received a request from the Russian Academy to return and work in Russia. This he had to refuse because he has a contract with the Universal Oil Products Company, which runs for two more years. A pioneer in the study of chemical reactions, Dr. Ipatieff has recently developed a process for making "polymer" gasoline, which functions at very high pressure and is valuable for aviation and military uses.

He considers himself strictly a scientist and never mixes in politics, but from 1917 to 1930 held an important post in the Soviet government commissariat of industry. If his expulsion from the academy now takes place it may mean he can never return to Russia, but he intends to continue his work here under any circumstances. He is also a member of the American and German chemical societies, and the present Russian ambassador at Washington, Alexander Trojanovsky, was a former pupil of his in Russia.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 28, 1936.

BANQUET IN HONOR OF DR. KRASNOV

On the initiative of the active members of the Oasis Club, on April 19 in the Rogers Park Hotel a banquet was given to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of Dr. [H. R.] Krasnov's active public work, and the date coincided with the fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Club, which was organized by the man whose public services are recognized and honored by the entire Russian colony in Chicago. Toward seven o'clock the spacious banquet hall on Sheridan Road was filled with professional men and women and Dr. Krasnov's friends.

After the banquet Dr. Chulok, president of the Club, stated that the banquet had been arranged to mark the fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Club and to honor Dr. G. Krasnov, who with his wife more than anybody else has contributed to the success of the Club by his constant efforts and

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 28, 1936.

untiring labor. After recounting all that Dr. Krasnov has done for the Russian colony during his residence in Chicago Dr. Chulok told the guests that besides being the founder of several Russian civic and scientific organizations Dr. Krasnov in the course of his active career has prepared and delivered hundreds of lectures on medical and scientific subjects before Russian and English-speaking people.

The Oasis Club was founded at the time when social and political controversies were at their height, and when the cleavage between the opposing schools of political philosophy was widest. In its five years of existence the Club has attracted into its membership the most prominent artists, literary men, and lecturers, and by the constant care of Dr. Krasnov the organization has grown and prospered. At present the Club commands the attention not only of the Russian but also of the English-speaking intellectuals.

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RUSSIAN

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In the field of artistic talent the Club on a number of occasions has been the host of such luminaries as F. I. Chaliapin, Mme. Bourskaya, Nikita Baliev and his troupe, the members of the Monte Carlo opera company, Eugene Leontovich, Mme. Tamara, noted stage and radio actress, S. Sarmatov, and many others. Prominent professors and lecturers have on many occasions imparted their ideas to the members of the Club. The Club received many telegrams from people who regretted that they were unable to attend the banquet and sent cordial congratulations to the organization and to Dr. Krasnov.

In conclusion Dr. Krasnov and his wife expressed in the most cordial terms their thanks to the initiators of the banquet for their efforts and particularly for the fine sentiments expressed in the speeches by the guests who had paid them such an unexpected honor. The occasion was crowned by an excellent musical and vocal program, in which noted singers

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 28, 1936.

and [other] musicians took part; both operatic music and folk songs were included. Upon this writer the evening left an indelible impression.

Leonidov

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RUSSIAN

Russkoye Obozrenie, Oct. 12, 1929.

A NEWCOMER TO THE RUSSIAN COLONY OF CHICAGO

The Russian colony of Chicago will soon have a newcomer from Paris, Mr. V. A. Koch, electrical engineer, brother of the well-known Dr. R. A. Koch, (pupil of the late Professor A. V. Maksimov).

Russkoye Obozrenie, Sep. 7, 1929.

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THE NEW OFFICE OF ATTORNEY ALEXANDER PIKIEL.

The Russian attorney Alexander J. Pikiel, who maintains an office downtown, recently opened an additional office at 1719 W. Chicago Ave., in the district of the Russian colony. A. J. Pikiel, although a young attorney, nevertheless has in the short period of his practice established himself with noticeable success, as a reputable and capable lawyer among the Russians.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Jan. 4, 1928.

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RUSSIANS IN REAL ESTATE

The Russian immigrants are getting more and more Americanized. Many of them have left their work in shops and factories and started some business or agency. Recently two well known Russians from the Russian colony have been working in real estate: Osip Vorobey, who is working for the real estate firm Shepard and Company, and Ivan Flaur, for the real estate firm of Bartlett and Company.

Rassviet, Dec. 8, 1926.

INVENTION MADE BY GENERAL A. M. YUZEFOVICH

General A. M. Yuzefovich, expert in military pedagogics, who has been working for one of Chicago's topographical firms, has invented an apparatus enabling one to find out in a very simple way the correct time in any place on our globe by simply using a map. This apparatus eliminates lengthy calculations that often led to mistakes.



Russian Daily Herald and Rassviet, June 10, 1926. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RUSSIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY

Note about the yearly meeting of the Russian Medical Society in Chicago and the election of a new executive board. The results of the election were as follows: Dr. G. B. Khasim, chairman; Dr. M. Sahud, vice-chairman; Dr. G. R. Krasnow, secretary; Dr. B. Reznik, treasurer.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 29, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE RUSSIAN HERALD WILL HELP THE COLONY TO RECOVER ITS LOST MONEY
(Editorial)

The day before yesterday one of our readers came to the editorial office of the Russian Herald in order to make inquiries about a bank, located on 12th Street, Chicago, which had gone bankrupt.

In this bank there were a good many deposits belonging to our countrymen, immigrants from Russia.

These Russians had accumulated their savings little by little - saving just a few cents at a time. Perhaps, in order to be able to do so, they had to sleep too little, to eat too little and to deny themselves many things in order to save at least a small sum of money for hard times.

They saved the money. They deposited it in a bank. And after a while they learned that the bank had gone bankrupt, the banker had disappeared, and the savings earned by hard labor had also "vamoosed." They have

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 29, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

been utilized by those who did not earn them; by those who were not forced to deprive themselves of food and of many other things in order to save something for hard times.

The man who had come to the office of our newspaper told us among other things, the following sad tale about a friend of his, I. P.

This man has been working hard and much. After many years of hard labor he had saved \$1,300 , and had deposited them in Braslavsky's bank. The bank went bankrupt, and the unfortunate man lost all his savings. Now he is sick and penniless. He has just been working for the banker.

One is involuntarily reminded of those articles about the necessity of founding a Russian people's bank which were published in the pages of the Russian Herald.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 29, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

If I. P. would have deposited his money in a bank belonging to the colony of Russian workmen, the banker would never (have) had the chance to reap where he had not sown.

The story of bankruptcies of private banks which were not trusted by a majority of the public is not something new to us. Braslavsky was not the first, and probably not the last, of such bankers. Many of our friends and fellow workers have suffered owing to the dishonesty of banks and agencies; much Russian sweat and blood has been shed in vain, foolishly.

It is impossible to keep silent about that. We have warned and are warning the Russian colony: If you do not possess, or are still unable to acquire a bank of your own which you yourselves would control, at least do not deposit your money in banks which are not trustworthy.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 29, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Remember that every \$100 which you have saved have cost you much more than what they cost to a rich man.

But the Russian Herald will not content itself with such warnings. It wishes to help the colony to recover its money that has been lost; if we cannot reclaim from the sharks all our hard-earned money, let us recover at least a part of it.

True, some private persons, we have been told, have undertaken to force some of the banks to refund the money which has been lost through the banks' fault, but only under the condition that half of the refunded money remain in the hands of such private solicitors.

We invite those who have agreed to part with one half of their savings, earned with their sweat and blood, to come to us. The Russian Herald will help them.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 29, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

All those who have lost their money owing to the bankruptcy of Braslavsky's bank, or any other bank, should declare that to the editorial staff of the Russian Herald. After that we shall all hold a meeting and shall elect from among those who have suffered because of the bankruptcies a special executive committee among the members of which will be a specialist, the lawyer of the Russian Herald, Mr. K. P. Gugis. He has taken to his heart the interests of the victims of bankruptcies and will act as their attorney and endeavor to have their money refunded to them. Besides this matter of reclaiming the money lost through the bankruptcy of the banks - or, rather, the recovery of a part of this money - the committee of aid to those affected by the bankruptcies will also consider the matter of the so-called "sums of money which have not reached Russia."

Many of us have been sending money to our relatives in Russia. Some of the money has been received, but some of it is still somewhere "in the air." This money has not been received in Russia and yet it has not been returned to the senders under the pretext that "the money has been sent to the addressees."

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 29, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The investigations to be made by the committee may throw some light on particular cases and thus enable those who have sent the money to recover it if it has not been received in Russia.

Do not procrastinate; inform the Russian Herald today when you sent the money, where to, and what was the amount lost.

Fill out the following form and mail it to the editor of the Russian Herald:

I want to bring a suit for the reclaiming of my money.

Surname and family name Address
Amount lost When
In what bank or agency was the money deposited?
Signature

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IV

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Oct. 9, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A RUSSIAN PEASANT - A DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

(Extract from an article by A. Khudyakov)

In 1907 there came to America from the province of Tver the son of a peasant, M. I. Volkov. He had not a cent in his pocket, but in his soul there was a whole wealth of desires and aspirations to learn and to become a man.

In the beginning our peasant from the province of Tver lived in America on those cents which he was earning in a tailor shop where he was sewing on buttons.

Later he found some work in a drugstore and after that in a tool-maker shop; he has been a type-setter, a painter, a laborer on farms and railroads in construction, a miner, etc.

This man had to change many a "noble profession for another. Yet, working strenuously and having to stand all kinds of hardships, this peasant from

Russkii Viestnik, Oct. 9, 1924.

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the province of Tver remembered one thing: it is necessary to learn; it is necessary to get from America all the good that this country can give us and to bring it all to Russia.

Remembering this, the young Volkov was working during the day and learning in the evening. First, he attended an evening school, then he passed the examination which opened to him the doors of the high school, and ultimately he was admitted to an agricultural college, from which he was graduated with honors. The American universities, seeing how strenuously this Russian peasant worked at his studies, granted him a scholarship which allowed him to perfect his education, and the result of it was that Mr. Volkov became an M. A. and later a doctor of philosophy.

In the Russian universities, before one could occupy a professor's chair, one had to study a long time, then first get the degrees of "master" and "doctor," and only then one could become a professor.

The peasant from the province of Tver, Volkov, has achieved this in America. He labored and he has achieved; he desired and his desire has been realized; he did not spend his evening in taverns and speakeasies, but went to school.

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Russkii Viestnik, Oct. 9, 1924.

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Having received the degree of doctor he remained with the University of Illinois where he has taught agricultural chemistry during six years; at the same time has also been writing for the Russian and American press.

Here is an example to follow for many of us. Here is a man who has come straight from an out-of-the-way village of the province of Tver as an ignorant peasant, a tiller of the soil; but he will return to Russia as a man who has earned a high scientific degree.

(Note: While residing in Chicago, professor Volkov has done a great deal of good for the Russian colony by participating in its public, cultural and educational work. He has participated as an active worker in the Russian People's University, having been a member of its Council and a lecturer on agriculture. Besides he has also given a number of public lectures on economic and scientific subjects. He has been the editor and publisher of the weekly paper Amerikanskaya Rus (American Russia), which existed in Chicago one year. N. K.)

Free Russia (Svobodnaya Rossiya) Oct. 27, 1923

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RUSSIAN COOPERATIVE FACTORY OF ASTRONOMICAL CLOCKS IN CHICAGO (RUSSKAYA COOPER-
ATIVNAYA FABRIKA ASTRONOMICHESEKIKH CHASOV V CHICAGO.)

(ADVERTISEMENT)

A RUSSIAN INVENTION

A short description. . . . The clock shows how the sun illumines the earth and the moon, how the earth rotates on its axis in 24 hours, causing the change of day and night; how the earth moves around the sun, and how this causes the change of the four seasons (spring, summer, autumn and winter); how the moon rotates round the earth, and how the changes (phases) of the moon are caused thereby. It shows how the earth and the moon rotate together round the sun and how solar and lunar eclipses are caused. Besides all that the clock has a dialplate with subdivisions corresponding to a whole year's calendar, and the hands of the clock show exactly the hours, days, months and seasons.

By its original and new construction this clock surpasses all that has been invented in this line. The clock has been invented and constructed by a Russian

Free Russia (Svobodnaya Rossiya) Oct. 27, 1923

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mechanic, Michael Bulka.

A patent has been taken out for this clock, and the American School Board has approved it as an important and necessary article for all American Schools.

These Astronomical Clocks are being made in various sizes and are adapted for use not only in schools, but also in public institutions and private homes.

The price of the clock ranges from \$5.00 to \$300.00.

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RUSSIAN

Free Russia (Svobodnaya Rossiya) Oct. 27, 1923

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RUSSIAN COOPERATIVE FACTORY OF ASTRONOMICAL CLOCKS IN CHICAGO (RUSSKAYA COOPERATIVNAYA FABRIKA ASTRONOMICHESEKIKH CHASOV V CHICAGO.)

(ADVERTISEMENT)

This factory has been organized on cooperative principles and incorporated in the State of Illinois with a capital of \$150,000.00.

We inform all the members of the Russian Corporation (Astronomical Clock Mfg. Co.), and all persons interested in our Russian factory that the Board of Directors has bought for the clock factory a building at 1416-1418 W. Ohio St., and the factory has been already transferred to this building.

We beg that inquiries, personally, or by letter, about all affairs concerning the Corporation or the factory, be made at the following address: Astronomical Clock Mfg. Co., 1416-1418 West Ohio St., Chicago, Illinois.

**II. CONTRI-
BUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

A. Vocational

2. Industrial and Commercial

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Leaflet (1937) issued by Russian-American Business and Professional Men's Association. An incorporated membership association, organized not for profit. Telephone: Dearborn 2853.

"Dear Friend: The Executive Committee extends you a cordial invitation to become a member of the Russian-American Business and Professional Men's Association, which includes within the scope of its many activities the following objects: (1) To promote the mutual welfare of its members, (2) to safeguard their business and professional interests, (3) to advocate legislation beneficial to the welfare of foreign-born citizens residing in the United States, (4) to elevate their cultural and economic standard, (5) to encourage cordial friendly relations among them and (6) to foster a feeling of friendliness and mutual understanding between Russian and American natives.

"This Association is a progressive, non-partisan organization and as such its major objective is to unite all Russians in the United States and

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RUSSIAN

Leaflet (1937), Russian-American Business and
Professional Men's Association.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

to serve their economic, cultural, educational and social needs without regard to their religious or political beliefs or affiliations. The motto of this association is "Unity, Fraternity, Economic Welfare, Enlightenment and Progress."

"To accomplish its purpose, the association has prepared an elaborate program of activities. It plans to sponsor a Russian radio program which will be known as "Voice of the Native Land," introducing commercial advertisements, topics of the daily events and announcements of particular interest to the Russian colony. The association will publish a periodical and various bulletins furnishing information of interest to its members. It will engage in survey and research in various and diversified fields for the benefit of its members. It will maintain a free information bureau for its members, a social service to needy unemployed Russians and other similar humanitarian services which an organization of this kind may lawfully render to its members and to others of Russian descent for the purpose of their protection and welfare. The association aims to create for its members an environment for congenial social contact, for exchange of their

Leaflet (1937), Russian-American Business and
Professional Men's Association.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ideas and discussion of problems of mutual interest and, to attain this end, it will maintain a permanent headquarters with elaborately furnished club rooms, with various forms of cultural entertainment.

"Never in the history of the Russian colony in America has there been greater need of such an organization than today. This association offers to its members the most advanced and beneficial services ever offered by any Russian organization in this country. The variety of services outlined in the plans now being prepared by this association is indispensable to every broad-minded and progressive Russian, and particularly those engaged in business or professions. Through plans for efficient services this association is fully prepared to assist in solving perplexing problems that may from time to time confront its members.

"All those who desire to join the association are cordially invited to address all communications to the office of the secretary, Zachary E. Lossieff, 127 N. Dearborn St., Room 1622, Chicago, Ill. Tel. Dearborn 2856 (after business hours, Midway 4341).

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RUSSIAN

Leaflet (1937), Russian-American Business and
Professional Men's Association.

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"Join this association! Encourage your friends to do likewise! Membership dues per year \$10, and for associate member \$5, payable in advance on filing of application and approval by the executive committee of the association.

"Correspondence is maintained in Russian and English.

Fraternally yours

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE."

Officers: Carl Kustin, president; J. M. Polspchuk, vice-president; P. N. Kutzko, vice-president; Alexander M. Kiersch, treasurer; Kaniel Grib, assistant treasurer; Carl Greenoff, financial secretary; Zachary E. Lossieff, secretary.

Interview with Mr. Michael Poziwilko, Manager of Russian Workers Cooperative Grocery and Meat Market, 2051 W. Division St., by Mathilda Goldstein, Nov. 24, 1936.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Russian Workers Cooperative Grocery and Meat Market, - sister enterprise of the Russian Cooperative Restaurant, - was opened in 1929. It is under the guidance of the Russian Cooperative Society and abides by the same constitution as does the restaurant.

A large part of the workers of this community and other communities are in sympathy with the work of the Russian Workers Cooperative Grocery and Meat Market and help maintain it. Because it is not a store only, but an institution friendly toward workers, it is patronized by workers of all nationalities. Its financial standing is quite sound. All profits of the store are turned over to the treasury of the Russian Cooperative Society and are used for cultural, educational and social activities of the Russian workers.

The store is managed by a member of the Russian Cooperative Society. It has three employees - all are members of the cooperative. Mr. Michael Poziwilko is in charge of all affairs of the cooperative. Although

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RUSSIAN

Interview with Mr. Michael Poziwilko, 2051 W. Division St.,
Nov. 24, 1936.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Poziwilko prefers that his employees be members of the cooperative society, he also employs non-members who are skilled workers and are in need of employment.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Jan. 9, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RUSSIAN GROCERY STORE ADVERTISED

Advertisement of Mr. E. Wagner's Russian Grocery Store, at 1215 N. Damen Avenue. The store dealt in imported Russian food stuffs.

(Note; This store has been transferred about two years ago to 1172 Milwaukee Avenue. It sells now various other Russian imported goods besides foodstuffs. D. S.)

Rassviet, Apr. 29, 1931.

AT THE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

The Russian National Building and Loan Association, at the People's School, 917 N. Wood St., announces that the 31st series will open on Saturday, May 2, 1931, at 5:30 P. M. The Board of Directors informs the Russian community of the City of Chicago that persons interested in the Association's activities may come and join this Society.

A new series opens every three months, and now is the best opportunity for new members. The Association loans money, accepts initiation fees, and insures movables and real estate from fire and storm.

All information can be had every Saturday from 5:30 to 7:30 P. M.

Board of Directors.



Clipping from an unidentified Russian newspaper, Mar. 22, 1930, in the Scrapbook, Vol. IX, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 W. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COOPERATIVE BANK IN CHICAGO

To all Russian organizations and citizens of America! To all friends of Russians!

On the 22d of March 1930, following the appeal in Rassviet on March 21st, appeared this article stressing even more vigorously the need for a widely patronized Russian-American People's Cooperative bank in this city, which will afford to its depositors cooperative membership, with shares of \$15, \$10 capital, \$5 reserve capital. Total capital \$200,000, \$100,000 reserve capital.

The appeal holds forth the benefits from such a bank to members, - better food products for less money, comfortable dwellings at reasonable cost,

Scrapbook, Vol. IX, of Dr. Krasnow.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

then the great possibilities for a broad program in the fields of education, art, science, histrionics, community problems, all, of course, on a Russian foundation, with ample nourishment for the Russian language through all these activities, and for the Russian culture.

The financial advantages to the depositors of such a bank seem only too obvious to its founders as compared with other finance institutions.

This bank "will be controlled by a general assembly of all stockholders. The People's Cooperative Bank cannot operate on the stock exchange, will not, cannot support speculations. It will work and keep in touch with tens of thousands small tradesmen, and will therefore not risk nor disfranchise its depositors."

The appeal stresses the absolute necessity to keep this institution free from politics, quibbles, discords, etc., for this bank is equally devoted to workmen, traders, intellectuals, as long as they realize that this institution can be maintained only by their own efforts. "The bank enemy is also

Scrapbook, Vol. IX, of Dr. Krasnow.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

our enemy when he brings in his individual hobbies for law of his own political, racial or other conflicts, foisting them on this cooperative institution. Our friends are those who will leave all that behind and will come to us with a pure heart for cooperative work." Follows the concluding avowal of faith in the Russian colony, that it will "flock to the cooperative for membership."

Good luck.

Rassviet, Mar. 21, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A RUSSIAN-AMERICAN PEOPLES COOPERATIVE BANK IN CHICAGO

A vigorous appeal appeared in Rassviet on March 3, 1930, addressed to all Russian organizations and friends of the Russians to help establish a cooperative bank in Chicago, after the pattern of Slavyanskaya Vzaïmnost (Slavic exchange) in Prague, established by the Czecho-Slovaks.

This appeal starts with a vigorous notice informing all Russians that "We, the undersigned, here assembled on March 16, 1930, ruled to establish a People's Cooperative Bank in Chicago." They further proclaim that while this group, together with various Russian organizations, had the honor to be initiator of the cooperative bank, it is nevertheless fully aware of the fact that simultaneously with its own an effort to do some similar work is in full swing in the Russian communities of New York, Detroit, Seattle, San Francisco, and other United States cities with Russian communities.

This bank, it is said, is to cater primarily to the Russian workmen, peasants, and intellectual workers. They will keep their savings in the bank, and by

Rassviet, Mar. 21, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

so doing they will also enjoy such cooperative membership benefits as cheaper and better food products, sanitary homes at reasonable cost, decent restaurants and dining rooms, and numerous other benefits secured through cooperative membership, because they are depositors in the Russian-American People's Cooperative Bank. This institution would also cater to merchants and small tradesmen. It would concern itself with Russian culture, Russian language, a people's university, the stage, sports. All this would be organized "to develop and prosper only if we ourselves would warm up to the idea of a people's cooperative bank." It is further pointed out that to neglect the establishing of such an institution is not only a loss of the mentioned privileges, but also is a risk of entrusting hard earned pennies to unsafe keeping.

The bank, it is said, must be on a strictly cooperative basis, and all partisan or factional differences must be completely discarded as far as membership in this cooperative bank of \$200,000 capital and \$100,000 reserve capital. Each share to be \$15 denomination, of which ten is capital and five reserve capital. This is the smallest denomination permissible in Illinois.

Rassviet, Mar. 21, 1930.

The founders of the cooperative bank express their profound concern for each and every co-member irrespective of how big a stock holder he may be, the objective being primarily to have every Russian, and sympathizer as a stockholder in the Russian-American People's Cooperative Bank.

In the and this appeal avows its perfect faith in the Russian colony and its sympathizers, and its belief that all will flock to the Russian-American People's Cooperative Bank for membership, leaving behind all political and factional differences. It is further indicated that, in compliance with state regulations in Illinois, this bank is established as an independent, self-supporting institution, "although in sentiment or spirit it is but a part of the work which is now in process in other centers of United States, Canada, and Europe."

The founders aver that they will take all necessary measures "to actually coordinate and unify our work for the benefit of all."

Names of Founders: P. Alekseyev, V. Antziferov (cooperator), Mr. Augustinovich, engineer; V. Bekker (cooperator), Bortoshevic, engineer; V. Bernard,

Rassviet, Mar. 21, 1930.

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G. Volos, D. Vorobei, G. Golski, P. Grigaitis (Editor of Lithuanian paper), N. Gribov, Attorney Zissman, E. Goroshenya (chairman P. W. P.), E. Denisov, I. Yerin (chairman of the society Znanie), B. Joffe, Dr. H. R. Krasnow, V. Kunashevski, E. Karpin, N. Kozak, V. Kishun, engineer; E. Lavator, M. Levata, V. S. Mansvetov (chairman of the department of SS-Savings Bank in Prague, Czecho-slovakia), P. Morezki, D. Michalchik (president, St. George Brotherhood), U. Mikhalovskaya, S. Mikhalovski, Dr. A. Nedzelnitski, E. Neishul, V. Oleinik, Dr. L. Pertsov, Attorney U. Pikiel, G. Petruchik, A. S. Pristupa (president Trinity Brotherhood), A. Pasiuk, V. Pustovoitov, engineer, O. Sliosnik, V. Sabinski, M. Siman, D. Svenchanski, engineer; Fedukevich, R. Churovich, agricultural expert; K. Shulokov.

Temporary address 2732 Warren Blvd, Chicago. Tel. Seely 4731.

Provisional Management of the Russian-American
People's Cooperative Bank.

B. Kishun, Secretary.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER A. MAXIMOV

Necrologue by Dr. L. G. Percy

Professor Alexander Alexandrovich Maximov, who died suddenly on December 4, 1928, in Chicago, was born in St. Petersburg in 1874. When he was seventeen years old he was graduated from one of the German high schools that existed in St. Petersburg. In 1896 he was graduated from the Imperial Military Medical Academy, his name was inscribed on a marble tablet on the wall of the hall of the Academy, and he was awarded the prize of the academician Busch. Later he distinguished himself in a contest and was allowed to remain at the medical academy in order to perfect himself in the sciences of anatomy and histology of which he had made a special study.

In 1899 A. Maximov was elected assistant professor of pathological

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1928.

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anatomy; and in 1903 he was appointed professor of histology and embryology at the Medical Academy and held this chair until he went abroad. Besides, from the beginning of the year 1919 he was also occupying the chair of histology and embryology at the St. Petersburg University. From 1920 he was a regular corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Because of unfavorable circumstances that had arisen towards the end of the year 1921 which made it impossible for Professor Maximov to continue his scientific work, he, being at that time professor emeritus of the academy, was forced to expatriate himself and to accept an invitation from the Chicago University.

In February, 1922, Professor Maximov left Russia.

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In a comparatively short period of time (somewhat less than six years) Professor Maximov accomplished in Chicago a tremendous work. He organized in the University of Chicago, where he participated in the teaching activities, the first experimental histological laboratory for experimenting on cultures of cells of various tissues.

Besides lecturing to students, the professor was also conducting a practical course in histology as well as some special courses of lectures. Among the latter we shall mention such a unique course as the one "On Blood from the Connective Tissue."

The Americans were willing to help our compatriot in all his undertakings, as he was for them a real treasure; and they hardly ever refused to provide him with anything that was necessary for his work.

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Besides, Professor Maximov, being a very modest man, never claimed too much attention for his personality.

But the professor would often tell me: "It is all very well, yet, of course, we have not got here all that could be had at the Petrograd Medical Academy in days gone by."

Professor Maximov was in contact with all learned institutions in Russia (which had to do with the realm of science he was investigating) as well as with those of Europe and America.

He was indefatigably working on a series of interesting investigations. While still living in Russia he succeeded in sending from St. Petersburg to Germany (at that time the only country which did not participate in the blockade of Russia) several manuscripts which were published there in German. We may mention here that the late

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professor possessed a perfect knowledge of the English, German, French and Italian languages.

While residing in America Professor Maximov published a series of investigations of which some contained most important discoveries in the realm of science. I shall mention only the following (which are known to me - and how many there are which he never spoke about to anybody, or which have not been published yet!): "Concerning the Action of the Roentgen Rays on Inflammatory Processes" (published in one of the American reviews devoted to medical science), and "On the Culture of Tissues of the Embryos of Mammals." Professor Maximov read a report on this last investigation of his in 1923 at the convention of anatomists in Chicago; the work itself was published by the celebrated Cornell Institute.

One of the important works of the professor that appeared during

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the last years of his life was an investigation entitled "Experimental Tuberculosis Outside the Organism." An extract from that investigation was read at one of the sessions of the Biological Society connected with the University of Chicago. The whole Chicago press, not only the special magazines, but also the general press, paid a great attention to this report. On the pages of the Chicago Tribune there appeared a fairly large and enlightening article on this subject under the title: "Achievements of a Russian Scientist. Experimental Tuberculosis Outside the Human Organism."

At the last convention of the American pathologists and bacteriologists at Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago was represented by the professors A. A. Maximov and Harvey. Our world renowned compatriot read at the convention a report about one of his last investigations, "Concerning the Cultures of Tissues of the Mammary Gland" (the problem of the development of cancer), with demonstration of microscopical preparations and beautiful photopictures.

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I had the privilege of talking not only to Professor Harvey, who attended the convention, but also to Prof. A. A. Maximov himself, who had just returned from this convention.

Professor Harvey praised highly the report read by Professor Maximov. His opinion was that the latter had succeeded in achieving that which had for a long time been the aim of many eminent biologists. Namely, Professor Maximov had succeeded, by treating with certain extracts from tissues a normal tissue of the mammary gland of a rabbit, kept alive outside of the organism of that animal, to get in this culture an exact histological picture of a cancer in its first stage of formation.

Let us not forget that cancer is one of the most obscure problems of medical science. And may be, if Professor Maximov was still living he would have succeeded in adding to his wonderful series

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of experiments the discovery of the first cause of cancer, that worst scourge of modern humanity.

The late professor was always occupied with a whole series of projects. He was always planning many things for the future, all in his favorite realm of experimental biology and histology. Often when I would visit Professor Maximov in his laboratory and have a talk with him I was told that he was endeavoring to solve all the dark problems of pathological histology exclusively by the method of producing cultures of cells of different tissues (the only logical method). It is really for this purpose that he had organized his special laboratory.

Often the professor would bitterly complain about the complete lack of young workers who would be able to become his assistants in his scientific investigations.

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He was wondering why among the great number of representatives of Russian science, living now in Europe, there could not be found young scientists who would devote themselves entirely to scientific work and who would carry on such work here in Chicago under his guidance.

Professor Maximov was most lonely, without any Russian companions; he was working with foreigners. Very seldom some young Russian scientist (Dr. Pleshkov from Serbia and a few others) would visit America; but, for some reason or other, such visitors would not remain here for a long time.

The late professor's only real helper was his sister, Clavdia Alexandrovna, who zealously assisted him in all his scientific labors.

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Professor Maximov's sick heart, which had stood so many troubles during the revolution and his life abroad as a refugee, could not stand it all and gave way. We have lost not merely one of our compatriots, but a great world renowned scientist who had succeeded in conquering in a foreign land the same position which he had been holding in his native country.

Let us keep the remembrance of him always fresh in our memory. Let us always remember the good he has done not only to Russia but also to all humanity.

Dr. L. G. Percy.

Note: Professor Maximov is recognized by all Russians as one of the most eminent Russian scientists who have ever occupied a chair in an American University; America has derived a great benefit from his scientific discoveries.

Rassviet, Jan. 4, 1928.

PROFESSOR A. A. MAXIMOV

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In the new year number of the Chicago Tribune there appeared an article concerning the most prominent scientists of the University of Chicago. Among the names were those of Professor Compton, who received the Nobel prize in physics; Professor A. Michelson and others. We find in this article also the portrait of the famous Russian Professor Alexandr Alexandrovich Maximov. The celebrated pathologist, Professor Maximov, during the last years has been doing experimental work on living tissues. He has also made an elaborate study of the changes occurring in the blood corpuscles and had found the way to convert one kind of cells into another.

A certain kind of cell is even known as the Maximov cell. The honor due to the University of Chicago will be thus increased by the fact that within its walls is living and working the great Russian scientist A. A. Maximov.

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II A 2 (Ukrainian)

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Oct. 2, 1926.

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NEW RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN RESTAURANT

Announcement of a new Russian-Ukrainian restaurant to be opened at
3711 S. Kedzie Avenue by Mr. Peter Dyadlik.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Sept. 7, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIST RESTAURANT IN CHICAGO

In a short article signed with the initials E. S., it is stated that the Russian Bolsheviki of Chicago, having invaded the membership of the Russian Cooperative Restaurant at 1628 W. Division Street, that had been successfully organized and managed by the non-partisan Russian Workers' Cooperative Society, changed the conditions of work for the employees of the restaurant, not for the better, but for the worse. Thus, the Bolshevik manager of the restaurant made the employees work seven days a week, ten hours daily, without any vacation during the whole year, while in theory the Bolsheviki advocate an eight-hour day and only five days of work every week. The members of the cooperative had agreed that the employees needed a week's vacation, but the Bolshevik manager, acting like a real "commissar", overruled their decision and decreed that no vacation shall be given unless it be much later in the autumn. The author of the article points out that the Bolsheviki, while posing as liberators of the working class, in reality exploit the workers when they become employers of labor themselves.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 21, 1925.

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RUSSIAN-AMERICAN FIRMS

There are many so-called Russian-American firms in Chicago which are almost unknown to the Russian colony.

Among these firms we find the following:

Russian-American Cement Company
Accordion Manufacturing Company
Food and Product Corporation
Frock Company
Oil Company
Tobacco Company, and others.

All these firms are called Russian-American companies. Two or three of these firms have commercial relations with Russia.

Some Russian merchants living in Chicago, who have come from Russia, have

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 21, 1925.

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been visiting Russia from time to time in order to make contracts with large Russian firms.

A short time ago the merchant D. Brodin undertook a voyage to Russia with such an aim. He has returned to Chicago a few weeks ago.

There are in Chicago some firms which receive from Russia raw materials. There are also some which export to Russia machines, tools, and various articles.

S. Otormsky.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 17, 1925.

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EMPLOYMENT IN ON THE INCREASE

During the last weeks we have received from various places communications telling that more men are employed now in the factories.

The firm Stewart-Warner, corner Diversey and Lincoln, employing several thousand men (among them several hundred Russians) had laid off many workmen several months ago.

At that time among those who had lost their jobs there were many Russians.

Now this firm is again hiring workmen.....

S. Otormski

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 3, 1925.

A RUSSIAN PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION ("ARTEL")

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Four men from Grodno who have been working for a long period of time with large firms and have been attentively watching the work that was being done there, started about a year and half ago an enterprise of their own.

This enterprise is located at 2306 La Salle Street, and its name is the "Reliable Battery and Plates Manufacturing Company."

The men from Grodno are Philip Kozlovich, Joseph Yudchits, Ivan Omelko and Ignatiy Kugach.

Each of them contributed to this enterprise a certain amount of money and is also contributing his work, knowledge and experience; and all receive an equal share of the profits.

None of the four members of this association has any technical education.

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They got all their knowledge and experience by doing practical work. Attention and inborn intelligence helped them to perfect themselves in this kind of work, to master all the details of it.

And this work is pretty complicated and requires knowledge.

They are assembling batteries for automobiles and radio. Besides they also make themselves various parts for such batteries.

The workshop occupies four large rooms.

One of these large rooms is occupied by the foundry department; another by the chemical department; a third by turning lathes and the finishing department; and one very large room holds already assembled batteries, plates and various other parts.

Besides the four companions there are also working in this workshop four hired workmen. And in the winter 8 or 10 such men are employed.

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In all departments the work is going on speedily and harmoniously. In one place various parts are continually being cast; in another these parts are being turned on lathes, equalized, cut into proper shape by milling machines and ultimately finished; in a third place the various metallic parts are submitted to high pressure, polished, cleansed by various chemicals, painted and dried.

Everywhere you see casts, tin, lead, steel and finished and unfinished parts of batteries.

You hear the men from Grodno use continually such terms as "negatives," "passives" and various chemical terms.

Everything in this enterprise looks quite businesslike.

Connected with the workshop is a very decent-looking office. All negotiations with businessmen are conducted by Philip Kozlovich, a member

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of the association, who also takes care of the bookkeeping. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

He is also considered to be the manager of the whole enterprise, as he is the most experienced and competent workman. During his hours of leisure, i. e., when he is not occupied by bookkeeping, talking to customers, etc., he does some work in different departments and supervises the work done by others.

This factory has earned a good reputation and gets big orders of batteries, plates and various parts from some large firms, also orders from smaller firms and private persons.

Apparently, these Russians from Grodno have become somewhat Americanized.

On the window of their workshop is to be seen the following characteristic sign: HIGHEST QUALITY, LONGEST LIFE, AT LOWEST COST.

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One can see on the window also the prices of batteries of various sizes and of parts for such batteries.

As I was looking at the work done so harmoniously by these men from Grodno and at their pretty well managed enterprise, I involuntarily regretted that we have only few such enterprises, artels.

On the other hand, this miniature artel, several small groups of Russians who have started small enterprises, such as garages, meat markets and grocery stores, and finally cooperative restaurants, plainly testify to the tendency of separate groups of the colony to start cooperative enterprises, artels, mutual credit associations and similar enterprises conducted by groups.

Almost all these undertakings of groups of Russian immigrants are successful.

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As one observes these successes, one begins to think that in a not very distant future we may see in our colony a House of the People managed on cooperative lines, a consumers' cooperative store where clothes and shoes could be bought, artels of tailors, window washers, workers in metal.

Everywhere one hears Russians discuss these things. And all these things will be realized sooner or later.

Workmen's artels, cooperative stores and mutual credit associations have undoubtedly a great future. Such enterprises will bring new life into the colony, will raise it to a higher level. Many members of our colony will find in these enterprises an opportunity to develop some creative activity and to apply the experience and knowledge which they have gained in a foreign country by hard labor.

A. Zemetchevsky.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 22, 1925.

RUSSIANS IN ONE OF THE CHICAGO FACTORIES

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Almost in all American factories it has become customary to burden the Russians with the hardest, least remunerative work, demanding, though, no special skill. However, there is no rule without some exceptions. And one of these pleasant exceptions is one of the Chicago factories producing bedsteads made of metal. Out of the 90 men working in this factory, 15 were born in Russia. The administration of this factory is ready to meet all the requirements of such Russian workmen as are really willing to work. All these 15 Russians have good jobs and earn from 25 to 60 dollars a week, working in clean and large rooms. The office of "production superintendent" is a very responsible one and requires much knowledge. A Russian immigrant, Roshman by name, is production superintendent in this factory. He came from Russia some ten years ago and started by doing the plainest and most fatiguing work; but he succeeded in drawing to himself the attention of the administration, and now he has become a most necessary employee for whom it would be difficult to find any substitute. Unfortunately, there

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are few Russians in Chicago who have succeeded in getting such good positions. Yet it is a pleasure to point out that their number steadily increases.

As an example of the good position which the Russians are occupying in this factory, I shall mention the following fact.

When about a week ago the administration of the factory, together with one of the banks, had announced that any workman who wanted to accumulate some savings could, through the intermediary of the factory, deposit in the bank every week a certain amount of money for which he would get six per cent, 3% from the bank and 3% from the factory, the majority of the Russians answered this announcement and started to open savings accounts.

Unfortunately, there are not many factories in Chicago which give to the Russians such good opportunities as this one does; but we must not only hope, but be sure that the Russian workmen, who get more skilled with every day, will soon be able to occupy better positions in the American factories.

G. Gruzd.

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EIGHT HUNDRED RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS ARE WORKING IN THE BOSTON STORE

About eight hundred Russian immigrants are working in the Boston Store. About 150 of them are real Russians, the remaining 650 or so are Russian Jews.

During lunch time you can hear Russian spoken in every nook of this very large store.

Many Russians are holding responsible positions in the store. There are some Russian foremen, managers of departments and experienced workmen.

Many Russians do their shopping in this store.

The workmen get wages; while the majority of the employees, the clerks, get only a very small salary, but are also paid a commission on the sales they make and earn much more money than those who are getting only wages.

S. Otormsky.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 20, 1925.

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BUSINESSMEN'S OPINIONS ABOUT THE RUSSIANS

What do the businessmen of Chicago who have business relations with Russians think about the buying capacity of Russian immigrants, the position they occupy in the city of Chicago and about their life?

This question may seem to be somewhat strange, even useless; yet undoubtedly it is not devoid of some interest. Especially, of course, for Russians.

The writer of this article had the opportunity to carry on a conversation about the question with several representatives of industrial and commercial firms and banks which have often business relations with Russians.

The representative of a small factory where some 50 Russians are working said the following:

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"The Russian workmen, as far as I have observed, are industrious and do their work conscientiously.

"Some twelve years ago," he continued, " or only ten years ago, many Russians would agree to work for any remuneration and as many hours as would be demanded from them. At the present time one hardly ever comes across such Russian workmen. Now they know the real value of their work and the value of the time they spend on it; they do not feel self-conscious when they talk to their employers, they are conscious of their human dignity. You don't see any of the submission and shyness in them which you could observe before. They are not so afraid now to lose their jobs. A good Russian workman who feels that he is a master-workman in his line demands to be put to work in decent conditions and at a salary that would correspond to the quality of his work. If this is not granted him, he quits."

Approximately the same was told me by the representatives of other firms of the same kind.

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One of them who was extremely inimical to trade unionism made a remark which from our standpoint was very gratifying.

"The trouble with the Russians is only this," he said, "that during the last years they have taken an extraordinary interest in unions.

"As to the efficiency of their work we cannot complain about that. They are industrious workmen, pretty bright, and can adapt themselves quickly to various kinds of work."

The representatives of three commercial firms on Halsted Street, which have many Russian customers, all gave me very much the same answers to my questions.

"The Russians," so they told me, "buy pretty expensive clothes and shoes. They want to be shown high grade goods and are ready to pay for them a corresponding price. They are not stingy with their money."

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One of these gentlemen told me the following:

"For many years I had to come into contact with Russians. As far as my experience goes I have observed that the Russians have noticeably improved their material welfare.

"Previously, some seven or eight years ago, they were buying cheap goods; now many of them buy pretty expensive suits, over-coats, furniture and even shirts."

Representatives of banks situated in neighborhoods where many Russians are living declare that the number of Russians who deposit money in these banks and the number of their deposits is considerably increasing every year.

My interview concerning Russians with Mr. Baskin, the representative of the West Side Trust and Savings Bank.

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He is assistant cashier and manager of the foreign department of the bank, and for eight years he has had continually business relations with Russians.

"The Russians," said Mr. Baskin, "are noticeably progressing in all respects. From poor streets and miserable shacks they are migrating to more attractive neighborhoods and to better apartments.

"At present many Russian workmen are earning plenty of money and live quite comfortably. Years ago they used to send their not yet grown-up children to factories and works. Now they are sending them to local American high schools.

"Our bank," continued Mr. Baskin, "is visited daily by about 100 Russians, and on Saturdays by 300 or 400. Among our Russian depositors there are a good many who have deposits amounting to \$8,000, \$10,000 and \$12,000.

"During last year alone Russians have bought in our bank bonds to the

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amount of \$200,000. Their deposits are very large. About 30 percent of our Russian depositors are buying houses.

"I know some Russians," added Mr. Baskin, "who some seven or eight years ago were leading a miserable existence, but now have become excellent mechanics, chauffeurs, cabinet-makers. During the last years the almost criminally trustful disposition of the Russians who would put confidence in every crook has also disappeared. They do not deposit their money any more in banks with a shady reputation. They have learned their lesson. They are looking now for reliable banks, having a large capital and being under the control of the state authorities."

Such is the opinion of businessmen about Russians residing in Chicago.

An almost endless number of similar characteristics could be added to those already quoted in this article. But we think that what has been

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said is sufficient to convince our readers that the material conditions of the Russian immigrants in Chicago have considerably improved, and that along with them the general state of the colony has also improved.

A. Zemetchensky.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 13, 1925.

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TWO HUNDRED RUSSIANS WORKING IN ONE FACTORY

About 200 Russians are employed by the firm Stewart-Wagner Corporation, corner Diversey Parkway and Lincoln Avenue. This firm employs altogether about 8,000 men.

It makes automobile parts and radio parts.

Some of the Russians are manipulating various machines. The majority are unskilled hands and laborers.

In this factory the men work 44 hours a week. Laborers and unskilled workmen are paid at the rate of 50 cents per hour. Skilled workmen get 70 cents per hour or more.

About twenty Russian girls and women are also working in this factory. They earn from \$20 to \$22 a week.

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RUSSIANS IN THE FURNITURE-MAKING TRADE

In various parts of the city there are many Russians working in the furniture-making trade.

Among them there are many skilled workmen, cabinet-makers and carpenters, but also many who have just learned to do machine work.

Most of these Russians are working in the furniture workshops located either downtown or on the South Side.

F. i., ten Russians are employed by the firm, "Chicago Furniture Company," at Clybourn and Osgood St. Not far from this factory there are some other furniture factories in each of which ten or more Russians are employed.

Unskilled workmen are paid in such factories at the rate of 50 and 60 cents

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an hour and work 54 hours a week. As an average they earn from \$27 to \$32 or \$33 a week. Some are doing piece-work and can, by working very hard, earn about \$40 in one week.

S. Otormsky.

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RUSSIANS AT WIEBOLDT'S

At Wieboldt's Department store, Milwaukee and Paulina, there are working about ten Russians. In one of the departments of this store the cashier is a Russian lady from Moscow.

A Russian workman assures us that there are even considerably more Russians working at Wieboldt's, but they are scattered in various departments of the store, and sometimes newly hired Russian workmen do not know that many Russians are working in this store.

S. Otormsky.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 24, 1924.

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SHALL WE JUDGE THE INTELLIGENTSIA OR SHALL WE NOT?

Much has been said in defense of the Russian intelligentsia. Still more has been said against it.

As for myself, I shall not undertake to pronounce judgment on those Russian intellectuals who have left Russia and are scattered now in various foreign countries.

Let these intellectuals themselves ponder well the following question: Is that intellectual worker doing the right thing who, instead of doing some kind of intellectual work he is used to, undertakes to pave the streets, to break houses, to work as night-watchman, or as shoemaker, or as waiter or dishwasher in a restaurant?

I know that in the city of Chicago alone one can find hundreds of

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Russian intellectuals with college education who are doing anything but the kind of work which they have been trained for in schools.

A physician paints houses; an engineer who could teach engineering to others, draws geographical maps; a man who knows thoroughly all about surveying, both the elementary and the higher geodesy, becomes a draughtsman and draws lines under the supervision of some person whom he could teach.

A prominent war correspondent and journalist works as watchman.

A highly educated and cultured lecturer of a Russian polytechnic school, carries boxes from place to place or pastes together cardboard boxes.

We have here something similar to such anomalies as the following:
A tractor is being used for digging a small pit in the earth, while

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a spade is being used for digging the ground of an area measuring some 30 acres.

Such a distribution of work is ridiculously abnormal. A lot of energy is wasted, and the result, of course, is nil.

Personally, I would consider it a grave crime on the part of the Russian intellectuals to apply the knowledge of a philosopher to the making of shoes, the training of an engineer to the carrying of cardboard boxes, etc. These people did not prepare themselves for such work as this, and should be doing something else.

After having examined all the conditions, I cannot condemn the Russian intellectuals. They have not prepared themselves for doing work in the streets of Chicago, in the city's factories and workshops, but for the

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teaching of Russians in Russia, for building bridges, making roads, draining and irrigating large areas of land, giving medical treatments to people, creating great values from which humanity could derive benefit.

But the Russian tragedy, during which every brain worker was regarded as a "bourgeois," who is to be hanged or shot, has driven away all those who were lucky enough to remain alive. They left their native country and went abroad; and scientists had to become factory workmen, dishwashers, cooks and shoemakers.

"We do not want to die," is their answer.

On the other hand this is what I hear:

"Why did not the intellectuals, if they love Russia and are willing

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to serve the people, remain in Russia? They should have taken up the struggle against ignorance, violence and the bloodthirstiness of the rabble. Even if some hundreds of them had perished, a thousand would have survived. This thousand could have helped the Russian people to make the revolution holy and acceptable, and not terrible and disorderly. The intellectuals could have taught the Russian people how to reconstruct that which had been destroyed, how to avoid famines, etc.

Why did they not stay?

Is it that the saving of their own lives was more important to them than the lives of millions of Russian peasants who have perished because during the revolution the intellectuals had left Russia, and their places were occupied by men who did not know how to do constructive work, what to do and how to serve the people?

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If this is so, we cannot regard as true intellectuals those who deserted the people when the hard times came, and who did not go hand in hand with the people in order to build up Russia and the happiness of the Russian people.

The true intelligentsia has remained in Russia.

This is what some people tell me.

But after all this has been told, I still do not take it upon myself to judge the Russian intellectuals who are living abroad.

Let the whole Russian colony judge them, if the colony can do it. Let the colony tell whether the intellectuals are right or wrong in having become shoemakers, blacksmiths, cooks, and dishwashers.

I. Borodick.

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), Oct. 17, 1924.

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RUSSIAN TAILORS

In some of the department stores and large shops of the clothing industry there are many Russian tailors working.

There are many large shops where about a hundred Russians are being employed.

One of these firms is that of Conn and Rismann.

On the whole this firm employs about 500 men, among them 100 regular Russians, and, besides, more than 100 men and women born in Russia, but belonging to other nationalities.

This is a union shop. The tailors earn from \$50 to \$60 a week. During the busy season some earn as much as \$75.

Among the hundred Russians employed by this firm there are 25 women.

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In this shop there are several Russian cutters and pressers. There are also five messengers and laborers. Two Russians hold foremen's jobs.

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RUSSIANS IN THE DEPARTMENT STORES

A considerable number of Russians are working in the Chicago department stores.

Most of these Russians are employed in the hardest kinds of work; sweeping and washing the floors, working in the shipping departments, on the elevators, etc. In some of the stores there are Russians who are foremen. In one of the departments of the Boston store the foreman is a Russian immigrant by the name of Alexander Krivoy. We have been told that he fulfills his duties very well and has the reputation of an able and conscientious workman.

In the Boston Store alone there are working about 200 regular Russians. Besides these there are also employed there about 200 other immigrants from Russia, such as Georgians, Jews, Germans, etc.

In the Boston Store, as in other department stores, the wages are low; the average is from \$17 or \$18 to \$25 or \$26.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 16, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CONCERNING THE OPENING OF THE RUSSIAN COOPERATIVE RESTAURANT NO. 2

(Extract from an article by J. F. Erin)

On August 17, 1924, there will take place the opening of the Russian Cooperative Restaurant No. 2, at 760 Milwaukee Avenue. The cooperators are very busy getting ready for the day of the opening of their second restaurant.

This time the cooperators went to work energetically, with assurance and skill, as they have learned their lesson well when they were organizing their first restaurant. They have found very comfortable quarters for the second restaurant, supplied with all conveniences; these quarters have been thoroughly repaired, painted and cleaned; new equipment has been acquired, and at present the restaurant looks just swell.

A good staff of employees has been recruited; among them an experienced cook; in short, everything has been prepared for the opening in an exemplary way.

(Note: - This restaurant existed for about one year and six months, when it had to be sold, as business became slack. N. K.)

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Apr. 11, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RUSSIANS ARE LEAVING THE STOCKYARDS

Russians who are working in the stockyards report that during the last months many Russian workers have left their jobs there.

The reason for doing so is their desire to find better work, with better remuneration and in more suitable conditions. It is also reported that recently many Russians have obtained positions of foremen and managers of minor departments. More "privileged" Russian workers are also to be found, such as specialists in cutting meat, sorters of meat products and eggs, etc. They are mostly men who have specialized in these kinds of work for many years. In general, in the opinion of old residents, Russians who are working now in the stockyards are progressing fast. They are no more the butt of ridicule, they choose, if possible, the better kinds of work, paying better remuneration. One thing, however, remains the same as it was before: many Russians who are working in the stockyards are still spending their evenings in a foolish way, frequenting pool rooms and saloons and playing cards. Although in this respect there is also noticeable some slight improvement, many are attending evening schools. More and more Russians who speak English are found at present among those who work in the stockyards.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Mar. 31, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE LIFE OF RUSSIANS IN CHICAGO

Lately among Russians in Chicago one can notice a tendency to buy farms and houses. Russians who settled down in America eagerly desire to possess land and homes of their own. In the Russian colony several agents have appeared who are buying and selling lots. In a few days the well known colonist Stephan Surin will move to his farm, which he bought in the state of Michigan. The fruit farm he bought is near Benton Harbor. In the vicinity of that city there are many Russian farms. Our farmers are doing pretty well there.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 23, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE LIFE OF THE RUSSIANS IN CHICAGO

By Ivan Nikitin

In Chicago there are many tailor shops, of which Hart, Shaffner and Marx is the largest firm making men's clothing. Many Russians in Chicago are working in tailor shops. Our Russian tailors in Chicago live no better than the Russian workers who at the Crane Company's factories carry iron on their shoulders, or those who soil themselves at the jails of the stock yards. Two or three times yearly there is slack of work in the tailoring industry. Instead of the 44 hours a week, sometimes it is necessary to work only two or three days a week. That means that business is bad.

There where it is necessary to put an experienced tailor on a sewing machine and to pay him the salary due according to the union rate, the bosses instead of men hire seventeen or eighteen-year-old girls or aged

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RUSSIAN

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 23, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

women, pay them an insignificant salary and give out home work in big quantities, and thus are snatching work from the men union workers.

It is bad if you are not a member of the union. If you are a member of the union then it is very hard for you when you are not working, as you have to pay dues. It is hard for the laborer to live in Chicago, but it is a little easier for the professional workers. Besides the above mentioned industry where thousands of our Russians are working in Chicago, there is another important industry in which you can see our Russians in different parts of the city (mostly laborers). There are more than two hundred railroad freight yards in Chicago in different parts of the city, the biggest of which is in Clearing, Illinois, which is not far from Argo. This clearing yard belongs to one of the Chicago companies, The Belt Railroad Company of Chicago. The width of this yard is about one mile. One has only to see the electrical signal system of the latest type and the maneuvers of the cars from one place to another to be extremely astonished at this yard. Every year many Russians work there.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 23, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Many Russians are working in all the other yards, starting with repairing of the railroad tracks and ending with loading and unloading cars. The salary everywhere is from eighteen cents to thirty-eight and one half cents an hour for loaders.

An insignificant part of the Russian workers in Chicago do not want to bother with hard and dirty work, and prefer to work in the Loop. Some of them are working as servants in restaurants and lunch-rooms; others are trying to get a place in hotels for seventy to eighty dollars a month, and there you see a Russian washing the windows of the skyscrapers, or washing and cleaning automobiles at the garages for from thirty to thirty-five dollars a week. I do not know how many of our Russians are working at the McCormick International Harvester Company, but it is known that quite a number of them work there.

Besides the common Russian laborers and an insignificant number of more

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 23, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

or less professional workers, we also have quite a few Russians businessmen of all kinds. They ceased to work for the capitalists a long time ago and are working for themselves and their families. One must pass through Maxwell Street, from 12th Street to 20th Street on Halsted, Morgan, and Throop Streets up to Ashland Avenue, and in this district, one without trouble can find Russian meat stores, Russian restaurants and many (useless) Russian pool rooms, Russian barbers, shoemakers and merchants of coal and wood, and all kinds of Russian fruit and vegetable stores.

As you see, we have here in Chicago our own "businessmen," whom I will divide here in two groups. There are some of our Russian businessmen who with their honesty have gained the confidence not only of the Russian housekeepers but even from housekeepers of other nationalities. They are making a good living. But there are also among our Russian businessmen in Chicago those who, with the opening of some kind of a store, would like to get rich at once. They are not concerned about your pocketbook, but are quite concerned about their own.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Feb. 20, 1924.

THE LIFE OF RUSSIANS IN CHICAGO

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

By Ivan Nikitin

From 1921 till the present time I have been living chiefly in Chicago and in the small towns in the neighborhood of Chicago, and have had the opportunity to become well acquainted with the life of Russian workmen residing in these places. I think my observations may be of some interest to the readers of the Russian Herald.

As almost 50% of all the Russians are employed in the foundries of Chicago, I shall start by describing the life of such Russians. Chicago is the industrial center of America, and also the central market for all kinds of goods, from needles to various kinds of hardware.

In Chicago there are several enormous plants of the Crane Company, of which the largest is situated on Kedzie Avenue, where a great many Russians work. They are all forced even now to work nine or ten hours instead of eight hours.

Russkii Viestnik, Feb. 20, 1924.

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Of course they do not get paid time and a half for overtime and have to content themselves with what the Crane Company gives them. The Russians who are working in the plants of the Crane Company are mostly laborers, working on the most fatiguing, dirty jobs, paying very little money. Among the hundreds of Russians who are employed by the Crane Company, there are several score who during the last few years, because they happened to know the English language, have succeeded in getting better positions and higher wages. In the plants of the Crane Company there are several foremen who are Russians, and also Russian engineers and machinists who specialize in disjoining and reassembling machinery, etc. There is one Russian electrotechnician who has several Russian assistants.

Besides Crane's plants there are in Chicago many other similar plants. There is for example a foundry on the outskirts of the city, in Cicero, belonging to the National Malleable Castings Company, in the quarter of 48th and 14th streets. In that foundry most of the workmen are Lithuanians; yet there are also many Russians living and working there. Unfortunately, most of these Russians have to do piece work because this foundry is producing mostly various kinds of materials for the railroads. Piece work

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means that one man must do the work of two men, if he wants to earn more than the ordinary laborer does. With such piece work the worker has to exert himself so, that the "back splits." And our Russian workers deem themselves to be very lucky if by doing such work they can earn from \$80 to \$90 in two weeks. Still, the Russians who work in iron works and foundries can, more or less, make both ends meet; they are much better off than those who are employed by Armour, Swift and Morris in the stinking, "smelly" stockyards.

In the slaughter houses of the stock yards' kings we find innumerable Russians from all districts of Chicago. The pay these Russians - like all Russians in general - receive is very small. The workers employed in Chicago stockyards are exploited by their employers even worse than those who are working in textile mills in the celebrated American town of Passaic, in New Jersey. You can always and everywhere know a Russian working in the stockyards from every other Russian; come as close to him as fifty steps and you will feel a stench emanating from him. No baths, no changing of clothes and underwear can eradicate this odor. Such is the life of our Russians in the stockyards; the wages which they get from their employers, from Armour, Swift and Morris - are so scanty that it

Russkii Viestnik, Feb. 20, 1924.

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is utterly impossible for the Russian workers to make a decent living. A few days ago at a Russian meeting I met a friend and learned from him a few things about the life of the Russians in the stockyards. As soon as my friend approached me I knew right away by the smell emanating from him that he was working in the stockyards. We started immediately to talk about his work.

I asked him what kind of work he was doing. He answered: "I am working at Swift's and transport pigs in a truck."

After a long conversation my friend took out of his pocket a check to the amount of \$26.81. "Look here," he said, "this is what I have earned in six days, including the pay for overtime."

"How many hours did you work," I asked him, "in order to get that check?" "I have been working from an early hour in the morning till as late as eight or nine o'clock in the evening, so that I could hardly stand on my feet when I had to go home."

Russkii Viestnik, Feb. 20, 1924.

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Do you think that only this countryman of mine is in such a miserable condition? Oh no, there are thousands of such people in Chicago. Fortunately, my friend has only a small family; a wife and two children. It would be interesting to know how the other Russians live who are working in the stockyards and have wives and six or more children. Only think of it! \$26.81 to spend on a family of five or six persons when you have to pay the rent to the landlord, pay for gas, electric light, coal, clothes, to the butcher so that he would not starve you! What will be left of this money? Only the wind in your pocket and an empty purse. From all this you must see that a good half of the Russian workmen in Chicago live in conditions which cannot be regarded as normal.

Not all Russians residing in Chicago are working in Crane's plants or in the stockyards; many work in other places. One of these days I shall tell you about them.

Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), Oct. 27, 1923.

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RUSSIAN COOPERATIVE FACTORY OF ASTRONOMICAL
CLOCKS IN CHICAGO; A RUSSIAN INVENTION

(Adv.)

This factory was organized on cooperative principles and incorporated in the state of Illinois with a capital of \$150,000.

We inform all the members of the Russian Corporation (Astronomical Clock Manufacturing Company), and all persons interested in our Russian factory, that the board of directors has bought for the clock factory a building at 1416-18 W. Ohio Street, and the factory has been already moved to this building.

We beg that inquiries about all affairs concerning the corporation or the factory, personally or by letter, be made at the following address: Astronomical Clock Mfg. Co., 1416-18 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

A Short Description. The clock shows how the sun illumines the earth and

Svobodnaya Rossiya, Oct. 27, 1923.

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the moon, how the earth rotates on its axis in twenty-four hours, causing the change of day and night; how the earth moves around the sun, and how this causes the change of the four seasons (spring, summer, autumn, and winter); how the moon rotates around the earth, and how the changes (phases) of the moon are caused thereby. It shows how the earth and the moon rotate together around the sun and how solar and lunar eclipses are caused. Besides all that the clock has a dial plate with subdivisions corresponding to a whole year's calendar, and the hands of the clock show exactly the hours, days, months, and seasons.

By its original and new construction this clock surpasses all that has been invented in this line. The clock has been invented and constructed by a Russian mechanic, Michael Bulka.

A patent has been taken out for this clock, and the American School Board has approved it as an important and necessary article for all American schools.

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These astronomical clocks are being made in various sizes and are adapted for use not only in schools, but also in public institutions and private homes.

The price of the clock ranges from \$5 to \$300.

Information About the Chicago Industrial Plants and Firms
Where Most of the Russians are Employed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

1. International Harvester Company, 31st Street.
2. McCormick's, 26th Street.
3. Crane Company, 39th Street.
4. Western Electric Company.
5. Kuppenheimer Company, 18th Street.

Moreover, many Russians are found:

1. Among the window washers.
2. Among painters and decorators.
3. Among tailors.
4. Among owners of small retail stores; especially among grocers.
5. Among saloon keepers.
6. There are a few Russians who are contractors.
7. Many Russians are working as elevator men in large buildings.

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RUSSIAN

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Svobodnaya Rossiya (Free Russia), July 13, 1923.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE RUSSIAN CO-OPERATIVE RESTAURANT

1. Title of the organization -- The Russian Cooperative Restaurant of the city of Chicago.
2. Aim of the cooperative -- To give healthful food to the Russian immigrants of Chicago for a moderate price.
3. The cooperative is a non-partisan organization.
4. The supreme administrative organ of the cooperative is the general assembly of all the members of the cooperative. General assemblies are held once a month and a quorum of two thirds of all the members is necessary for the assembly to be effective. Besides this, special assemblies can be called if emergency questions arise.
5. The executive committee -- An executive committee of five persons is elected by the general assembly for the term of six months. This executive committee consists of a recording secretary, a financial secretary and three members.

Svobodnaya Rossiya, July 13, 1923.

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6. Revising committee -- The revising committee is elected by the general assembly and consists of three members for the term of six months. The duty of the revising committee is to control all the officers and to present the reports to the general assembly.

7. Membership of the cooperative -- Persons of both sexes can be members of the cooperative if they accept the constitution of the cooperative. New members are admitted at the general assembly. The recommendation of one member of the cooperative is necessary.

(Note: - Persons having no acquaintances among the members of the cooperative are admitted by the decision of the general assembly.)

8. Funds of the cooperative -- The funds of the cooperative shall consist of membership entrance fees to the amount of \$25, of the proceeds from various undertakings, and of voluntary contributions.

(Note: - Persons desiring to become members of the cooperative but unable to pay the membership entrance fee in full, can be allowed by the decision of the general assembly to pay in installments.)

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Svobodnaya Rossiya, July 13, 1923.

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9. If a member of the cooperative leaves for his native country, or through some cause worthy of consideration cannot remain a member of the cooperative, all his money is returned to him, and through the decision of the general assembly a part of the dividends can also be given to him.

(Note: - Under no circumstances can money be returned before the term of six months from the day of the admission as a member of the cooperative, except for the above mentioned causes.)

10. Manager of the restaurant -- The manager of the restaurant is elected at the general assembly for an indefinite term. The manager receives a fixed salary. He has to submit to the decisions of the general assembly and the executive committee.

11. Liquidation of the cooperative -- In case of the liquidation of the cooperative of the Russian Restaurant, all the property and the cash are to be donated to the orphanages of Russia.

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RUSSIAN

Free Russia, Feb. 1, 1923.

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THE RUSSIAN CO-OPERATIVE RESTAURANT IN CHICAGO

Four months ago a Russian cooperative restaurant was opened in Chicago. This restaurant at once drew the attention of almost all the Russian colony. Being the secretary of the cooperative Russian restaurant I regard it as my duty to explain in detail what this first restaurant really is, by whom it was founded, and for what purpose. I will try to be consistent and explain all in due order.

1) Of what kind of people does the membership of the cooperative consist?

Our cooperative consists of Russian workers, who, being members of our cooperative, at the same time are members of other Russian organizations and schools.

2) For what aim have we organized our cooperative?

Our cooperative was organized chiefly, to establish for the workers' colony in Chicago an alimentation station where the workers, specially of

Free Russia, Feb. 1, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russian origin, could receive wholesome food, prepared from own products in Russian style and for a moderate price; with this aim we opened our cooperative restaurant.

3) From what sources was created our fund, which enabled us to open our restaurant?

Our fund is created from membership fees of \$50 from every member as an initial fee and \$15 additional, altogether \$65, which was earned by us honestly, by hard labor.

4) How is our enterprise managed and controlled?

In our cooperative there exists the very same order as in all other Russian workers' organizations, i. e. all important questions are decided by a general meeting of all the members of the cooperative. For the carrying out of the technical work and the working out of the projects on this or other questions, an executive committee of five persons is elected. For the control of the enterprise there is a revising commission of three, etc.

Free Russia, Feb. 1, 1923.

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5) Are we pursuing any commercial aims?

We absolutely do not pursue any commercial aims. According to our constitution we renounce any profits. In case our enterprise provides profits, then the profits should go: a) for better food, b) for the expansion of our enterprise, and c) the remainder for the educational aims of the Russian colony of Chicago and suburbs.

6) What is the attitude of the Russian workers' organizations of Chicago toward our cooperative?

The Russian workers' organizations of Chicago sincerely welcomed our cooperative and the opening of our cooperative restaurant. This circumstance is confirmed by the fact that when on October 8, 1922, a workers' banquet in honor of the opening of our restaurant, was arranged by us, all the representatives of the Russian workers' organizations of the city of Chicago were present.

Erin.

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II A 2 (Jewish)

RUSSIAN

Guide Book to the Exhibit of Russian Section America's WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
Making, N. Y. 1921, p. 34.

[RUSSIAN JEWS IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY]

"As the bulk of Russian immigration into the United States is composed of Jews, the main personal contribution of Russia to American trade is represented by the work of Russian Jews. They play a very large part in the foreign and domestic trade of this country, particularly in the large cities, such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia."

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II A 2 (Jewish)

RUSSIAN

Guide Book to the Exhibit of Russian Section America's
Making, New York, 1921, p. 33.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[CONCERNING RUSSIAN SKILLED LABOR]

Mention is made of Russian skilled labor being used in the clothing industry of Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Guide Book to the Exhibit of Russian Section America's Making, New York, 1921, p. 32

"In Chicago there is the production of Russian calculating machines
(Shchoty)."

Russkava Pichta, Apr. 28, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Adv.)

Keep your money safe at the reliable Russian Bank in Chicago.

of the bankers

Braslowsky and Co., 706 12th Street. Between Union St. and Halsted.
Deposits accepted from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

Russian Bank.

For transfers of money from other banks it is necessary to show at
the Russian Bank one's savings account.

Russians must go to the Russian Bank. Address for letters: Russian
Bank, Braslowsky & Co., 706 West 12th Sts., Chicago, Ill.

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RUSSIAN

M. Vilchur, Russians in America.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[RUSSIAN MACHINIST UNION]

The author mentions the existence in Chicago of a Soyuz Russkikh Mekhanikov (Union of Russian machinists), but does not say when and how long this Union was in existence.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

a. Arts and Handicrafts

Rassviet, Aug. 3, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MR. S. G. SOKOLOV'S JUBILEE

The conductor of the Kuban Cossack Chorus, Mr. S. Sokolov, who is well-known to the Chicago Russian colony, celebrates in this year the twenty-fifth anniversary of his activity as conductor.

Mr. S. G. Sokolov is the son of Mr. G. A. Sokolov, who was a very popular conductor of church choirs in Moscow. Mr. S. Sokolov was born in 1887 and acquired his education in Moscow. He inherited his musical talent from his father. In 1904 he was already conducting a choir at the Boriso-Glyeb'sky church in Moscow. Soon Mr. Sokolov, who had won the sympathies of the members of the choir as well as those of the public, became, like his father, the conductor of several church choirs.

In 1909 Mr. Sokolov accepted the position of teacher of music at the Poltava Teachers' Seminary, on the Kuban, where he was taking care of the musical education of the future public school teachers. But this successful work as music teacher did not satisfy the young conductor, and in 1910 he joined the Moscow University and at the same time studied at the Moscow Imperial Conservatory in order to complete

Rassviet, Aug. 3, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

his musical education.

In February 1915 Mr. S. G. Sokolov was graduated from the University where he was studying law; and in September of the same year he was graduated from the Conservatory. Soon after that he was called to do military service. After graduating from a military school he went as an officer to the Western front. When the Civil War broke out in Russia, he went to Serbia, and there he organized a large chorus consisting of Cossack refugees. He made several very successful tours in Yugoslavia with this chorus.

In 1922 there came to Yugoslavia a detachment of Cossack refugees. This detachment had with it a chorus consisting of Kuban Cossacks. The Ataman (chief commander) of the Cossacks proposed to Mr. Sokolov to take over this chorus. Mr. Sokolov accepted this proposal, reorganized the chorus and made a tour with it all over Europe. He gave concerts in Rome in the Milan Conservatory, in Madrid and other large cities of Europe, and these concerts helped him to acquire the reputation of a great musician. The best musical critics in Europe praised highly his musical talent which had enabled him to teach his Cossacks how to combine in their performances a strict exactitude with true artistic taste.

Rassviet, Aug. 3, 1929.

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After making a tour with his Cossacks through Mexico and Central America, Mr. Sokolov accepted a series of proposals which enabled him to undertake tours in the United States. He established his headquarters in Chicago and for four years has been arranging tours and giving concerts in various cities of the U. S. and of Canada.

The critics of various American papers also praise enthusiastically Mr. Sokolov's work as director, and the performances of his chorus. Mr. Sokolov deserves the highest praise for his efforts to acquaint the foreign countries with the Russian folk-songs. And his selflessness and true love of his art induced him to reorganize his Cossack chorus on such principles that at present this chorus is a corporation of artists in which no singer can be exploited in any possible way.

On July 22 there have elapsed twenty-five years since Mr. S. G. Sokolov started on his career of ceaseless labor as a great musician and conductor of Russian choruses. He is now on a tour in states of the far West. Therefore the celebration of the 25th anniversary of his activity has been postponed until he returns to Chicago.

Rassviet January 12, 1927

Levin's Concert

The concert of the Russian pianist Mr. Joseph Levin, was extraordinarily successful. The artist performed many compositions of the great masters, such as Schumman, Beethoven, Chopin, and many others. A numerous audience rewarded every number of the artist, with great ovations and enthusiasm. It was noticed in many American papers, that the concert of the artist Mr. Joseph Levin, was exceptionally successful.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

b. Music

Rassviet, June 16, 1936.

OVER THE COLONY.

Tomorrow, at 8 P. M., in the Hall of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, will be given a piano recital in which the pupils as well as the professors of the Conservatory will take part. Among them will be our own, the famous Professor P. Zaichenko who is the Dean of the Conservatory.

1. Howard, G. B. 9/18/41.
 2. Mitchell, C. E. 9/18/41.
 3. Miller, C. 4/41.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A RUSSIAN OPERA ON THE CHICAGO STAGE

To-night in the Auditorium Theater, at Van Buren Street and Wabash Avenue, will be presented "Prince Igor," the Russian Opera, in the Russian language.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 29, 1934.

AN APPEAL OF THE RUSSIAN ARTISTS

The Union of Russian Artists in Chicago is making an appeal to all the Russian youth in Chicago and vicinity with artistic talent to join our organization. Every young man or young woman with some artistic propensity is welcome in our ranks. United, we shall be better able to serve the cause of Russian art and culture in America. There are many young men and women in the Russian colony in Chicago who possess artistic talent; among them are several who have had some training. This organization can offer to young Russians with artistic ability ample opportunity for further training and development.

Parents, if you want your children to become true exponents and genuine representatives of Russian art and Russian culture in America, ask them to join The Union of Russian Artists in Chicago. Our organization will bring out their talents, will train them, and will afford them opportunities to

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POLISH

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 29, 1934.

become artists.

Russian youth! It is to the singers, dancers, and musicians among you that we appeal. Join our union, so that we can work together for the greater glory of Russian art!

The Union of Russian Artists in Chicago has a membership fee of only one dollar a year. For this nominal sum you are entitled to all membership privileges. Those interested in joining this organization may call in person at the Russian Democratic Citizens' Club, 1902 West Division Street, every Tuesday between eight and nine o'clock in the evening.

Union of Russian Artists in Chicago

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 17, 1934.

THE RUSSIAN ARTISTS CLUB IN CHICAGO

The well-organized life in the land of our adoption in general, and that of its many national groups in particular, have shown that only these nationalities and organizations can survive and can retain and expand their influence which are properly organized, strongly united, and well disciplined. The example of other well-organized national groups has been followed, at last, by the Russian artists who live in Chicago. They have banded together and have formed a club, the Russian Artists Club of Chicago.

The Club recently gave a concert, which was a great success, both artistically and financially. the following Russian artists, members of the Club, participated in the concert: P. M. Maksakova, M. G. Rykova, A Grech, A. Grishayev, A. Dobrohotov, L. Zemtzev, V. Kitayev, S. Sokolov. After the concert there was a ball; members of the Artists Club mingled with the public, adding zest and interest to the entertainment.

The Russian Artists Club is arranging another unusual entertainment, which

Rassviet (The Dawn), Nov. 17, 1934.

will be held Saturday, December 1. The affair will take place in the evening at the Russian Democratic Club, 1902 West Division Street. Unemployed artists will be admitted free.

The Russian Artists Club invites every Russian in Chicago and vicinity to come to one of their entertainments and become acquainted with the Russian artists and their way of doing things. Roman Rykov, the Russian-Polish artist, was the initiator and organizer of the Club.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 4, 1934.

WE ARE GRATEFUL

The concert and ball arranged by the Chicago branch of the Russian Emigrees' Children Aid Society on May 20 was a great success, both artistically and financially. The appeal of the committee found a worthy response in the hearts of our Chicago Russians, who are always alive to the needs of our orphans. Our especial gratitude is due to the Russian professional artists and entertainers, some of whom had to cancel or postpone their appearances in other places so that they might give of their time and their talents for the worthy cause of helping the Russian children.

In spite of the oppressive heat, the hall of the Russian-American Democratic Club was filled to overflowing. Our artists were at their best, and the enchanted public applauded their efforts ardently. The tunes of Russian music and the motifs of our folk songs, rendered with simplicity and inspiration, created a quaint and charming atmosphere. Everybody forgot his daily worries and admired the performance on the stage--the performance that

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 4, 1934.

represented the better side of life in the Russia of bygone days. Many spectators had tears in their eyes, tears of emotion awakened by the memories of the past. Nothing can so inspire and stir the human emotions so much as music, song and dance. All praise and honor to you servants of the Russian arts, for your loyalty and devotion to your higher callings, and for spreading appreciation of the Russian arts in America even when your economic condition is very difficult and your lives are filled with obstacles of all kinds.

Below are the names of the Russian artists who participated in the concert given for the benefit of Russian orphans:

A. Armati, pianist; E. Adison, violinist of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; A. I. Grishaev, baritone, member of the Russian Cossack Choir; A. Dobrokhotoy, balalaika virtuoso; A. Diskont, a young ballet dancer; L. P. Zemtzeo, tenor, member of the Cossack Choir; V. I. Kuznetzov, a musician, singer and dancer;

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Anastasia Lalush, dancer of folk dances; P. I. Maksakova, lyric soprano; E. Petukh, accordionist; N. Z. Sokolova, mezzo-soprano; S. Sokolov, pianist, director of the Cossack Choir; Anna Tcherepova, dancer; E. Reveka, a five-year-old dancer. Mr. I. F. Erin directed the concert and also acted as master of ceremonies.

The concert committee was composed of the following: I. F. Erin, chairman, A. Bernard, M. Brashevets, N. Vishnevsky, A. Guber, A. Daniluk, A. D. Dobrokhotoy, E. Kopernik, E. Shishova, T. A. Lobanova, A. V. Lobanov, P. Logunov, A. V. Maksimova, A. A. Mikhailovskaya, S. Yanchuk, A. Kivaka, and S. Bakal.

During the intermissions the following cash contributions were made: E. I. Perminiua, one dollar; A. Timon, one dollar; M. Kersh, \$1.75.

The following persons contributed provisions and other supplies for the buffet counter in the concert hall: A. Bernard, A. Guber, A. Mikhailovskaya,

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T. Lobanova, A. Maksakova, E. Shishova, E. F. Wagner, S. Shukhostov, V. M. Zhukowsky and A. Kersh.

The concert committee expresses its warm gratitude to all the artists and to the public for their participation in the concert.

In the near future we shall publish a complete financial report of this concert. Now, however, in view of the great needs and the hardships experienced by our Russian orphans in Poland, we have sent them twenty-five dollars through the Amalgamated Bank of Chicago.

Besides this, the society has issued special subscription lists on its own printed stationery, appealing to good people everywhere for contributions. On every list there is a seal of the society and the signatures of the chairman and the secretary. On every list there is printed its consecutive number and the name of the person authorized to solicit contributions. The names of all contributors and the amount of their contributions will be published

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regularly in Rassviet.

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The Chicago Committee of the Russian Emigrees' Children Aid Society:

I. F. Erin, chairman

A. D. Dobrokhotoy, secretary

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Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 23, 1929.

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G. S. KHRZHANOVSKY INVITED TO BE DIRECTOR OF AMERICAN OPERA

In Chicago, through the efforts of the League of Lovers of Music and other American organizations of this city, it was proposed to create a "Grand Auditorium in the open air" next season. This Auditorium will be located in Grant Park, not far from Soldier's Field, and will have a capacity of 9500 persons.

In this Auditorium the best operas will be produced, and will be heard simultaneously by over 9500 people; the best artists will be invited, and an excellent orchestra, chorus, and ballet will be organized. To direct the opera, our compatriot Mr. Gavriil Severinovich Khrzhanovsky, opera-artist and great connoisseur of music, has been invited. According to information received by us, Mr. G. S. Khrzhanovsky has already begun work on the organization and completion of the groups of singers, chorus, orchestra, ballet, etc.

Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 23, 1929

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All prominent American newspapers say much about this venture, pointing out its necessity in such a prominent city as Chicago.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, November 5, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CONCERT-BALL OF THE RASSVIET

On November 4, 1929, at the Schoenhofen Hall, a concert-ball of the Rassviet was arranged. In the program there took part the famous violinist Misha Lifshiz; the well known baritone, L. Brunwald; the virtuoso of the balalaika, V. Dobrowotov; the American singer Mary Shipler, who had a great success; the three Russian pianists Nadya Rementshik, Miss Horvich and especially the youthful Eugenie Murey, who played excellently. The diverse and interesting program was concluded with the performance of P. M. Makarova, who charmed the audience with her folk-songs. The concert was followed by dancing, which continued till late at night.

Rassviet, Oct. 12, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MR. L. BRUNWALD'S CONCERT

On October 8, 1929, at the Western Electric Co. a concert was given by Mr. L. Brunwald, baritone of the Russian opera. The program of the concert was very interesting. Among other things Mr. Brunwald sang the popular Russian "Volga Boatman's Song" and the "The Two Giants". These songs earned very much applause. In the history of the W. E. Co. it was the first day devoted to Russian songs. Mr. Brunwald was the first Russian singer who sang under the roof of this gigantic plant. The highly talented pianist, Miss Rita Rotermel, undoubtedly contributed much to the success of the singer.

The audience, which numbered some 4,000 people, rewarded every number performed by our talented artist with such hearty applause that the Board of Directors of the W. E. Co. decided to include a few more classical concerts in the program of this year, seeing that an audience composed chiefly of workingmen, can appreciate really good music. For this also the credit must be given to Mr. Brunwald. The American newspapers praised our compatriot most enthusiastically. Mr. L. Brunwald was born in Riga. He has received his musical education in Russia, Germany, France and Italy.

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RUSSIAN

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Rassviet, Oct. 12, 1929.

In Russia he studied under the guidance of the celebrated Russian opera singer, Mr. Tartakov. Abroad one of his teachers was Reschke.

Rassviet, April 30, 1929.

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DYLOV'S CONCERT A SUCCESS.

The concert of the well known bass, V. Dylov, on April 27, 1929, was a big success. There was no end of encores. Mr. Dylov and Mme. Mirayev scored the greatest applause. The public was delighted by the artistic performance of Russian folk-songs by Mme. Mirayev.

V. Protsenko, A. Frikin and B. Khmara also earned a well deserved success. This concert will be long remembered by those who attended.

Rassviet, Apr. 23, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ARTISTIC CONCERT

On April 17, 1929, at Walsh's Hall, there is going to take place an artistic concert of the well known singer Vladimir Dylov, with the participation of the following actors: the actress of the Blue Bird Theatre, Miss I. Mirayeva, prima donna of the club Petrushka; Vsevolod Protsenko, actor of the club Petrushka; A. Frikin, baritone soloist of the Kuban Cossacks' Chorus; Boris Khmara, dancer of the club Petrushka.

The program includes trios, duets, Gypsy chorus, and dancing.

Moscow (Moscow) March 1929.

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MISS EVGHENIYA MUREY

Miss Evghaniya Murey was born in America. At present she is 14 years old. This is already the sixth year since she started to study music, the piano, at the Chicago Musical College, 64 E. Van Buren St. The talented young pianist has been playing during the last two years not only at many entertainments given in the Russian Colony, but also before American audiences. One of her most remarkable performances was down town at the Central Theater.

Among the teachers of the Musical College are Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, president, our compatriot Mr. M. Boguslawsky and many others.

(Note: As far as I know Miss Evgheniya Murey was rewarded with a gold medal for excellent progress in her study of the piano at the Chicago Musical College. About two years ago she was appointed teacher of music in a school of one of the suburbs of Chicago, and is still teaching there. H. K.)

Anonymous - "An Interesting Concert of Russian Pianist at Kimball Hall," Russkoye Obozrenie, (Monthly), Feb. 1929, p. 23. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

On Sunday, February 3rd, at Kimball Hall, a concert of special interest to Russians, will be given by the Russian pianist, Vitaliy Schnee. The performance will begin at 3:30 in the afternoon.

Mr. Vitaliy Iakovlevich Schnee graduated from the famous Conservatory of Petrograd, where he studied under the direction of the great Anna Nikolayevna Esipova, whose pupils also were: Sergey Prokofiev, Lev Pyshnov, Leonid Kreutzer, Alfred Mirovich, and other well known artists.

Mr. V. I. Schnee gave several concerts in the city of Petrograd and other cities of Russia, until the World War interrupted his work in this field.

In 1917, the German occupation of the city of Minsk, found him the director of the White-Russian Conservatory.

There he again began giving concerts, and his performances in the entire Northwest territory earned the enthusiastic praises of critics.

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There after he traveled to Germany where, for over three years, he continued his concert career.

Eventually Mr. Schnee arrived in the United States; settled in the city of Chicago, where he has lived for five years, and is becoming well known among the musical circles of America.

His concert of the last year, in Chicago, as also his previous performances (arrangements for two pianos), were highly praised by the critics, and established his reputation in the musical society in the United States.

Mr. Schnee maintains two studios in Chicago, where he teaches piano. The recitals of his pupils also helped to establish his reputation as one of the finest teachers of music in the city of Chicago.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Oct. 5, 1928.

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THE RUSSIAN BASSO V. DYLOV IN CHICAGO.

A few days ago the Russian basso, V. Dylov, arrived from New York. He visited the office of the editor of Rassviet. Mr. V. Dylov will remain in Chicago for the entire winter season. Mr. Dylov will appear at the American theatres. In New York Mr. Dylov sang at many Russian concerts, he will also sing in many Russian concerts in Chicago.

Music News, Oct. 28, 1927, p. 17.

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PAUL ZAICHENKO RE-ENGAGED BY UPTOWN CONSERVATORY

Paul Zaichenko, the noted piano pedagogue, has been intimately identified with musical activities in Chicago for a number of years. In consequence of the remarkable success of his classes at the Uptown Conservatory, he has been re-engaged for another season; he has a large class and some very fine talent to work with.

This teacher is particularly fortunate in having an unusual number of boys in his piano class, and their work is fine throughout, for he knows how to arouse and hold the interest of boys to an exceptional degree.

His pupils have made regular and innumerable appearances in Chicago.

On Sunday afternoon, October 30, at Uptown Conservatory, Mr. Zaichenko will present twenty-eight pupils of his class in a piano recital, these being:

Music News, Oct. 28, 1927, p. 17.

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Olga and Mary Nikiforow, June Goldberg, Anna Hecht, Minerva Goldenson, Anna Krawchuck, Jane Eschenbacher, Sophie Kominsky, Ruth Hannaberg, Ethel Goldberg, Goldie Becker, Elaine Hannaberg, Beatrice Bresn, Isabelle Stivens, Francis Kacello, Benjamin Altschul, Isaac Lieboff, Joseph Kuzin, Nathaniel Farber, Benjamin Coven, Maynard Goldberg, Esther Bernstein, Mary Schepis, Jennie Altschul, Bella Altschul, Olga Brashovetz, Florence Gielow and Esther Faitelson.

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Rassviet, August 18, 1928.

INA BURSKAY IN THE ROLE OF CARMEN

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On August 18, 1928, Mme. Ina Bursky sang in Ravina Park, the role of Carmen.

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Rassviet, July 5, 1928.

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MR. N. GUMENUKE ACHIEVES SUCCESS

When we were living in the old country, many of us thought it rather bold to affirm that among the people there, who were walking behind the plough, there were some who were possessed of infinite latent possibilities. But now we can see that such a statement would have been quite true. Mr. N. Gumenuke, though he has studied music only a comparatively short time, has been so successful that he was able to join the Chicago Civic Orchestra. And this promises to open to him ultimately the doors of the Chicago Symphonic Orchestra, the best orchestra of Chicago. Mr. Gumenuke prepares his son also for a musical career. He is also conducting a musical school of his own where about 25 pupils are studying very successfully.

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I D 2 a (4)
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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Mar. 29, 1928.

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CONCERT, ETC., FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MINERS

The concert and theatrical performance arranged by the Russian progressive organizations of Chicago on Sunday, March 25, 1928, at Walsh's Hall for the benefit of the striking miners, was a success in spite of the Lent and the absence of dancing on the program.

The program was opened with a speech by Mr. Radcliff, president of the Chicago branch of the A. F. of L., who very eloquently related the history of the origin of the miners' strike and the various phases of its development. The orator made a soul-stirring appeal to those present not to forget the 750,000 sufferers who are fighting for their rights.

The comedy, "On a Revision," was another fairly successful number on the program.

The picture "The Destitute Children," staged by Dr. Korablinov, deserves great praise. The children who participated in this picture received much applause.

The concert opened with solos by Misses Maksakov and Groschinsky, who had

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II B 1 c (2)
I D 2 a (4)
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to sing several encores.

Very good as usual were the young dancers, - pupils of Russian schools, - taught by Mrs. J. M. Sholy. Mr. Chernyshev's string orchestra also pleased the audience.

The greatest "hit," however, was made by the Moscow Quartet, which was something new for the Chicago public. Especially Mr. V. Barstov's magnificent bass voice was greatly appreciated by the public. Mr. V. Barstov had to sing several times.

Our popular baritone, Mr. T. K. Korablinov, as usual earned much applause. He and Miss Maksakov also sang very well a duet.

The Gypsy Camp Chorus sang several beautiful songs with which the public was very much pleased.

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II B 1 c (2)
I D 2 a (4)
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Before the end of the program Miss Maksakov, at the request of the committee, went through the audience and collected \$30.10. The proceeds from the concert were sent to Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), May 5, 1926 WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A GREAT WORK

As we have already communicated in our newspaper, Alexandr Nikolayevich Kaminsky, the favorite of our colony, is conducting the orchestra at the Milford theatre.

The Milford theatre belongs to Balaban and Katz, the largest company of theatre owners in Chicago.

This theatre holds 1,500 persons. Americans like to go and listen to Mr. Kaminsky's "Milford--Kaminsky Orchestra."

"Our orchestra is composed of the best musicians and is conducted by Mr. Kaminsky, a violinist of international reputation!" Thus declares the direction of the theatre.

The daily program of Mr. Kaminsky's orchestra almost invariably includes several Russian numbers.

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And it is by the performance of these Russian numbers that Mr. Kaminsky has captured the exceptional sympathy of the public.

On Sundays Mr. Kaminsky and his orchestra play serious overtures, such as the "1812 Overture" by Tchaikovsky, the "Sheherazade" by Rimsky Korsakov and many others.

Thus Alexander Nikolayevich Kaminsky accomplishes a great work--that of acquainting the Americans with Russian music.

G. Gorsky.

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), May 5, 1926. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A RUSSIAN SINGER

Some three months ago there came to Chicago from Canada a Russian singer, the baritone Serghey Nikoleyevich Sergheyev (Boleslavovich).

When he was a youth only sixteen years old, Mr. Sergheyev--at that time he was called just Serezhka--began to learn singing under the tuition of the Italian professor Cato, a well known teacher in Moscow.

Being very gifted and possessing an excellent voice, the young Sergheyev began to sing at the "Aquarium" already at the age of eighteen, after only two years training. After many years of singing in the Moscow theaters, in provincial towns and in the Moscow Opera Mr. Sergheyev left Russia in 1922.

During seven months he sang in the Far East, in Harbin, Shanghai, and other cities; he also sang with great success in Canada, and now he has come to Chicago.

Mr. Sergheyev's first appearance as a singer in Chicago was on Sunday, May 2,

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in the Polonia Union Hall, corner Milwaukee Ave. and Augusta Blvd. It was a great success. Mr. Sergheyev sang in Russian. He had to sing four encores.

Before the Russian colony Mr. Sergheyev sang for the first time at the concert of the Independent Parish, on May 9. By the by, Mr. Sergheyev has signed a contract with the "Orpheum Circuit", the largest agency for theatrical and vaudeville shows; on September 1st he will start on a tour, and will visit many American cities.

G. Gorsky.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald) May 5, 1926.

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RUSSIAN ARTISTS

In the section of our newspaper devoted to the "Life of Russians in the city of Chicago" there appear often notices informing our readers of the arrival of Russian artists in Chicago.

Lately such arrivals have occurred very frequently. Artists come to Chicago and are dispersed, getting engagements in various American theaters.

Only few of the Russian immigrants visit these theaters. Yet Russian artists act, sing, or play in these theaters with great success.

A few days ago I had the opportunity of going to one of these theaters. As usually the show began with a moving picture. After that came a short comic act. A singer sang some songs; next came a comedian; some music was played on the organ; scenes from the life of various cities were shown; there was some music. After one of the items of the program there appeared on the stage three Russian artists. The sound of Russian music filled the hall. The artists immediately captured the attention of the audience. The public became absolutely silent. When the artists were singing one could not hear the slightest noise,

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not a whisper, not any movement that would be audible. Complete silence set in.

The artists were singing Russian folk-songs. One would think that these songs could be understood only by us, Russian immigrants. But it seems that the language of music is an international one. The wonderful melodies of these songs threw a spell over the large audience. The listeners did not know the Russian language, but felt the beauty of the melodies and the stirring depth of the music of these songs the words of which they could not understand. Every song was rewarded by ~~thunderous~~ applause.

When the Russian artists had left the stage one could hear from all sides such expressions of enthusiasm as "wonderful songs", "real artists" etc.

When leaving the theater, one of the Russian immigrants was praising enthusiastically the singing of the artists and telling how regrettable it is that only few Russians visit those theaters where Russian artists are singing, acting etc. "These artists," these were his words, addressed to a groups of Russian immigrants, "made one travel in my thoughts to Russia; for several minutes it seemed to me that I am not in America, but in a Russian theater in my native country."

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And this did not happen at some concert of Shalyapin or Rachmaninov. Nor at some performance by Anna Pavlova or Maria Kuznetsova. It happened while the above mentioned Russian was listening to some melodies sung by modest Russian singers. Russian songs, Russian music, and Russian artists are making their charm felt more and more by the residents of Chicago.

The following Russian artists achieved a brilliant success during the last few years when appearing on the stage of the Chicago Opera: F. I. Shalyapin, Gheorghy Baklanov, Alexander Kipnis, Inna Bursky. (By the by, Rosa Raisa, the now so popular opera star, was also born in Russia.)

During the winter season sometimes that most talented composer Rachmaninov appeared in a musical performance; also the world renowned Russian violinists Misha Elman, J. Heifetz and Zimbalist.

Russian singers have been continually singing in many theaters. We shall mention in this connection the names of Dnieprov, Vl. Svetlov, Evgheny Stebelsky, Madam Dayen, Madam Kitayev and others.

Almost in every theater you find several Russian musicians in the orchestra. Moreover from time to time there comes to Chicago some Russian chorus, or some well

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known Russian singer or dancer. In many theaters pictures of life in Russia are shown, and in such cases the orchestra plays Russian melodies.

A. Rudnikov.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Apr. 29, 1926. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

THE CHORUS OF THE KUBAN COSSACKS

"Russian songs full of life, songs of the brave". (Note: quoted from a popular Russian song. D. S.) Beautiful are the songs of our native country.

Our guests, the Kuban Cossacks, sing them well.

Some thousand Russians were listening to their singing last Sunday, at the concert in the Schoenhofen Hall.

All these Russians, without exception, were delighted by the singing of the chorus.

This chorus of Cossacks is a great musical achievement, a serious and interesting phenomenon in the realm of sounds and melodies.

In every song, so well rendered by them, one could feel an artistic, original creation.

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With their very first song the Cossacks had conquered the public. . . .

Several Russian and Ukrainian melodies were cleverly combined by the conductor of the chorus, Mr. Sololov, into an interesting pot-pourri through the whole of which the melody of the Volga boatmen's song runs like a red thread. It was evident that all the elements of the theory of musical composition were well known to the composer of this pot-pourri. But the best number of all was, of course, the singing of "Ei ookhnyem" (the Volga boatmen's song) itself. . . .

Of the members of the chorus the following were particularly good: Mr. Zemtzev, a tenor possessing a remarkable falsetto, and Mr. Saveliev, a lyric tenor.

Mr. Grishayev, dramatic baritone, has an agreeable voice. Mr. Frykin has a winsome baritone voice. And Mr. Kolesnikov possesses striking bass notes in the lowest octave.

As to the conductor himself, Mr. Sokolov, he is a man who had the highest musical training, and he conducts the chorus beautifully.

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The chorus is his child.

He picked out the singers of the chorus and by dint of persistent work he created this artistic ensemble. . . .

G.Gorsky.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 21, 1926.

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CONCERT OF MR. A. NAKUTIN'S STUDIO

Many Russian musicians and artists participate actively in the cultural life of our new country.

One of them is our countryman Mr. Alexander Nakutin, teacher of singing, who has a studio down town at the Kimball Building. The achievements of his pupils will be demonstrated at a concert which will take place on Sunday, May 2.

During the twenty-two years Mr. Nakutin has been teaching singing in Chicago, he has trained many singers of both sexes who have become prominent artists.

Our paper had recently a notice about the success achieved by one of Mr. Nakutin's pupils, a young lady.

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The best of Mr. Nakutin's pupils will participate in the concert. A brilliant career is foretold for many of them.

Some of them are already almost accomplished artists.

Russian immigrants form a large percentage of Mr. Nakutin's pupils.

Almost all the program will be sung in Russian.

The concert will take place at the Auditorium of the Kimball Building.

II A 3 b

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 12, 1926.

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MISS INA RUBLEV

The performance of the talented pianist Miss Ina Rublev at the literary evening arranged by Mr. Gusev-Orenburgsky at the Auditorium Recital Hall was a great success.

The public greeted enthusiastically the gifted pianist, and she had to play several encores.

Every time the pianist-composer played with great spirit, and, as usually, her selection of musical pieces was excellent.

A. Zemetchinsky (S. E. Scheinmann).

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 12, 1926.

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MISS INA RUBLEV

By G. Gorsky

There is residing at present in Chicago a well known Russian pianist and composer, Miss Ina Rublev. Miss Ina Rublev was born in England, in London. She was only six years old when she began to study music with Professor Marco in Paris.

Later she went to St. Petersburg and became a pupil of Professor Blumenfeld, the well known pianist, and has been studying composition with Glazunov.

Miss Ina Rublev graduated from the St. Petersburg Conservatory and was awarded the first prize for the best composition. In 1920 she left Russia and went on a tour to Turkey, Egypt, Syria, England and France, giving concerts in all these countries.

As a composer she is a representative of the new school in music.

Russkii Vlastnik, Apr. 12, 1926.

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Many celebrated artists sing and play her compositions.

Miss Rublev made her last appearance before the Russian public of Chicago at the conversations given by the writer S. I. Gusev-Orenburgsky.

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 4, 1926.

AT THE ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE RUSSIAN HERALD

The entertainment given by the newspaper Russian Herald was a colossal success both morally and financially.

Already about 4 o'clock the vast hall of the West Side Auditorium became crowded, and soon the program of the concert was started. This program proved to be very interesting.

We feel that it is our duty to say first of all a few words about our artists-guests who have been singing for the first time in Chicago for a Russian audience.

Miss N. S. Meshayev, artist of the Italian Opera, has a beautiful and well trained voice. She sang with perfect ease a difficult aria from

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 4, 1926.

the opera, "Traviata." After that she sang two excellent lyric songs.

The first appearance of this talented artist before the Chicago Russians was appreciated by the public, and the singer was rewarded with loud and prolonged applause.

The baritone, Mr. V. A. Dubinsky, was also singing for the first time in Chicago. Mr. Dubinsky has sung at the former Grand Opera in Moscow, has held an important position in Zimin's Opera; in America he has sung at Baliev's Theatre, "The Bat."

Mr. Dubinsky's singing before a Russian public at the concert under discussion was a treat for all those members of the Russian colony who love Russian art.

Mr. Dubinsky has a beautiful baritone voice. He sings easily and correctly

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the upper notes, accentuating every sound, which in the rendition of this talented singer get a peculiar meaning and power.

The artist sang with great spirit "The Two Grenadiers," by Schumann, and "Ei Ookhnyem" (Song of the Volga Boatmen), but the public wanted to hear more of his singing. The applause was thunderous, and the talented singer had to appear again on the stage. Everybody tries to get as near to the stage as possible and to pacify his immediate neighbors. Now we listen to the wonderful melody of the Russian song "Nye Vyer" (Do Not Believe). When the last words of this song had been sung, a sort of sigh of regret was heard, and then again thunderous applause. This was a proof of the fact that the Russian colony had given this excellent singer a really hearty, warm welcome which he has certainly deserved.

Miss Pava Maksakov, the favorite of the Russian colony, dressed in the

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Russian national costume, sang several songs, among them the beautiful song about "the Russian easy life and the Russian fields."

When appearing again in the second part of the program, the singer sang several Gipsy songs. The public gave a hearty reception to the singer, applauding for a long time.

Miss E. L. Suesser who was accompanying the artists on the piano performed her part very well.

As usually the public listened with great attention to the trio conducted by Mr. A. N. Kaminsky. The trio consists of N. A. Rukhadze (piano), N. A. Kaminsky (cello) and A. N. Kaminsky, the favorite of all of us, who also played a solo

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 18, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE SONG OF SONGS

I was sitting in the parlor of that highly talented artist, Madame Inna Burskaya, and was dreaming a beautiful dream. My soul was permeated by the beauty of the "Song of Songs."

I was in the home of Madame Inna Burskaya. What an unusual combination: a singer, an artist and an infinitely kind, beautiful soul. She has had remarkable success on the stage, yet she is not proud.

She knows perfectly well all the European languages, yet she talks very little. She earns much money and gives it all away; she sings wonderfully and acts still better. This is Inna Burskaya.

She is an astounding mezzo-soprano, and she does not only sing beautifully

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but is also incomparable as an actress; when she plays some role she is the very impersonation of that picture which the author or the composer had before his mental eye when he was writing this role.

Madame Inna Burskaya is the best singer of our times for the operas "Carmen," "The Queen of Spades," "The Tsar's Bride," "Il Trovatore," "Aida," "Evgheniy Oneghin," and "Sampson and Delilah." When she sings and acts she is full of love and devotion for her art. The theater is not a workshop for her, it is temple. Her soul is permeated by the ideal of art and by the beauty of music. For him who looks for artistic ecstasy on the theatrical stage it is a real event to see Inna Burskaya playing her role. She knows how to affect the inmost of your soul by her acting and singing. She brings to the stage discipline, earnestness and thoughtfulness. Whatever part she sings in an opera she always inspires you with love for art. It does not matter in what language she is singing-it may be French, or Russian, or Italian. You see only Burskaya on the

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stage, and the difference of languages vanishes, is of no importance. You are in the realm of infinite beauty.

With all my soul I have been serving art at the old Russian Grand Opera together with Inna Burskaya. During several years I have been traveling in various countries and had the opportunity to see almost every day Inna Burskaya and to listen to the singing of this queen of the stage, this bewitching magician of the opera. But I had still more opportunity to observe the life of this wonderful woman, and I say that in our times she is unique as an artist on the stage. And, what is more, is unique also when she is not on the stage.

J. Pfeffer.

II A 3 b

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 22, 1924.

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SVETLOV AT THE KIMBALL HALL

The opera singer Vladimir Svetlov is going to sing at the Kimball Hall on January 9, at 12:30 P. M.

Mr. Vladimir Svetlov has captured the attention of American lovers of Russian art, and he appears more and more often on the stages of American theaters.

Every Sunday he sings at the Central Theater.

II A 3 b
II A 3 d (2)

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Oct. 7, 1924.

AMONG OUR ARTISTS

According to information received by us quite recently, the opera singer Karlash, who has been residing for a considerable time in Chicago, is singing now in the theaters of New York.

The opera singer, Vladimir Soloviev, and the singers of the Russian Opera, Ina Dayen and Sophie B. Osipova, are in Chicago and will sing at entertainments and concerts planned by the Russian colony.

Recently there has come to Chicago the former conductor of the Russian Opera, Mr. Fuerst. He is working in one of the large theaters downtown.

Another conductor of the Russian Opera, M. Fiveysky, has recently gone to New York and opened a musical studio.

From New York has come to Chicago Mme. Vera Sadovskaya, artist of the Moscow and Petrograd operas.

II A 3 b
II A 3 d (2)

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik, Oct. 7, 1924.

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Mr. Borovsky's studios for the training of artists-singers in Chicago are developing successfully, and the American newspapers praise them.

The Russian ballet of Halle de Manay and Laboyko, consisting of eighteen persons, is performing at the Arion Grey Theater. The conductor is Mr. Jack Pfeffer.

Russkii Vlastnik, June 21, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA

After a half year of preparation, the well known impresario, Jack Pfeffer, has organized the Grand Russian Opera. The company included the artists of local Italian Grand Opera, the ballet headed by the ballet master Tad Loboyko; the large chorus of M. I. Vorobyu, well known in our colony, together with the orchestra.

The leading singers will be J. Kudirka, of the Russian and Lithuanian Grand Opera, who not long ago made himself famous all over Europe.

The conductor of the Italian Opera, I. Bardinelli is invited to be conductor of the opera. Famous painters are invited to make the necessary decorations.

Our best wishes to the first Russian cultural undertaking in the cause of creating a local opera.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Jan. 7, 1924.

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"BORIS GODUNOV" AT THE DOUGLAS PARK AUDITORIUM

On December 28, 1924, the first performance of the opera "Boris Godunov" by Musorgsky took place at the Douglas Park Auditorium. Mr. Pfeffer, the organizer of this cultural undertaking, intends to acquaint the public at large with the Russian and Italian operas which are usually inaccessible to the average person on account of their expensiveness. Mr. Pfeffer intends to present it on a large scale. Besides the usual musical Fridays, he has organized also musical Saturdays and Sundays in different districts. For this purpose Mr. Pfeffer invited the best forces of our colony and all of our native talent. In this opera participated N. Karlash, Svetlov, G. Feygin, Dayen and others. The next opera, "La Traviata," will be produced on Jan. 4, 1924.

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald,) Dec. 14, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A NOOK FOR RUSSIAN ART IN CHICAGO

Reader, if you are not visiting the "Russian Musical Fridays" you are surely losing very much thereby. If some one of you, readers, is complaining about the spiritual weariness reigning in our colony, it is sufficient to point out to such a person the gratifying fact that these "Fridays" are establishing themselves more and more firmly and have become now a permanent institution in Chicago.

Last week I visited such a "Friday" -- it was the seventh according to the schedule- and now I shall try to relate to you what I have seen and heard there.

First of all you sense there the atmosphere of the Russian Opera, which has left us recently. You see the same familiar faces of habitués, attending all the Russian artistic performances; you hear the same kind of talk

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all around during the intermissions: talk about the way some artist played his or role or sang a song, or some talk about recent events. But the chief thing that strikes your eye is the celebrated "Jacques" who is conspicuous everywhere. You see him at the box-office; then you see him again going behind the side scenes, or among the public where he is stopped by somebody almost at every step. . . . As we know, he was assistant manager of the Russian Opera Company which has visited us recently under the management of Federov. It happened that this Company was stuck for several months in New York because of financial difficulties; it was ultimately forced to disband.

Jacques arranged two or three private concerts in New York with the participation of some of the opera singers of the Company. These concerts proved a success, and this induced Jacques to transfer these concerts to Chicago. As a result of this there arose another not less successful enterprise: a permanent Russian center with very comfortable headquarters at the Douglas Park Auditorium which have been hired for the whole winter season, the contract providing for the use of these headquarters on every Friday. The charge for admission

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is the same for all seats, and it is only fair to point out that if these concerts with the participation of renowned and talented artists had been given downtown, where one has to pay two or three dollars, they could not have been as interesting as they have been at the Douglas Park Auditorium.

On the program of this interesting enterprise we find the names of such well known artists as ~~Mmes.~~ Isayev, Feighin, Obraztsov (singers); Mm. Kitayev (cello), Miller, (violinist), Karlash Khrzhanovsky, Yakobox (singers). Besides these artists there have come this week from New York to Chicago, Svetlov (tenor) and his wife, Mme. Daen (soprano) who are well known because of their appearances on the stage of the Russian Opera. They will join our local talent and will help thereby the realization of the plan to produce here in the future parts of operas with all the appropriate scenery, decorations and costumes.

Last week the program was performed in a matchless way. It would be difficult

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to tell who among the artists deserves the highest praise. First of all, there was Kitayev playing on the cello. He played some classical music and also some popular melodies. The public was especially pleased by his performance of a pot-pourri of Russian folksongs.

Next came Mlle. Nita Obraztsov who has come from Russia to this country only recently, but has already acquired sincere and devoted admirers. She certainly possesses of voice of rare strength and beauty. It will not be an exaggeration if I say that neither in the Russian Opera that has visited us, nor in the Chicago Opera, could one find another singer except Galli- Curci who possesses a colorata trill of such purity as Mlle. Nita Obraztsov. She sang some very interesting arias and songs. Among them "Whether the day reigns" (Dyen li tsarit) by Tchaikovsky, an aria from the "Barber of Seville" by Rossini, "Do not sing, beautiful maiden". ("Nye poy krasavitsa") by Rakhmaninov, and an aria from "Rigoletto" by Verdi. The public was especially impressed by the

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way she sang this last aria. There was no end to the applause after she had finished it

Mr. N. Karlash, who is so much appreciated by all of us, also sang this time. As usual his "threatening" voice sounded admirably. One would like to listen to him the whole evening... He sang such well known songs as "La Bandiera" by Rotoli; "The Goat" ("Kozel") by Mussorgsky; "The Titular Councilor" (Titular-niy Sovyetnik") by Dargomyzhsky, "Zashumyela, razgulyalas" by Slonov and that most lovely and -- so it seems to me -- most amusing and interesting song "The little Italian girl" (Talianochka") by Rechkunov. There is where you can see real talent. . . . Here you have the right kind of voice, of acting, of artistic performance -- all the lovely things, you can possibly wish for. Mr. Karlash was at his best on that evening, and the public showed by endless applause its gratitude for those precious moments of true delight which he had given to his audience. . . .

On the whole it was a very interesting evening. And the following evenings

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promise to be just as interesting, if not more so. And if you, my readers, suspect me of being over-enthusiastic in my praise, come to the concert on any Friday, and you will see whether I am right or not

A Chicago Dilettante.

Svobodnaya Rossiya, Feb. 16, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE RUSSIAN OPERA IN CHICAGO

The Russian Opera which visited us last year attracted to its performances every evening large crowds of people.

In the lobby of the theater during the intermissions one could meet old members of the Russian colony who during the last years would seldom show themselves at Russian concerts, balls, and various other entertainments bearing a Russian character. The Russian Opera made good that trust which was reposed in it by all the social strata of the Russian colony.

The Opera infused new blood and a new, healthier spirit into the life of the colony.

It was a real pleasure to look at the smiling faces of the Russians who had come to the Opera to listen to their favorite singers.

Around the Russian Opera which was visiting us there was truly created some peculiarly palpitating joyful atmosphere. Old friends who had been immersed in their every day affairs and had not seen each other for several years, would renew the old ties of friendship after having met at the Russian Opera.

Svobodnaya Rossiya, Feb. 16, 1923

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When the Russian Opera left us life became dull again.

But we had to become reconciled to this fact.

Now, after a long interruption, the Russian Opera has come again to visit us.

And it is a real pleasure for us to have to point out that besides the same guests who have visited us last year there will appear on the stage of the Russian Opera also our great singer and artist Fedor I. Shalyapin.

Shalyapin's visit is a really wonderful surprise for us, and we must be grateful to fate for having the rare opportunity of seeing here, in America F. I. Shalyapin and of listening to him in one of his best roles in the opera "Boris Godunov."

The Russian Opera will begin on the 19th of February.

It has been announced that it will stay in Chicago four weeks.

Svobodnaya Rossiya, Feb. 16, 1923.

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I think that the Russian Opera could be induced to stay here much longer, and that this depends on us.

If we shall pay very frequent visits to the Russian Opera we shall thereby give it material and moral support, thus allowing it to prolong its stay in Chicago. Usually our life is pretty dull. We are all occupied with our everyday routine business. In most cases this business does not give satisfaction to our souls, and after a day full of drudgery and worries we are involuntary drawn in the evening to go to some place where our soul can get some rest from it all.

And where else shall we go now if not to the Russian Opera? Where shall our soul find better rest than there?

Lensky (Note: Pseudonym of
Mr. S. I. Linet-
sky, D. S.)

Free Russia, Jan. 31, 1923.

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THE CONCERT OF THE CHORUS OF THE RUSSIAN OPERA ARTISTS

On January 27, 1923, at the building of the West Side Auditorium, a concert ball was given by the Union of the Russian organizations of the city of Chicago.

It was a festival because in that concert appeared for the first time in Chicago the baritone S. Borovsky, of the Moscow Opera, and the director of the well known "Maisonette Russe," and the famous double quartet of the male chorus of the Russian Opera, under the direction of the former assistant of the greatest Russian composer of sacred music, A. Arkhangelsky.

The concert was opened with the favorite folk-song, known to every Russian, "Vniz po Matushke po Volge" (Down the Mother Volga). The melody of that song and also the heart-felt rendition of it, caused the audience of the Auditorium to transfer their thoughts for a minute to far off Russia and the native banks of the mighty Volga, again to feel oneself a Russian. One had a feeling that between the chorus and the audience there are numberless, unseen threads of relationship. One minute of profound silence, and the audience broke out in stormy applause. And that is how the program of the concert started. All

Free Russia, Jan. 31, 1923.

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the following songs, masterly performed and well prepared, were folk-songs, sometimes sad, which aroused sad memories, or gay, which made the audience laugh heartily and in a healthy way. Of these songs, "To the Lord God We Pray" was especially well performed, with S. Stankievich as the soloist. "I Sit Behind the Bars," "Best Shoes," "Kudesnyk" (sorcerer), "Not the Hawks," from the opera "The Tsar's Bride," and the Ukrainian "Viter, viter kolo Khati" (Wind, wind, near the cottage), "Zakukla to Siva Zazulia" (The Gray Cuckoo Called). The soloist S. Borovsky, together with the chorus, sang the folk-song "Dubinushka" (The Cudgel). This singer has a beautiful, clear lyric baritone (voice), good training and diction. The songs "Hopak" (Russian Dance), "Kuzniets" (Blacksmith), by Petrov, earned long and incessant applause from the audience. The last song of S. Borovsky, "Kerobeyniki" (The Peddler) gave the singer another thunder of applause. The success earned by the chorus and S. Borovsky can be explained by their performance of the best compositions of Russian art, mainly Russian folk-songs. Mr. Tatarov and Mr. Muievsky sang their songs beautifully. The violin soloist, Mr. I. Chapek, had the usual success. Mme. Sikera and Chapek beautifully accompanied the singers. The Russian opera chorus and S. Borovsky

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were a great acquisition to the Russian colony. And the audience expressed its heart-felt appreciation to both of them. The audience kept absolute silence during the performance. It is very desirable that these two artistic forces should remain as long as possible in Chicago and sing for the Russian colony.

II A 3 b

II A 3 b (JEWISH)

RUSSIAN

Daily Jewish Forward, Apr. 5, 1920.

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NINA TARASOVA

This famous Russian singer will give a concert of Russian folk and prison songs Sunday night, April the 18th, at the Ashland (Carmen's) Auditorium, S. Ashland Blvd. and Van Buren St.

The intelligentsia of Russia and its large masses simply idolize her.

The famous pianist, Aron Asher, will accompany. Purchase your ticket at the Forward office; or at the North Side Children's School, Le Moyne and Talman Avenue; Douglas Park Children's School, Albany and 12th St., and West Side School, 1006 S. Ashland Blvd., and be sure of having a seat.

Miscellaneous Material in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

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RUSSIAN SONG RECITAL BY MME. SOPHIE STRANDEN

This concert was given at Kimball Recital Hall, 25 E. Jackson Blvd., on
June 14, 1919.

Mme. Stranden was assisted by several other artists.

Alexander Nakutin was the director.

Scrapbooks, Vol. II, in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CONCERT BY MME. S. P. STRANDEN

On June 14, 1919, Mme. Stranden, well known Russian soprano, gave a concert at Kimball Hall Building, Jackson and Wabash.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway.

Concert of Russian Choral Society

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The R. C. S. gave a concert on Sept. 22, 1918 for benefit of the church. Russian hymns and Russian and Ukrainian songs were sung.

Rev. Kukulevsky, who had just come from Russia, gave a talk on conditions in that country. The concert was given at Schoenhofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee.

Interview with Prof. P. Zaichenko

Prof. Paul Zaichenko has been intimately identified with musical activities in Chicago for twenty five years.

He was born in the province of Kharkov in the town of Soemy on February 17, 1869. He received his elementary education in the local grammar school. After that he continued his studies in the Moscow Synod school where he also received his early musical training.

He studied piano under Nicholas Ivanowich Sokoloff, favorite pupil of Anton Rubinstein, and also with Santiago Arrilaga, and completed the requirements in theory under Nicholas Smolensky.

Upon finishing a course at the Moscow Synod school, he was appointed by the Holy Synod to conduct a Cappella Choir of the Russian Cathedral in San Francisco, California. He held that position for five years.

Coming to Chicago, Prof. Zaichenko became a member of the faculty of the Chicago Conservatory in 1912. The excellence of his musicianship is attested by a long and creditable record as a pianist and teacher. His splendid qualifications were noted by the late Walton Perkins, president of Chicago Conservatory, who secured him as Instructor at that institution.

Interview with Prof. P. Zaichenko

Prof. Paul Zaichenko is a musician of much ability, a gifted pianist, possessing remarkable technique and all the other requirements for the successful rendition of classic music. His knowledge of the piano repertoire is very extensive and covers all schools.

Prof. P. Zaichenko is to be much commended for his definitely good teaching of classics, and, indeed, he is a conscientious and careful teacher in every detail of the work, as is shown by the good technique and accuracy of musicianship of his pupils.

His pupils have made regular and innumerable appearances in Chicago.

Today he is recognized as an outstanding figure among eminent teachers of music in Chicago.

In addition to the fulfillment of his duties as an instructor of music in the Chicago Conservatory, Prof. P. Zaichenko has served for the last two years as director of chorus of the St. George Russian Independent Church in Chicago.

Prof. P. Zaichenko is the author of a series of articles on the history and influence of Russian music in the U. S. which have been appearing on the pages of the Chicago Rassviet for the last two or three years.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

c. Painting and Sculpture

II A 3 c

IV

I G

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 17, 1934.

GREETINGS TO MR. RERICH

Having just learned of the arrival in New York from India on March 14 on the S. S. Paris of Mr. Nicolas Rerich, our venerable painter and one of the great leaders in the realm of world culture, Rassviet sends him cordial greetings.

Mr. Rerich, whose name and works have been honored by the American people by the establishment of an art gallery bearing his name and containing over one thousand of his canvases, is not only a powerful and tireless painter and profound thinker but also an outstanding authority on the Orient, where he spent more than ten years of his life. He has returned to this country after a four-year absence.

Mr. Rerich is the originator and first member of the international peace society known as the "Banner of Peace." Thirty-four nations were represented at the recent third international conference of this society in Washington, D. C.

He is a preacher of the highest human ideals. His peace appeals to the world and his "Peace through Culture" movement have brought wonderful responses from

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II A 3 c

-2-

RUSSIAN

IV

I G

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 17, 1934.

all corners of the globe.

Our newspaper, which last year published a number of articles written by Mr. Rerich, and which ~~devoted~~ several reviews to his latest book, "The Flaming Stronghold," now welcomes our great artist back to America.

[Translator's note: Nicolas Rerich, noted contemporary Russian painter, for over five years was a member of the editorial staff of Rassviet, and his articles were very popular among the Russian group here.]

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II A 3 c

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Dec.14, 1931.

RUSSIAN ARTISTS VISIT CHICAGO

Last Friday, December 13, 1931, the following well known Russian Artists : Nina Koshits, G. Leonov and V. Dubinsky, who appeared recently at the Blackstone Hotel, visited the editorial office of the newspaper Rassviet.

Rassviet, Mar. 2, 1931.

OPENING OF AN ART STUDIO IN CONNECTION
WITH THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN CLUB



Many attempts to found an art studio were made in our Russian colony, but most of these undertakings had no sound economical basis and had to be liquidated before any considerable results were achieved.

On the whole the entertainments, lectures, etc., organized by the Russian people benefited and strengthened only such societies as the mutual aid, loan credit associations and consumer's cooperatives, so that these organizations were not lacking a solid economical foundation. We do not deny the fact that it is useful for everyone to learn some art, such as, singing, music, dancing, drama etc.

This is a necessity of our social life. It ennobles our souls, enriches our life and enables us to maintain a contact with the traditions of the past. But in our machine age, when the whole life is built on a materialistic foundation and arts and literature sink into the background, art has also become mechanized. Most of the best actors, poets and artists are threatened by starvation and lead a miserable existence. It is a pitiful

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Mar. 2, 1931.



situation, but it cannot be remedied. Such is the state of our social life in the present time, and we must conform our personal life to the demands of the surrounding conditions.

One of our esteemed compatriots, a Russian artist, A. A. Pikarev, suffered much while living in exile in foreign countries, but having now attained a high position, he has set his mind on creating something new for the Russian colony in Chicago.

His enterprise, besides being a valuable cultural contribution, will also have a sound economical foundation.

A. A. Pikarev is not only a prominent artist, but at the same time he is an inventor of a new chemical colour for which he has patented and for which there is a great demand on the American market. A. A. Pikarev has contracts with large American wholesale firms, from which he draws considerable profit.

It is not necessary to make known here the artist, A. A. Pikarev, but I want to acquaint our Russian people with Mr. A. A. Pikarev's plans for the Russian colony. Mr. Pikarev's plan is as follows: To create an art studio, where

Rassviet, Mar. 2, 1931.



Russian people could learn, by newest methods and in a short period of about two or three months, enough of the fine arts to become practical workers. At the present time there is a great demand for artists in America. A course taken at Mr. A. A. Pikarev's studio would enable one to easily find profitable employment. The courses at Mr. Pikarev's art studio are moderately priced. The initial fee is \$3.00, and 25 cents per lesson thereafter.

Members of the Russian American Club are not obliged to pay for their lessons. Mr. Pikarev's services as teacher, will not receive any remuneration. The opening of the art studio has already taken place on February 15, the day of the fiftieth anniversary of F. Dostoyevsky's death, when a commemoration of this event was held by the Russian American Club. A. A. Pikarev organized there, a small exhibition of his own paintings. Many Russians and all others who attended the exhibition admired A. A. Pikarev's work, and on that evening twelve students enrolled. Mr. Pikarev had hoped to register fifty students. In a short time a special meeting will be called, when Mr. Pikarev will make a speech, after which the classes in the studio will begin.....

It is to be desired all Russians take note and appreciate this worthy undertaking and be willing to give their support.

J. F. Erin.

Rassviet June 8, 1927

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Russian Artist

The young Russian artist of Chicago, S. A. Popov, is beginning to gain popularity among the Americans. All year around he was engaged by the Chicago Dramatic Goodman Theatre theatrical-decorative work. Not so long ago he finished a painting entitled "The Lay Sister." The painting was bought by Dr. Lunsman. Last year he sold many landscape-paintings to Americans. As is known, the artist Popov, has taken up here portrait-painting. He will receive this year the diploma of Bachelor of Arts.

Rassviet, October, 2, 1926.

Russian Painter in Chicago.

The Russian painter, Mr. S. A. Popov has been working and studying in Chicago. He has painted the ikon (holy image) of the "Sorrowful Virgin Mary" for the Russian South Side Church of St. Michael. The work has been done in a brilliant way. The ikon was to be consecrated on October 3rd.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 30, 1926.

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DEPARTURE OF THE PAINTER REMIZOV

Our celebrated countryman, the painter Remizov, has left for a short time for Detroit.

Mr. Remizov has captured to an extraordinary degree the love and interest of certain American circles.

Many of his paintings are exhibited in the museum of the Art Institute. Lately Mr. Remizov has been teaching at the Art Institute.

G. Gorsky.

Russkii Vestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 15, 1924.

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NICHOLAS ROERICH IN CHICAGO

The celebrated Russian painter, Nikolay Konstantinovich Roerich, has come to Chicago. His son has arrived with him.

Mr. Roerich has come only recently to America from India and Tibet, where he has been working hard lately.

A year ago he founded in New York an art museum bearing his name, where about 400 of his paintings can be seen.

Some time ago he was working at the scenery for the Russian opera, "The Snow Maiden" (Snyegoorochka), for the Chicago Civic Opera Company.

What Mr. Roerich has to say about the Americans and their culture is interesting.

"The Americans proposed that I should become an American citizen," says

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Nov. 15, 1924

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Mr. Roerich, "but I gave them the following explanation: 'Between us Russians, the most progressive and spiritual nation of Asia, and you, the nation of the future, the Americans, a creative relationship is being formed.

"'We are brothers, the closest friends. I would not wish to see you becoming transformed into Russians. Be yourselves and at the same time be our friends. Why should we be fused into one homogeneous whole?' And they understood me and liked what I told them."

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Oct. 10, 1924.

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PICTURES OF A RUSSIAN ARTIST

At the picture show arranged at Marshall Field's Department Store can be seen two pictures painted by I. Orlev, a young artist residing in Chicago.

One of these is named "The Second Advent"; the other, "In Sorrow." Both pictures have been highly praised by several artists. The attention of connoisseurs is especially attracted by the picture representing "The Second Advent." The second picture represents a woman gripped by sorrow.

Our young artist is working intensely in his modest studio on Edison Avenue. He is working also in one of the large art studios downtown.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

d. Theatrical

(1) Drama

II A 3 d (1)

RUSSIAN

IV

Interview with Madame Lazareff, by Ben Chase,
Nov. 19, 1936.

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Madame Lazareff, the head of the Lazareff Theater Group, located at 818 West Gilpin Place, related her experiences and hardships in conducting the above mentioned school. Madame Lazareff and her husband, now dead, organized their first dramatic (Maxim Gorky) school in Moscow, in the year 1916. It was founded exclusively for gifted children of Russian peasants and two years later in 1918, when Gorki came to Moscow to visit this school, he was pleasantly astonished at the remarkable progress which Mr. and Mrs. Lazareff had made. Both Madame and Mr. Lazareff were connected for years with the Moscow Art Theatre. In 1924 they opened the Reingard show in New York with Mr. Lazareff in the title role of the play "Mad Emperor." In 1926 they came to Chicago and developed the Chicago Art Theater into a company traveling through the Middle West and to the Pacific Coast. With the death of Mr. Lazareff in 1929 Madame Lazareff continued with the work which lasted till 1933; Madame Lazareff, being unable to fight her way further, accepted the invitation of the late Miss Jane Addams to come to Hull House. This Madame Lazareff did, opening its present school under the name of the Lazareff Theater Group. This school is a dramatic school. Here are taught all the arts as practiced by the Moscow Art Theater. Many of the present professors and teachers of dramatic art in the Middle West and all through the Pacific Coast and Canada were at one time or another pupils of this school of art.

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RUSSIAN

Interview with Madame Lazareff, by Ben Chase,
Nov. 19, 1936.

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It takes real work and talent to remain in her school. Americans are very enthusiastic and are anxious to remain there once they are accepted. The pupils of Madame Lazareff Theater Group come not only from Hull House neighborhood but from other parts of Chicago, Americans predominating.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 20, 1935.

RUSSIAN ART IN CHICAGO
(Gogol's "Marriage")

The Slavonic Club, in conjunction with the University of Chicago, wants to remind the Russian colony that on February 22 and 23 every Russian who values Russian art is invited to come and receive an artistic treat, for the stage production under the guidance of Mary Astrov-Lazareva is really an artistic accomplishment.

To our question as to the difference between the Russian method and others, Madame Lazareva replied by taking us into secret spheres of artistic stage production. The Russian method differs markedly in its approach to the study of the characters involved in the play as compared to the method employed by the American theater. Our method is that of creation, of re-embodiment of the character into the role so that the actor repossesses the character to such an extent that it is difficult to distinguish between the actor and the character he represents; in other words, the actor lives in the role of the character.

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Only by such a method and by such acting it is possible to captivate the spectator and make him get the feel of the character; only such a method can compel the public to live and feel the roles with the cast. This fire of creation--this warmth that breathes from the stage during the presentation and welds every one together in the theater--makes the actors and spectators indivisible during the play. Candor, simplicity and artistic truthfulness on the stage--this is the method employed by the Moscow Art Theater. This method is practiced by all its studios as well as by the Theater of Maxim Gorky which was founded by Mr. [I.V.] Lazareva with the co-operation of Mr. Gorky. Thanks to this method the theater was put on the same level with the other academic theaters (the Moscow Art Theater, the Imperial Grand and the Imperial Small theaters). The government granted a subsidy to this theater one year after its foundation.

Exactly one hundred years ago the best actors of the Russian stage fought against everything that was false and ostentatious. The actor-genius, Mikhail Semenovitch Schepkin, contemporary and close friend of Nikolay Vasilievich Gogol, was one of

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 20, 1935.

the first and most ardent fighters for the introduction of this method of character study on the stage. Gogol in his letters to Schepkin writes: "Only you can understand my works and help other actors to utilize the characters." Schepkin started his career as an actor when he was 17 years old. For several years he toured the provincial towns with stock companies and saved money in order to free himself from the bonds of his employer. Later, he was invited to go on the Moscow stage, where he spent about thirty years. Having exerted great influence on his contemporaries, Schepkin left deep impressions on the Russian theater of later days. Only the Moscow Art Theater has developed this method to a degree of perfection and has thereby acquired for itself world renown.

The American Guild Theater at its banquet on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Moscow Art Theater paid tribute to the cultural influence exerted by the Moscow stage on the entire world, and established a fund from which American students may receive money for their studies of stage-art in Moscow. This Theater Guild is aware that there is only one place where one may learn

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 20, 1935.

everything that is of value to the stage. Madame Lazareva employed the same method for nearly two years with her troupe at Hull House, and "Marriage" by Gogol which will be staged on February 22 and 23 at International House, 1414 East 59th Street, will give you an excellent example of the work done by this Theater.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

RUSSIAN ART IN AMERICA

The Moscow Art Theater, which won world-wide interest and fame almost at the beginning of its existence, came to America eleven years ago to show to this country the new methods of presenting theatrical plays. Several members of the party remained in this country even after the group returned to Russia. These experienced actors--every one of them with fifteen to twenty years of stage work behind him--were engaged as instructors in various American schools of drama and in art centers. Messrs. Uspiensky and Bulgakov went to New York; Mr. Boleslawski, a Pole, went to Hollywood to direct moving pictures; Mrs. Lazareva came to Chicago. Mrs Lazareva with her husband Ivan Lazarev, also a great actor, remained in Chicago after coming here with the spectacle-play, "The Miracle," produced by Reinhardt. Mr. Lazarev played the emperor in that production, Mr. and Mrs. Lazarev, with the aid of their American friends, opened an experimental theater here under the name of the "Chicago Art Theater". It was located at 410 South Michigan Avenue. This was an English-language theater

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

conducted according to methods and ideas borrowed from the Moscow Art Theater. Mr. Lazarev had chosen Chicago for his experimental theater as a result of a most enthusiastic reception by the public of his Russian play presented here and in Ravinia. He had organized a similar experimental theater in New York before he came to Chicago. He was assisted in his New York undertaking by Mr. N. K. Rerich, the famous Russian painter. When Mr. Lazarev joined the "Miracle" troupe on its tour through the country, Mr. and Mrs. Bulgakov took his place and Mrs. Lazareva's in New York.

The Chicago Art Theater was open for seven years. The Lazarevs sacrificed themselves to the idea of creating the new art theater in America, where all drama could most easily find a new interpretation and a new way of presentation to the public. This theater offered courses of intensive training to American actors. These actors, after graduation, served as instructors in drama in many American universities and in schools of dramatic art. After two years of hard work, Mr. Lazarev

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

developed heart disease, and died soon afterwards. His widow carried on for five years, directing the theater and the school for instructors in acting. The Chicago Art Theater was regarded by competent authorities as the only modern institution of art offering a complete and up-to-date education in drama. The theater was closed when the economic depression and the unemployment situation made it impossible for Mrs. Lazareva to continue her beloved work.

One of the most enthusiastic admirers of the Lazarevs' work in this country was Miss Jane Addams of Hull House. One of Miss Addams's relatives was with the Russian Moscow Theater for four years. When Mrs. Lazareva was forced to close her theater and her school, she was invited by Miss Addams to Hull House to continue her work there. During her eighteen months' stay at Hull House, Mrs. Lazareva was constantly in touch with hundreds of American young people anxious to learn drama in the new way.

The Moscow Art Theater methods of teaching and of presenting drama have

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

been adopted by many American art schools, dramatic societies, and clubs.

Mrs. Lazareva and her theater have had a direct influence upon the work of the Slavonic Students' Club of the University of Chicago. This club, the members of which are Russians, Poles, Czechs, Yugoslavs, and Ukrainians by birth or by descent, for the last seven years has been acquainting the American public with the treasures contributed to the world of art by the Slavonic race in the fields of music, drama, song, and dance. The Slavonic Club of the University of Chicago is also interested in acquainting the new Americans, the recent arrivals from foreign shores, and their American-born children with American life far removed from the cosmopolitan melting-pot influences of the big cities. The Club presents today the famous American play entitled "Sun-up," which pictures the life of the mountain folk of North Carolina. The play will be given today, December 8, at 8:30 in the evening at the International House auditorium, 1414 East 59th Street. The receipts of this performance will

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

be used for establishing a Slavonic scholarship fund at the University of Chicago.

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Rassviet, Dec. 4, 1929.

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PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY ZNANIYE

Considering the short existence of the society Znaniye, it has made great progress. This small group of people during the year of their existence was able to gain the confidence and sympathy of all circles of the Russian colony. The society arranged several beautiful concerts and plays. The staging of the play "Dni Nashey Zhizny" (The Days of Our Life), by L. Andreyev, once more proved the splendid work of this young organization. Thanks to the energetic effort of the society, which got in contact with the best artists, the play was a colossal success, both from the financial and artistic standpoints. The play was performed on December 1, and the hall was overcrowded. The performance of the artists was excellent; especially good were the artists A. Tamirov, K. Sheyn, E. Nelidov, Mrs. Mirayeva, and Mrs. Mikhailovskaya. The audience was very enthusiastic about the performance of the play. There were no ~~amateurs~~ among the artists, but real talented actors. There have been no artists like them since the existence of the Russian colony.

Rassviet November 25, 1929

Play and Ball at the Society "Znaniye."

On December, 1, 1929 at the building of the Russian Society "Znaniye" a play and ball were arranged. The play "Dni Nashey Zhizny" (The Days of Our Life) in four acts, by Leonid Andreyev, with the participation of the following artists: A. Tamarova--artist of the Moscow Art Theatre; A. Arafieva, artist of the Moscow Art Theatre; K. Sheyn, artist of the Great Kharkov Dramatic Theatre; K. Sankarzhevsky, artist of the Kiev Theatre; P. Gursky, artist of the Odessa Theatre; B. Prozenko of the Russian Opera; I. Chmara, of the Kharkov Theatre. E. Nelidov of the Theatre, "Letuchaya Mish" (The Bat) and "Sinyaya Ptiza" (Blue Bird;) B. Chmara, of the Kharkov Theatre; M. Marusyna, of the Dramatical Theatre; M. Michailovskaya, dramatic artist; K. Shein, stage-manager, and S. Varinov, manager of the stage decorations.

Rassviet, Oct. 29, 1929.

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DEATH OF THE RUSSIAN ARTIST I. LAZAREV

Ivan Lazarev, Russian artist of the Moscow Art Theater, passed away in his fifty-second year.

Mr. Lazarev, a native of Saratov, arrived in America in 1922, with the Moscow Art Theater Co. He remained in the United States exclusively for the purpose of fostering Russian art. Mr. Lazarev became famous when he produced and staged the "Miracle", and played the dual role of an insane emperor and a lame beggar.

Mr. Lazarev, with the cooperation of Americans, founded in Chicago a model art theater, including a theatrical school. He was very influential among the American theatrical groups. In spite of his ill health, he would not forsake his work, which he loved.

He died unexpectedly from a heart attack. Funeral services will be held today at the Church of St. Michael, 4400 S. Paulina St., at 2 P.M. Interment will take place at Mount Hope Cemetery. I. Lazarev is survived by his widow, the well known actress, Mary Astrov.

Rassviet, Sep. 14, 1929.

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ARTISTS OF THE CLUB "PETRUSHKA" ARE ACTING IN AN AMERICAN THEATER.

This week the artists of the club "Petrushka" will appear at the Palace Theater. They will sing their remarkable Chastushki (a peculiar kind of folk-song, picturing the life of various classes of people) and couplets illustrating night life. The troupe consists of more than eighteen--singers, dancers and rhymesters--conducted by I. Khmara and K. Sankarzhevsky.

The act consists of seven specially combined scenes. Among these there are such numbers as the March of the Wooden Soldiers, etc.

Rassviet, Feb. 26, 1929.

RUSSIAN PROGRAM AT THE CHICAGO THEATER

Beginning February 22, 1929, there will be shown at the Chicago Theater a Russian moving picture entitled "The Red Dancer." Connected with this picture will be a special Russian show, or rather a "prologue." This prologue will be staged by the ballet-master A. M. Burman artist of the Petrograd Imperial Ballet. Mr. A. M. Burman has been invited to the Chicago Theater in the capacity of ballet-master and stage manager. He is one of that company of famous artists which has been given us by the Mariinsky Theater. He began his career abroad with the ballet of S. I. Dyaghilev, with which in 1915 he made a way for the triumphal progress of Russian art abroad. It is not necessary to say much about his capability as an artist. Enough will be said if we mention that Mr. A. M. Burman has been during five years the ballet-master of the Strand Theater on Broadway, New York. One must have an extraordinary imagination in order to be able to prepare every week for such a long period of time something new and interesting for the Americans. The Broadway public has been spoiled by such titans of the ballet art as M. M. Fokin, M. M. Mordkin etc. Mr. A. M. Burman invited to participate in the "Prologue" the ballet artist A. I. Bolshakov well known to the Russian public; the balalaika orchestra conducted by Mr. Malakhovsky and the artists of the cabaret "Petrushka," Miss Mirayeva, Mr. Sankarzhevsky and Mr. Gulyaev.

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In the city of Chicago arrived the Russian operetta actor Peter Gursky who appeared on the stage in New York City during the last four years. He has acquired popularity in all organizations by staging operettas, comedies and sketches. Besides, P. Gursky is well known as one of the best rhymester and story-tellers. Some organizations are already inviting him to participate in some of the entertainments planned by the Russians in Chicago.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Oct. 6, 1928.

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THE CHICAGO ART THEATER

BY
IVAN LAZAREV

Two years ago, after my visit to Chicago, where I was playing the role of one of the personages in "The Miracle", I decided to found a combined school and studio after the pattern of the studio of the Moscow Art Theater. The skeptics used to say that I was committing a great mistake, because America--so they said--had little use for such enterprises. Such attempts had been made, but usually did not lead to anything. But I did not believe that the skeptics were right, though I knew that, judging by former attempts made by Americans, I would meet with many great difficulties in trying to realize my idea. I shall explain now my idea of this new type of theater.

I thought at that time that it meant very much that the Americans had been so enthusiastic about the Moscow Art Theater. The kind of theatrical art which lies at the foundation of the Moscow Art Theater, or rather its type of creative activity and the method of its work, was--and especially is now--the fashion in America, as some people say now, after having attended some of the theatrical performances staged by the artists of the Moscow Art Theater.

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No, there is something new, exceptional in this enthusiasm. For the first time there was heard in America the voice of the theater speaking from the stage in the international language of true, deeply spiritual art. This language can be understood by every nationality, and it reveals the very depths of human life. Americans manifest interest in such creative activities and in their methods not only in the realm of the theater, but also in a general way. I know some Americans who are reading Tolstoy. Dostoyevsky, Gorky, and others in Russian and are learning the Russian language with truly American persistence in order to commune with the culture of Great Russia. Who has not heard and seen Shalyapin, who has not admired Pavlova, who does not know Bakst, Roerich and other great Russian painters? What about the sculptor Konenkov, who has come only recently to America and has already become very popular? And is this not symptomatic: on the walls of one of the cultural institutions of Chicago the first place is occupied by the paintings of some of our great Russian masters--of Remizov and Anisfeld.

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I am telling all this in order to show to the readers how from day to day the Russian culture of the human spirit is penetrating deeper and deeper into the very heart of America. I must, however, make here the following remark: if I have mentioned just now only the names of Russian celebrities, I did it only because, as a Russian, I am watching chiefly the achievements of my countrymen who have been my teachers, on whose chefs d' oeuvre I have been educating myself and from whom I am learning many things even now. But among Americans also there are great artists and writers. Take, for example, O'Neil. There you have before you a writer of gigantic talent. You have only to read his last literary production. "Strange Interlude." And what about C. Chaplin.... I consider him as the greatest American artist. I regret that I have confined myself to the sphere of the theater, and especially of my Chicago Art Theater, and have but little opportunity to observe what is going on in the other realms of art. But I feel how the life of America is reaching greater and greater depths with every day. And this is natural; this should be so. Such is the historical process of the development of this young country.

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On the other hand we are living in an exceptionally interesting time. Only think about it! Space has almost been killed by man: in 30 or 40 hours one can already be in Paris! The riddles of the North Pole are being solved more and more every day. One can speak to people who are thousands of miles away, and see their faces and all their doings in all particulars. Man is conquering the ocean, his most terrible foe. The bottom of the sea is no more a mystery. Men are already thinking of flying to the moon. And, I believe that it will be done.

With every day, with every hour the human spirit soars higher and higher, sees deeper and deeper. And I cannot but believe that the idea of a deeper understanding of life and its demands is our first and most important task. To show the way to the accomplishment of this task, to answer many of the problems of life--is in the competency of art and in particular of the theater.

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And we Russians, envoys from another hemisphere, deriving our strength from such men as Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky, must tell about the culture of the spirit and explain how ridiculous and unpalatable to the modern spiritually minded man appear most of the theaters, these resorts of amusement and of idleness, and how necessary are theaters which would further the spiritual culture of the spirit and explain how ridiculous and unpalatable to the modern spiritually minded man appear most of the theaters, these resorts of amusements and of idleness, and how necessary are theaters which would further the spiritual culture of mankind; theaters that would be centers of really useful work for humanity. The theater should be a friend, a helper, a teacher. The Moscow Art Theater is all that. Its school aims at representing real life in a theatrical form-taking the term "life" in its highest sense. Its method is a studious searching of the very depths of the human soul, a soaring of the human spirit. I once asked Gorky: "What is the theater?" His answer was: "It is work, work, work, joyful work; one of the activities of building true human life." Shalyapin is a genius. Ask him how and for how many years he has been polishing his talent. The answer would be: for a long time, and it was hard work. Shalyapin's life is right there, before our eyes.

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Rassviet, Oct. 6, 1928.

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Well, I decided to found here a school-theater of this kind. And this was no mistake on my part. Even now, after only two years, this theater-studio has become one of the most popular institutions. This year's summer courses have surpassed all expectations. For the first time in my life I met such enthusiasm as was manifested by the young teachers who had come to my summer course from all parts of America. They were all enthusiastic about the method of work used in my theater. During the period of nineteen lessons which were attended by thirty pupils there were staged light short theatrical pieces. And at the examination (to which the public was admitted) the school beat all records. After such an experiment I feel that I can boldly affirm that in six weeks (as is usual in America) any theatrical performance can be perfectly well staged according to the method used in the Moscow Art Theater. And the results will be quite different from those obtained by the local professional theaters where the manager may not know what the purpose of the play is, nor do the actors know what it is all about. The Chicago Art Theater Studio has been receiving a series of requests from Dramatic Sections of clubs to send pupils of the Theater-Studio in order to help them in staging some exemplary theatrical performances.

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After a tour around the cities of the states of Colorado and Missouri, undertaken by the Chicago Art Theater, there has been received by this theater a series of requests to arrange such tours also in other states and to visit some other cities. And now just one more very significant case. One of the most cultured residents of Chicago, deeply interested in art and an active worker in that field, decided to establish an intimate connection between his institution and the Chicago Art Theater by arranging in this theater a series of demonstrative theatrical performances for the members of his institution. The Chicago Art Theater has been gaining strength and demonstrating great success in respect of artistic achievements during the last two years. And now for the first time we get a chance to organize during this season a school connected with this theater--a school that would consist of several sections, such as: placing of the voice; correct enunciation; the art of speaking on the stage (possessed by very few actors!) the attainment of the plasticity of movements; fencing; make up; the art of wearing one's costume the proper way--all these are subsidiary subjects to the teaching of "life on the stage." Besides, certain branches of general education are also taught; i. e. there are lectures on art in general, and on the theatrical art in particular; on the history of drama and the theater. We have invited a teacher who is going to lecture on "how to write plays."

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The whole course is planned for two years, with three terms every year. Those who have completed the whole course get a diploma. Our theater-studio trains professional artists for the stage in general but especially for the Chicago Art Theater. This season, as before, the Theater is located at: 410 S. Michigan Ave. Fine Art's Bldg. Phone Wab. 5773.

I write all this, on my friends' request, specially for the Russian colony, knowing that many Russians are seriously interested in the dramatic art, and until the present time such persons did not know to whom to apply. Now I am giving them such an opportunity. I must state beforehand, however, that all the subjects are taught in the English language.

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Rassviet, Dec. 9, 1926.

LAZAREV ORGANIZES AN EXPERIMENTAL THEATER

I. Lazarev, ex-artist of the Moscow Art Theater has rented the Grace studio in the Fine Arts Building for the shows that will be staged by his Experimental Theater. The studio is being decorated and will be adopted to the needs of this theater which will keep up the best traditions of Russian art.

(Note: - This theater still exists under the management of Mrs. Lazarev.)

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 12, 1926. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A MUSICAL STUDIO

On Sunday the artists of the Musical Studio of the Moscow Art Theatre have arrived to Chicago.

Yesterday the studio gave its first performance in Chicago.

The studio has riveted upon itself the attention of the most cultured circles of our city.

There is much talk about the studio, and much is being written about it. And the opinions expressed are full of enthusiasm.

Much attention is paid to the studio also in our colony.

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 12, 1926.

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It is to be hoped that the Great Northern Theatre will be filled to capacity with public during the coming two weeks.

Zemetchinsky (S. E. Scheirrmann).

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Jan. 27, 1926.

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IVAN VASILIEVICH LAZAREV

..... As was communicated in yesterday's issue of our newspaper Ivan Vasilievich Lazarev, an artist of the Moscow Art Theater, has come to Chicago.

During six weeks he will appear on the stage of the Auditorium Theater in that grand play, "Miracle," which has made such a stir in America.

Lately Mr. I. V. Lazarev has been touring with the troupe of artists of the Miracle Company, visiting various cities in the United States. The American newspapers give enthusiastic accounts of his acting.

In some cities Ivan Vasilievich gave lectures about the Moscow Art Theater and staged some plays.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Jan. 27, 1926.

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Some groups of the Russian colony of Chicago are trying to persuade Mr. I. V. Lazarev to give one or two lectures here and to stage several plays. Ivan Vasilievich will probably agree to do so. In that case, besides getting the opportunity of seeing him in the "Miracle," we shall also enjoy his acting in some Russian plays.

Mr. I. V. Lazarev has been acting on the stage of the Moscow Art Theater during seventeen years and is still a member of the troupe of artists of this theater.

When the writer of this article asked him what had induced him to abandon temporarily the Moscow Art Theater, Ivan Vasilievich answered: "I desire to make, as far as it is possible, more lasting the trace which the Moscow Art Theater has left in America."

Mr. Lazarev is full of energy and has a strong faith in the power and the influence of the theater. And he belongs to that famous company of

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Jan. 27, 1926.

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our most honored artists who consider the theater to be not just a place where the public can pass the time and have some fun; but - as Mr. Lazarev said when speaking about a certain theater - "a place for the propaganda of exalted ideas, a place for public thought." According to his idea the theater should be, in a way, a "teacher of life....."

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RUSSIAN

Scrapbook, Vol.II, of Dr.H.R. Krasnow, 4601 N. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

Presentation of Play by Rissian Circle
"Echoes of the Homeland" (Zyuki Rodiny)

On September 21, 1924 this society presented the play, "Thought" (Mysl)
by Leonid Andreev. The lead was played by L. Kopelevich - Luganov.



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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Apr. 11, 1924.

LECTURES ABOUT THE MOSCOW ART THEATRE AND ITS ARTISTS. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

At the studio of Miss Grace Hickox on Michigan avenue, the lecturer Helen Valkova will lecture in English about the Moscow Art Theatre, its history and rise, about the plays, authors and also about the artists of the M. A. T. At the same studio, on Friday, April 11, 1924, the troupe of the Moscow Art Theatre will be entertained by the English friends and admirers of our talented compatriots.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik, Mar. 4, 1924.

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WITHOUT A COUNTRY

On March 6, 1924, there will be staged at the Palace Theatre the play, "Bez Rodiny" (Without a country), by A. J. Pokatilov. The play will be directed by the author.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Jan. 17, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago papers do not cease to praise our great singer, F. I. Shalyapin, "the great, unrivaled genius." These are the words the critics use when they write about him. The papers of New York and other towns gave enthusiastic reviews about the Moscow Art Theatre. The best American critics admit that there was not a better theatre in America. The Russian singer and artists easily obtain engagements in the best American theatres and operas. Records of Russian songs, Russian composers and Russian singers are broadcast all over America. Russian violinists, pianists, artists and singers are enjoying great success all over America. The dances of our countrywoman, Maria Pavlova arouse among the public great enthusiasm, and in the papers they call her the "queen of the dance." The Russian artists Nazimova and Petrova are occupying prominent positions on the American screen. The Miniature Theatre of Maria Kuzniezova called out enthusiastic reviews by the press. Best references are given by the press of Baliyev's theatre The Bat, which is now staging plays in Chicago. That is how it is in America, and it is the same way in Europe. In many countries Russia does not now have representatives. But Russian art is much admired in all foreign countries. Its representatives are acquainting all countries with the life of our native country, its strivings, and its spiritual impulses.

II A 3 d (1)

RUSSIAN

II A 3 a

II A 3 b

II A 3 c

Unidentified newspaper clipping (probably Novoye Russkoye Slovo, May 23, 1923) in the Scrapbook, Vol. X, of Dr. H.R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE SOCIETY OF WORKERS IN THE ARTS (O R I)

This society had been organized sometime earlier, the correspondent says. It formed a dramatic, musical, literary, art, and other sections. It had held a couple of meetings and talked much, but some months had passed and nothing had come of it.

II A 3 d (1)

RUSSIAN

Scrapbook, Vol.II, of Dr. H.R.Krasnow, 4601 N.
Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

On March 19, 1923 the Society of Workers in the Arts "ORI" gave the play,
"For the Sake of an Ideal" (Vo Imva Idei) under the direction of
L. Kopelevich-Luganov.

The violinist, A. Kaminskii, played.

This play was given at Hull House Theatre.



Scrapbooks, Vol. II, in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 North Broadway,
Chicago, Ill.

PRESENTATION OF RUSSIAN PLAY AT EMPIRE THEATRE.

The play, "Na Drye," was given at the Empire Theatre, Madison near Halsted, on May 12, 1919. A. E. Pokatilov directed, Russian actors from New York, Detroit and Chicago took part.

Scrapbook, Vol. II, in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

PLAY IN HONOR OF MR. AND MRS. POKATILOV

On March 9, 1919, the play, "Father Within the Law," by Strindberg, was given as a benefit for the Pokatillov actors. The lead was played by A. Pokatillov. It was given at the Hull House Theatre.

II A 3 d (1)

RUSSIAN

Russkaya Zhizn, (Russian Life), May 11, 1918.

NEWS OF CHICAGO.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

News has been spread about, that Maxim Martynov, well known artist of the Russian settlement, is now negotiating with one well known director, of which the result will be:- A Permanent Russian Theatre in Chicago.

Russkaya Pechta, Nov. 7, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A PERMANENT RUSSIAN THEATRE IN CHICAGO

This is the third time that we write about the permanent Russian theatre. We have found out from definite sources that the mistaken course of the theatre is being changed.

The theatre is re-organizing along entirely different lines, this on the basis of an honest, modest Russian theatrical enterprise.

So, at least we believe we have now in our colony at the head of the administration a person with a good theatrical name, Mr. Klekner. The name of Klekner is familiar to the theatrical colony of Chicago, both for his parts in plays, and for his staging of them.

Beginning next week our Russian permanent theatre will appear before the Chicago public in a re-organized form. From next week, plays of a Russian repertoire will be performed. A. P. Chekhov, the great Russian

Russkaya Pochta, Nov. 7, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

author and dramatist, will open the season period. On Monday and Tuesday "The Bear" will be performed. On Wednesday and Thursday, "The Proposal"; on Friday and Saturday, matinee and evenings, the four-act play, "The Living Corpses," which made a big hit in Russia, will be performed, the author of which is A. Evdokimov.

II A 3 d (1)

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Scrapbooks, Vol. XIII, in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway,
Chicago, Ill.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES OF M. Y. LAVROVSKII
IN 1909.

M. Y. Lavrovskii and the "Russian Dramatic Artists" under his direction, appeared in the plays "Laborers and Capitalists" (Oct. 22); "On the Eve." (Oct. 24); and "Sanin" (Oct. 29). These were presented at the West Side Auditorium Theatre.

II A 3 d (1)
IV

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Scrapbook, Vol. II, in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

PRESENTATION OF COMPANY OF RUSSIAN DRAMATIC ARTISTS

On May 23, 1914 the company of Russian Dramatic Artists presented "Two Worlds," with A. I. Pokatilov. It was presented at Hull House.

II A 3 d (1)

RUSSIAN

Scrapbook, Vol. II, in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RUSSIAN DRAMATIC ARTISTS GIVE "JEWS"

The play "Jews" was given at the Empire Theatre, Madison Street near Halsted. The company was directed by A. Pokatilov. The date was Jan. 11, 1920.

Scrapbook, Vol. II, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway,
Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PLAY GIVEN BY SOCIETY OF WORKERS IN THE ARTS "ORI"

On February 11, 1923 this Society gave for the first time in America the play, "Puchina," by Ostrovskii. L. Kopelevich-Luganov, and A. Pokatilov took part in the production.

II 3 (1)

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II. Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago.

Performance of Troupe of Russian Dramatic Artists.

On March 13, 1921 the Troupe gave "The Girl of the Twentieth Century" (Devika 20-go Veka), under the direction of A. I. Pokatilev. It was given at Hull House Theatre.

II A 3 d (1)

RUSSIAN

Scrapbooks, Vol. II, in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway,
Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

OPENING OF RUSSIAN-AMERICAN DANCING SCHOOL.

Under the direction of Messrs. E. Zelenko and L. Roiter, such a school was opened on January 28, 1918, at Berg's Progressive School, 1206 N. Hoyne, (Borodin).

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

d. Theatrical

(2) Dancing

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Interview, with Miss Anastasia Lalush, Russian Dancer, Jan. 26, 1937.

Miss Anastasia Lalush was born in Chicago, Illinois, on October 29, 1915. She attended the Prescott Grammar School for a year and a half, and the Waller High School. She participated in the Herald And Examiner Dance Contest in May 1936.

There were about 1,000 contestants and about 150 of them were in the tap, acrobatic and ballroom divisions. But only five dances from each division were selected for the finals at the Stadium. She and her friend, Miss Anna Cherepachevich, won the first prize in the Ballet division. All first prize winners received \$100., a diamond medal and a week's contract with Balaban and Katz to appear at the Oriental Theatre.

She danced for about twenty-five Russians programs; two or three time for Serbian programs. They danced about ten times for Waller High School. On February 8, 1936 at International House, The University of Chicago.

Other appearances: January 17 and April 18, 1936, at Vassar House, April 19, 1936, Medinah Club; October 13th to 16, 1936, Sipe Theatre; Kokomo, Ind., October 23 to 39, 1936, Petrushka Club.

Miss A. Lalush's father, Anton Lalush, came to America in 1912.

II A 3 d (2)

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 3, 1936.

RUSSIAN DANCING MASTERS' ORGANIZATION

The other day Rassviet published a letter signed by our well-known dancing master, Mr. A. Andriev, in which he proposes that all the Russian dancing masters in the city form an organization that will permit professional Russian dancers to co-ordinate their efforts on all occasions, such as dance festivals and the opening of dancing schools.

I subscribe to the idea that such an organization would promote our Russian art and would benefit those who joined it.

P. Gribova

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 15, 1936.

CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS ON DANCING-GIRLS

by

B. M.

As I remember, one of the members of our Chicago colony complained in Rassviet that American film producers when they portray scenes from Russian life distort reality and quite frequently without any justification present our long-suffering native land in a bad light to the American public. To my regret this is being done not only by American film producers but also by our respected compatriots, and what is worse, they do it with respect to their own native art.

Our immigrant dance girls in performing the prisiadka [Translator's note: A Russian folk dance] squat only on one leg, and the other leg is thrust forward. I am not a dancer, and I know very little about dancing, but still I think that squat dancing should be performed by men only. Women have never performed this dance in Russia while acting female parts. And besides, the dance cannot be executed successfully with a skirt on. If the skirt is long, it interferes with the movements; if it is short, the dance may be regarded as indecent.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 15, 1936.

But here in America and in Chicago particularly our Russian dance girls in their desire to show off before the public do squat dancing dressed as women. I remember how briskly and gracefully the squat dance was performed by Miss Schadko on the occasion of the opening of the Russian-American Club, but she was dressed in wide black velvet pants with a red sash around her waist and wore a Cossack's fur cap and a Russian shirt. In all her appearance one noted her good taste and her thoughtful, loving attitude toward her native art.

Unfortunately only a few dancers reveal so sensible an approach to the exposition of Russian plastic dancing. Very often they confuse masculine roles with those of females, and they wittingly or unwittingly distort national dances and falsify costumes, revealing lack of taste and knowledge.

Thus many foreigners (not Russians) receive a false impression of this Russian popular art which it required centuries to create, the kind of art that has conquered the entire world without a battle, without shedding a drop of blood.

Such art deserves to be treated with the greatest care and attention by every

II A 3-d (2)

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 15, 1936.

one of us and still more by those who have dedicated their lives to it.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RUSSIAN

II A 3 d (2)

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 10, 1936.

SUCCESSES OF YOUTHFUL RUSSIAN DANCERS

After their recent appearance at the entertainment arranged by Rassvet the talented Russian dancers Anastasia Lialush and Anna Cherepachevich took part in a concert and dance entertainment arranged by the University of Chicago. Their performance of Russian character dances evoked a great deal of merriment and met with great success.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

B. Howard, 2/14/41.
Ed Ford, p2 C. H. Nettie, 4/11/41.
V. Meune, 3/28/41.

Russkoye Obozrenie, Sep. 7, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**NOVIKOV WITH THE CHICAGO CIVIC
OPERA.**

The famous Russian dancer "The Master of the Ballet," as he is called, Mr. L. Novikov, received an invitation from the Board of Directors of the Chicago Civic Opera to direct their ballet and to conduct the ballet school. Mr. Novikov accepted and, on the 30th of August of this year, opened the School of Ballet under his supervision at the Civic Opera House.

Anyone who remembers Anna Pavlova also knows Novikov, because these two stars of the first magnitude appeared together in all the large cities of the world, throwing the spectators into ecstasy. No one, as yet, surpassed Novikov in his technique of the dance, and therefore it is permitted to congratulate the Chicago Civic Opera sincerely for engaging such a great master of the dance to conduct its ballet.

He shall bring many new, beautiful and unsurpassed dances to Chicago; many future stars will graduate from his school, and the city of Chicago can only state with pride, that the best dances which exist in the field of the Ballet came to Chicago with Mr. Novikov.

II A 3 d (2)

RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 12, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE RUSSIAN BALLET

"Russia is the land of art." So said an American journalist, an acquaintance of mine, during a conversation that I had with him.

Nowhere in the world have art, the drama, music and the ballet reached such heights as they have reached in Russia.

Everybody agrees that the Russian dancers, whether men or women, are the best in the whole world. Right now there are staying in Chicago several members of the famous family of Russian dancers.

One of them, Mr. Komikov by name, I visited a few days ago.

He is a young man, not very tall, slender, elegant, with fair hair. He told me some episodes from his life.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 12, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

He was still a young boy when he began to study at the State Ballet School in St. Petersburg. Having graduated from his school, he has been performing as a member of the ballet troupe of the Mariinsky opera. Four years ago he left Russia and came to America. Like every other Russian ballet artist he got immediately a number of engagements.

He has been dancing with the artists of Mr. Mordkin's troupe, dancing at the Metropolitan Opera in New York, with the San Carlo Opera, at Mr. Ziegfeld's celebrated Follies, and with some other troupes. Soon it will be two years since he came to Chicago. For several weeks he has been dancing at the McVicker's Theater. At present Mr. Komikov dances comparatively rarely. "I prefer," so he says, "to teach, to instruct young Americans or our own countrymen in the art of dancing. I shall demonstrate to them the highest technique of ballet dancing to be had in the world - that technique which we have been acquiring

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 12, 1926. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

since our early youth in the schools of Moscow and St. Petersburg."

Mr. Komikov's school, bearing the name of Russian Ballet School, is located on Van Buren Street, not far from Michigan Avenue, in the Athenus Building, which is almost entirely occupied by various musical studies.

Many Russians are studying with Mr. Komikov. Among his pupils there is one that deserves to be mentioned; it is Miss Mozheikov, who is an almost finished ballet dancer. Miss Mozheikov has been dancing with great success with Mr. Komikov before the Russian public of Chicago at the ball of the Russkii Viestnik.

G. Gorsky.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sep. 24, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RUSSIAN BALLET STUDIO

Mme. A. N. Maximov, a graduate of the State Theatrical School in St. Petersburg and an artist of the Mariinsky Theater, has opened, together with the well known Russian ballet master, Boris Petrov, a ballet studio in Chicago, downtown. Temporarily the studio is located at the McVickers Theater. Lessons at the studio began on September 15, 1924.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS

AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

a. Music

RUSSIAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 c (1)

Miscellaneous Material of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CONCERT GIVEN BY CLUB "MAYAK"

On November 24, 1929, the Club "Mayak" gave a concert at Liberty Hall,
1042-46 N. Damen Avenue.

The chorus of the club sang; also on the program were solos and Russian
dances.

II Br1 a

III C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet(The Dawn), Apr. 26, 1936.

WANTED



Male voices for preparatory course in concert singing.

Apply to the leader of the choir of St. George's parish on Tuesdays and Fridays for try-outs between 8 and 10 P.M., 917 North Wood Street.

II B 1 a
II A 3 d (2)

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 13, 1936.

AT THE CONCERT OF THE BLAGOVESHCHENSK CATHEDRAL
BROTHERHOOD
by
Posetitel

Last Sunday a concert and a ball were given by the Blagoveshchensk Cathedral Brotherhood which was a great success both morally and financially.

The quarter of Kuban Cossacks, composed of Miroshnichenko, Grishaev, Yurchenko, and Ponomarev sang a series of Russian and Ukrainian folk songs. They sang them splendidly and were rewarded with thunderous applause after each piece. Several times they were called upon to repeat the songs.

When one listens to the singing of the Kuban Cossacks, one invariably becomes full of enthusiasm. Their mellow voices blend in a splendid harmony of vocal expression that enchants the entire audience.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a
II A 3 d (2)

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 13, 1936.

But when the entire quartet is unable to appear, Miroshnichenko or Grishaev is invited to sing solo, and thus these Kuban Cossacks appear on many occasions and at various entertainments. They spread and develop the art of Russian choral singing to a degree unexcelled in the world. They are the real standard-bearers and mouthpieces of the Russian art abroad.

These Cossacks have none of the snobbishness and self-conceit so characteristic of many artists.

When they are invited to participate in a concert, with exceptional courtesy and readiness they accept the invitation, and they do not always receive the remuneration which they deserve for their talented singing. They are well aware of the bad financial conditions under which many Russian organizations are compelled to carry on their cultural work, and they often even consent to sing gratis. For this reason the Russian colony holds them in great esteem and values their generous services for the common

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a
II A 3 d (2)

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 13, 1936.

good. We Russians may properly say that our Kuban Cossacks are the pride of our Russian colony in Chicago, for they spread the Russian art of singing not only among their compatriots but among people of other nationalities as well.

The concert program was made complete by the appearance of Mme. Lialush in a series of classical and popular dances. This talented young Russian woman began her stage career with appearances before the Russian colony and since then has developed into a full-grown exponent of the terpsichorean art of expression, for she is well known not only among foreign communities but in American circles as well. A. Lialush is the daughter of a humble Russian worker, an old immigrant who came to this country prior to the World War.

The concert program undoubtedly left a deep impression on all those who appreciate art, and of course it satisfied those who came just to enjoy the evening.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B I a
II B 2 f
II D 1
III C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 7, 1935.

COLONY NEWS

Arrival of Reverend Nirvanna. Concerts on Wood and Leavitt Streets

Last Saturday, in the new hall on Wood Street, there took place a concert ball arranged by three children's schools maintained by the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society (RMzOV). The entertainment was a very successful one, both culturally and financially.

This time the school committees had arranged an excellent musical program, which attracted a great many people. The concert program was participated in by the following artists: Miss Georgieuskava, an opera singer; M. Kosteliuk, a well-known Russian-Ukrainian artist; and Miss S. Dubinka, violin soloist. Their appearances were greeted with great enthusiasm. Included in the program was a gypsy tabor, composed of the school children; and there were other attractions.

On Sunday, also, the Wood Street congregation witnessed a great event. The

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

II B 2 f

II D 1

III C

Rassviet, (The Dawn), May 7, 1935.

services were conducted by the newly appointed priest, Reverend P. Nirvanna, who had just arrived from the East coast, assisted by Reverend V. Antsiferou. Reverend Nirvanna is a well-known man in the United States. He is an eloquent speaker and a very good lecturer and thinker.

The Wood Street center has not for a long time seen so many people as appeared Sunday. The church was crowded. Many who were unable to get inside stood around the church and in the courtyard. The people came to see the Reverend Nirvanna and to hear him preach. Inside the church one could see a few Bolsheviks and even atheists. The sermon delivered by Reverend Nirvanna touched most of the people deeply, and one could see some men and women in tears. After the services, one could hear, both from the members of the congregation and from outsiders, most enthusiastic opinions concerning Reverend Nirvanna. Some people said: "Now we have a father who possesses knowledge and is able to express his thoughts. With the help of such a clergyman, our congregation can accomplish much good for the Russian colony."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

II B 2 f

II D 1

III C

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 7, 1935.

On the same day, Reverend Nirvanna appeared at the meeting of the Saint George Brotherhood and conveyed to those present words of greeting. He was also present at the concert arranged by the Saint George Parish. At the concert, the auditorium was filled to overflowing, and the crowd was so orderly and quiet that it was a surprise to many who had attended entertainments on Wood Street on several previous occasions.

Reverend Nirvanna spoke a word of advice at the concert. He counseled the Russian people to live in peace and friendliness with their neighbors, to give more thought to what unites them, and to live not only for the pursuit of material things but for spiritual things as well. He said the new parish building should be not only a religious center but a place for the development of Russian culture and scientific thought. Reverend Nirvanna's words of advice met with an enthusiastic response and thunderous applause.

The concert was an outstanding success. Most of the concert program consisted

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

II B 2 f

II D 1

III C

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 7, 1935.

of numbers sung by the famous choir of Agrenev-Slavianskoy.

The concert given by the Saint Vladimir Brotherhood was not so successful. The attendance was not large. Perhaps the failure was due to the fact that the arrangement committee had not given enough thought to advertising. As a matter of fact, even Rassviet did not carry any notice concerning this entertainment.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

04/03/00, 10:00 AM, 04/03/00, 10:00 AM

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1935.

TO LOVERS OF MUSIC

Whoever likes music and desires to play on string instruments is invited by the school committee of Bunin's school to come to the music lessons given on the second floor of the school premises at 2548 West Cortez Street at 6:30 P.M.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a
II B 1 c (2)
II D 10
II D 1

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 25, 1935.

ABOUT RUSSIAN ENTERTAINMENTS
by
S. Chechel

I do not know how you like to pass your leisure hours, but I personally am very fond of visiting various entertainments, balls, concerts, etc. Just recently, I went to an entertainment given by the Leavitt Street organization. I arrived at their affair at four o'clock, because it was advertised that the musical program of the evening would begin at five. But as is the usual case among us Russians, the concert began much later. The artists were excellent, but most of the music I had heard played before. Miss Sokolova sang very beautifully; Madam Maxakova was enthusiastically applauded when she gave her interpretation of a number of popular Russian songs.

The audience was delighted with the performance of the Black Hussars,

WPA (44.1.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

II B 1 c (2)

II D 10

II D 1

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 25, 1935.

even though the Hussars did not wear mustaches. That was really a shame, an unmitigated shame, indeed. If anything like that had happened under the Czar's regime, the Hussars would have been imprisoned. But when the sketch "Burlaki" [boatmen] appeared, the master of ceremonies spoiled the performance by thrusting himself forward.....The burlaki were real Volga boatmen; they were in rags....and they had patent leather slippers on their feet. The gypsy chorus would also have been excellent if they had remembered to bring along a guitar because gypsies can scarcely sing without it. The guitar was conspicuously absent.

On February 16, I attended an affair arranged by our Democratic Club. The performance was good, but there was no applause from the audience because there was no audience. I don't know why people didn't attend because the play was entertaining. Chicago actually possesses one actor who knows how to entertain the public and how to provoke laughter, even among the most indifferent audience. This man is worth his weight in gold. He

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

II B 1 c (2)

II D 10

II D 1

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 25, 1935.

should have been invited for the [whole] evening, and the audience would have remembered his performance to the end of their lives.

Well, well, Independents [Translator's note: members of Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society], you have undertaken a worth-while job, but it isn't an easy one, and you will need help from the outside, even though there are a lot of you. Tell me, if you please, who will attend your affairs when you offer such poor entertainment? You are all grown-up men and yet you are not at all businesslike. I do not say this with any feeling of hostility. I speak sincerely, giving you my impressions as an onlooker.

There is one thing more which I wish to mention. Although there are many Russians, or rather, people of Russian descent, in Chicago, one always sees the same faces at the affairs; this is partly the fault of those who arrange the musical and dramatic parts of the programs because they are usually very stereotyped. We need singers who would vary their

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

II B 1 c (2)

II D 10

II D 1

- 4 -

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 25, 1935.

repertory; the same is true of the dancers, for their performances lack variety. There is a Cossack dance at the Independents' affair; the crowd from Leavitt Street also puts on a Cossack dance; Cossack art is presented, for the third time in succession, by an organization from the Douglas Park section. The Democrats, who are afraid that they may lag behind, put on another Cossack dance. There are other dances and dancers; why not bill something else? Why not introduce a Cossack's wife for a change, who has had some previous training? Let the Cossacks rest for awhile. It is true that their dances are good and their performances unexcelled, but they are becoming monotonous to a degree of boredom.

Then, the organizers of these entertainments should remember that even though we are all Russians, many of us speak and understand Ukrainian, and it would be to the advantage of all concerned if some Ukrainian art were included from time to time in the programs so that immigrants

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

- 5 -

RUSSIAN

II B 1 c (2)

II D 10

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 25, 1935.

II D 1

from the provinces of Kiev, Volyn, Poltava, and others might enjoy their own art. Let the artists prepare something good for us too, otherwise we may feel we are being slighted.

On March 3, an entertainment is being arranged for the benefit of unfortunate Russian orphans abroad. This entertainment I shall attend without fail. Even if there is no program at all, I will be there just the same, for it is imperative that those poor kids be helped. They are not to blame for anything that has happened. The whole world, it seems, has turned upside down. People rob and murder one another, and innocent children have to bear the consequences and suffer. The situation of the orphans is particularly pitiful. Ragged and hungry, they stretch their emaciated arms toward us. Here in America, children do not suffer. When papa works, mama gives them milk and cake. And even the Relief will give them milk if father fails to earn a living. Our children do not die of hunger and cold. Just think of what is happening in Europe. The children

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FIRST ALL-SLAVIC SINGING FESTIVAL

GIVEN BY

UNITED SLAVIC CHORAL SOCIETIES

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1934

Souvenir Program

II B 1 a

- 2 -

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RUSSIA

REPRESENTED BY THE
UNITED RUSSIAN CHURCH
CHOIRS OF CHICAGO

HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL CAPELLA
1121 North Leavitt Street

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH CHOIR
1700 West 44th Street

STS. PETER AND PAUL CHURCH CHOIR
2400 West 53rd Street

History of the Russian St. Michael's Church Choir, p. 78.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Russian St. Michael's Church Choir, 1700 West 44th Street, Chicago, Ill. St. Michael's Church Choir was organized in 1918. Choir gives occasional concerts of popular music for their church and charity benefits. In 1932 the choir participated with great success in the Russian carnival for the benefit of Chicago relief organizations at the Princess Theatre, and in 1933 at the World's Fair Century of Progress under the leadership of its director, J. K. Nazarenko. Members of this volunteer choir are forty young girls and boys, two-thirds American born. The chairman of the choir is M. M. Patzenuk, with the Right Rev. Timon Muliari, Archimandrite, as rector of the church.

History of St. Peter and St. Paul Church Choir, p. 79.

Very Rev. P. N. Semkoff, rector, Ignatius Bihun, director.

Choir of Sts. Peter and Paul Church was organized in 1931 by Ignatius Bihun with the assistance of Rev. P. N. Semkoff, rector. Choir is composed mainly of young girls and boys. They sing of their own free will voluntarily

History of St. Peter and St. Paul Church Choir, p. 79

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for all religious services, for all occasions, national and social concert affairs.

History of the Russian Holy Trinity Cathedral Capella, p. 80

The Russian Holy Trinity Cathedral of Chicago was founded in 1892. The present spiritual head of this well known church is the Most Reverend Leonty, bishop of Chicago diocese, assisted by the Very Reverend Sergius Snegireff, dean of the cathedral.

The Holy Trinity Cathedral Capella Choir has during its long existence gained the well-deserved reputation of being the best trained Russian church choir in this country, with an extensive repertoire of classical, antique and modern Russian Orthodox Christian church music. In existence since the year the Holy Trinity Cathedral congregation was founded, the Capella was reorganized in 1916 by director V. T. Greevsky and the scope

History of the Russian Holy Trinity Cathedral Capella, p. 80. ^{WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275}

of its work widened considerably. Included in its repertoire were not only the beautiful prayer-inspiring chants of the Russian church, but also popular Russian melodies of great composers; ancient musical legends of boyar times; the plaintive songs of the steppe, the river, and of the common peasant.

Music-loving American people of this great city and of the surrounding area have, during the past decade, honored the Capella with hearty applause on its many public recitals.

On the present occasion the Capella, for the first time in its history, is appearing together with the other two Russian church choirs of this city, that of St. Michael's Church and of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, as a united choir in honor of this great Slavic concert.

Vladimir T. Greevsky
Director of the Russian Orthodox Holy Trinity
Cathedral Capella of Chicago.

Rassviet, (The Dawn), May 27, 1933.

ORGANIZING A RUSSIAN CHOIR IN CHICAGO

During the past few years, the Ukrainian choir in Chicago, organized by Mr. Beinecki, has enjoyed great popularity. Unfortunately, we Russians have not had a single decent choir which could compete with the Ukrainian choir.

Many Russians who have beautiful voices live in Chicago; some of them sang for many years in churches and choirs in Russia. Several years ago, there used to be a good Russian choir maintained by the Russian society Znanie (Knowledge), under the direction of Mr. Paul Zaychenks, an instructor at a conservatory of music. But when the society fell into the hands of the Bolsheviks, the choir broke up.

At the present time, Mr. Theodore Gontzov is living in Chicago. He graduated from a theological seminary in Kiev, and from a Moscow conservatory; then he

Rassviet, (The Dawn), May 27, 1933.

was called to the Imperial Theater in Moscow. In Moscow, Mr. Gontzov was also professor at the Moscow conservatory.

With the advent of the Bolshevik regime, he went to Paris, where he became a professor of music and voice at the Paris Conservatory. In Chicago, Mr. Gontzov has a position as music professor in a Chicago conservatory. He also has his private studio at 42 East Cedar Street.

On February 26, of this year, Mr. Gontzov and his wife, the singer Maria Kurenko, gave a concert at International House. The concert was a great success.

Some of our singers have asked Mr. Gontzov to organize a Russian choir in Chicago, and he has agreed to undertake the task. Since he wishes to put the

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choir on a professional level, and to make it one of the finest in Chicago, Mr. Gontzov has decided to test the voices of the choral applicants very carefully. The singing exercises and rehearsals will be conducted in his private studio after eight o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Gontzov has been kind enough to ask all those who are seriously interested in joining the choir to come to his private studio at 42 East Cedar Street, telephone: Delaware 3419, on Wednesday, May 31. After the choir is organized, Mr. Gontzov intends to conduct it on business principles, so that every member of the choir will receive at least some remuneration for his efforts, as well as transportation to and from the studio.

Those people who wish to discuss the matter in person may see Mr. Gontzov any day at his studio, or may call him on the telephone.

We extend to Mr. Theodore Gontzov our heartfelt wish for the success of this

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, (The Dawn), May 27, 1933.

new choir, and we hope that the whole local Russian colony will give its full support to this splendid project.

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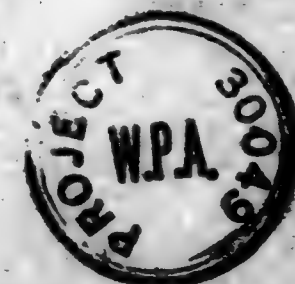
Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 20, 1933.

THE "SABBATARIANS" OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS CLUB

by

I. F. Glazunov

Eighteen years have passed since I, following the will of destiny, left my native land and found shelter in the land of Uncle Sam. During this period, I have not had much time to contact the Russian colony. In the beginning I tried to be with them, but I found that our colonists do not strive sufficiently towards establishing their own cultural, educational, or economic institutions, but [instead] idle away their time. They are busy with various debates and disputes on questions of which they have very little understanding. Generally, Russians lack co-operation, and lack that friendship which aids in the organization of their own centers and cultural, educational and economic institutions. Therefore, instead of vainly wasting my time, I decided to devote it towards learning some good trade, which would help me to secure a job and would aid me financially. I attained that goal. But



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I C I met Russians, or was in contact with them on those occasions when our great and well-known representatives of Russian art and literature visited the city of Chicago. I attended the ballet of Anna Pavlova, concerts of Chaliapin, grand opera of Feodorov, and stage presentations of Kuznetsova, and the Moscow Art Theater.

I heard the choirs of the Kuban Cossacks, of S. Sokolov, the Don Cossacks of S. Jarov, Agreneva-Slavianskaia; I have seen the stage productions of Yasha Yuzhnii, and others. I attended the lectures of A.L. Tolstoy, Gusev-Orenburgskii, G. Grebenshchikov, etc. I, as a son of the great Russian land, love all Russians and especially Russian art and literature, but I cannot stand the foolish chatter of the colonists and their noisy debates about things they do not understand.

Recently I have somehow been dragged into the Russian colony and I have again started to attend Russian affairs arranged by Russian clubs and organizations. It is needless to mention everything that I witnessed and



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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 20, 1933.

III A

I C attended recently, but I will admit that our colony has of late become much younger. At present, you will find at the colony's affairs that three-fourths of the audience are young people, a situation which never existed before. It means that the young generation has come to replace our elders. It is the same young generation about whom so many speeches have been made at our meetings, and about whom articles have been written in the Russian press. However, in reference to the colonists' diversions, my attention was attracted chiefly by the "Sabbatarians" of the Russian-American Citizens Club. I attended several of their meetings, and am glad to say that I came home with pleasant impressions. The club hall impresses you with a very pleasing effect and reminds you of something familiar. The hall is spacious and comfortable, the walls are painted with flowers and various figures. On the walls hang the portraits of our great poets and composers, Pushkin, Tolstoy, Rimsky-Korsakoff and other geniuses. In front of the stage which is not large but is well decorated, stands a radio by which Russian concert programs from other cities and news from all over America are received.



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The attitude towards guests is of a very kind and polite nature; everything is in exemplary order. The atmosphere among the people is gay and lively. In other words cheer and comfort are always present. Everything is set in Russian style and taste, and because of this, the club can truly be called a genuine Russian nest.

Now a few words about the program of these "Sabbatarians". The famous Caesar Arrigoni, formerly the well-known owner of a circus in Russia, directs all the performances. For every evening, he has a new program. The programs are very amusing and interesting. For example take the last program. The program consisted of ten numbers; all the artists made successful appearances and the audience rewarded them with loud and prolonged applause. I shall write of them as follows:



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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 20, 1933.

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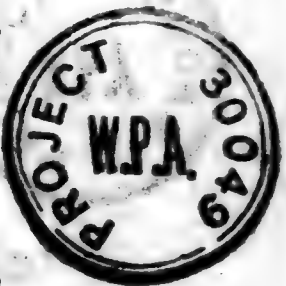
1. Mr. Mikulskii, a young violinist, played some gypsy melodies excellently. His tone is bewitching and it appears that this artist has had good training and is hard-working.

2. A scene was given from the comedy of Gogol, "Zhenitba" (The Matchmaking), which was also performed successfully. The artists Anna Michaylovskiaia, A. Pokatilov and P. Pochaznikov, managed their roles excellently.

3. Mlle. Pola gave a waltz from the "Merry Widow" in good style.

4. L. Zemtsov, tenor (former soloist of the Kuban Cossacks Choir), who is popular in the Russian colony, sang "Krasnii Sarafan" (The Red Sarafan), and "Zamelo Tebia Snegom Rossia" (You Are Covered With Snow, Russia) beautifully.

5. A trio, two violinists and a pianist, played "Dve Gitari" (Two Guitars);



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III A

I C this number did not meet with success, for in some places the harmony was inadequate.

6. A. Pokatilov gave a successful reading of a humorous monologue.

7. Mr. Montelie, from the Palace Theater, a virtuoso on the accordion, played several numbers magnificently well.

8. It is not necessary to talk about our favorite, Caesar Arrigoni. The more you hear him, the more you want to hear him. He always has something new, amusing, and pleasing. He really deserves the name, the "King of Laughter". At this affair he, with his associate Alfred, amused the audience with jokes, tricks, comic songs, and anecdotes.

9. The ninth number, a surprise on the program, was the appearance of an Italian tenor who sang, in Italian, several arias from the opera "Sunny Spain" excellently.



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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 20, 1933.

10. The hit of the program was a scene called "Life in Naples", arranged by Caesar Arrigoni. Our favorite, L. Zemtsov, again revealed his talent, singing beautifully, in English, the popular Italian song "Funiculi, Funicula", accompanied by the troupe.

In conclusion I wish to state that the "Sabbatarians" of the R.A.G.R., Russko-Amerikanskii Grazhdanskii Club (The Russian-American Citizens Club), deserve attention. My advice to the club and to Caesar Arrigoni is to continue such sabbatarian entertainments, and to our Russian colonists I recommend that they attend such entertainments, and certainly that they support such an organization.

[Translator's note: By Sabbatarians in this article is meant the Saturday evening entertainments held at the Russian-American Citizens Club.]



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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Mar. 3, 1931.

THE CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNEMPLOYED

The concert's program consisted chiefly of songs. The following singers participated: Mme. Mashir, Mme. Sokolov, Mme. Shukhvostov and Mr. Kosteluk. Their appearance on the stage was greeted with asstorm of applause.....

Other artists who participated in the musical program were: Mr. Dobrokhotoy, Balalaika; Mr. Remeo--accordian, and the "Echo" string orchestra. Mr. Dobrokhotoy, as usually, charmed the public with his playing and his technique. The "Echo" string-orchestra performed a few light pieces which earned an ovation. The accordian players proved good, considering their youthful age.

Mr. Arrigoni's humor as usual kept the audience in merriment.

The surprises in the concert program, were speeches, by J. Kobrinsky, W. Olesuk, W. Kishun, Mr. Zmagar and Mr. Grossman, of the City Council Board.

There was a large attendance. All seats were filled including the balcony.... The concert was a great success both materially and morally. Profits will go to the unemployed.

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Rassviet, Feb. 28, 1931.



RUSSIAN

(Announcement)

On Sunday, Mar. 1, 1931, the Russian-American Citizens' Club combined with other organizations - Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, Leavitt St.; Society St. George's Brotherhood; and the Wood St. Parish Church - will give a grand concert and ball for the benefit of the unemployed, at the West Side Auditorium, Taylor St. and Racine Ave.

The following will participate in the concert program: A. D. Dobrokhov, soloist and composer; Mme. Mashir, opera singer; Mme. N. Z. Sokolov, of the Kuban Cossack Choir; Mme. S. F. Shukhvostov, well known Russian singer; I. Kosteluk, baritone opera singer; Trinity Cathedral Choir, conducted by Grivsky; the Echo Orchestra, conducted by Saturnov; Mlles. Pola and Hilda, Hawaiian guitarists; Mr. Remeo, Accordion player; Mr. Alfredo, vocal soloist, in "Man Without Nerves", from the Russian Operetta, "Holiday in Village", first time in Chicago; with songs, music and dances by a company of thirty-five actors in "King of Laughter", and Caesar Arrigoni with his troupe.

There will be dancing far into the night to the music of the famous Perl Union Orchestra, which played at the Christmas Tree Party on Jan. 11th, for the "Independents".

Rassviet, Feb. 28, 1931.



The program will begin at 4:30 P.M. Tickets in advance 50¢; at the door 75¢.

Russkoye Obozrenie, Jan. 4, 1930.

THE GRECHANINOV CHORUS

Sunday, December 22, about one o'clock in the afternoon in the large hall of "Znanie" Society; the entire chorus with its conductor, V. V. Shumkov, the representatives of the "Znanie" Society, the public, the unfailing companions of our colony - the children, tearing the ornaments off the walls of the hall, etc... V. V. Shumkov, having already sung his numbers, is nervously pacing in the hall. All wait for "him," the honored guest, the famous composer, Alexander Tikhonovich Grechaninov. At last, the familiar figure of Alexander Tikhonovich appears at the door.

The president of the Society, I. F. Erin, in a short and hearty speech, greets the venerable composer and introduces V. V. Shumkov to him. The honored guest seats himself and the chorus, somewhat nervously, begins its program. A. T. listens, very attentively and occasionally exchanges remarks with his companion, the music director of the radio station . . .



Russkoye Obozrenie, Jan. 4, 1930.

After the short program Mr. Grechaninov in a brief speech, expresses his delight in such harmonious and well conducted singing, and thanks V. V. Shumkov, the organizer of the chorus. Mr. Shumkov, cordially thanks the venerable guest for the honor bestowed on the chorus and asks Mr. Grechaninov's permission to name the chorus "The A. T. Grechaninov Chorus of the Znanie Society" in his honor.

Mr. Grechaninov kindly give his consent and states that he will relate this experience with pride in his adopted country, France, and that he will spiritually remain with the choir always. The conductor communicates the news to the chorus, and thunderous applause follows.

Mr. Grechaninov promises to visit "Znanie" again on his next trip to Chicago in the early spring.



Rassviet, Jan. 3, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

EVENTS OF THE KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY

On Sunday, November 22, about 1:00 A.M., at the hall of the Knowledge Society, the following were present: the chorus of the Society in a body, together with its conductor, V. V. Shumkov; representatives of the Knowledge Society; the public; children, who are invariably present at all Russian entertainments and so on. . .

V. V. Shumkov who had previously finished conducting the chorus, nervously walked in the hall waiting for the guest of honor, the well known composer, A. M. Grechaninov, who is paying a short visit to Chicago. The expectation reached its climax, when finally there appeared in the door the familiar figure of Alexandre Tikhonovich. The chairman of the Knowledge Society, J. Erin, in a brief speech greeted the great composer and introduced the conductor V. V. Shumkov to him.

The guest took the place reserved for him, and the somewhat nervous chorus began its program. A. M. Grechaninov listened to the chorus very attentively and from time to time exchanged remarks with the musical director of radio

Rassviet, Jan. 3, 1930.

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station WLS, who accompanied him. After the conclusion of the short program, Alexandre Tikhonovich expressed, in a brief speech, his admiration of such an excellently organized chorus and rendered tribute to its creator, V. V. Shumkov. To this, V. Shumkov thanked A. M. Grechaninov heartily, for honoring the chorus with his praise and begged him to allow to name the chorus in his name. A. Grechaninov agreed to this idea and remarked that he would be proud to tell of this in France, his second fatherland.

Whereupon the conductor announced the news to the chorus, and his announcement was greeted with a storm of applause. After a short conversation with some of those present, A. M. Grechaninov left the hall to finish some important proof reading.

He promised to visit the Society again on his return to Chicago. The public whose enthusiasm was aroused by this rare visit remained in the hall long after the guest had left.

This modest celebration is especially important to the Knowledge Society which began its cultural work only a few months ago. The composer, A. M. Grechaninov, prominent representative of Russian genius gave his name to the young chorus

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and thus greatly helped it to gain a high reputation. Let us wish good luck to the Knowledge Society which has undertaken the good work of creating a center of Russian culture in Chicago.

A member of the colony.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Dec. 9, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CALENDAR OF COLONY EVENTS

December 28, 1929--a fancy ball for children and a Christmas Tree party, by the Women's Circle Society, at the hall at 1902 W. Division St.

December 29, 1929--a Christmas Tree party by the A. S. Pushkin Memorial School.

December 31, 1929--a fancy ball, by the Douglas Park school in the hall at 2441-43 West Division Street.

January 12, 1930--a Christmas Tree party, by the Russian People's School for Children, at the Amalgamated Central Hall.

January 19, 1930--concert and dance, by the Federation of Russian children's Schools at the Ukrainian People's Home, Chicago ave. and Campbell St.

January 19, 1930--concert and dance by the A. S. Pushkin Memorial school and the Lithuanian Dramatical Circle, at Stremillo Hall.

February 2, 1930--concert and dance, by the Holy Trinity Brotherhood, at Lib-

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Rassviet, Dec. 9, 1929.

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erty Hall.

February 23, 1930--concert and dance by the Rassviet Society Society, at Wal-
she's Hall.

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Rassviet, Dec. 7, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CONCERTS BY THE KUBAN COSSACKS' CHORUS

Having completed the summer tour, and after a short rest in September, the well known Artistic Chorus of Kuban Cossacks, under the direction of S. G. Sokolov, started on its autumnal and winter tour. As before, the chorus gave a series of concerts in the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakotas, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee.

During the American Christmas (from December 15 to January 1st) the chorus will stay in Chicago. Thereafter it will make a tour of the eastern states of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvanis, Massachusetts and the Virginias. Most of the concerts by the chorus are given in universities, conservatories, colleges and seminaries. The American critics have agreed that the chorus is one of the best examples of strictly-musical organizations of our century.

The reviews of the American press are full of expressions of admiration. The critics praise highly the artistic taste, exactness and discipline evidenced in the performances of the chorus, and recognize the artistic talents of the conductor of the chorus S. G. Sokolov. Originally the chorus con-

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Dec. 7, 1929.

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sisted of ten persons, but at the time of the winter tour the number of singers increased to fourteen. The management of the chorus signed contracts for the five months of the summer season of 1930, and received several proposals for the winter season of 1930.

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Rassviet, Dec. 7, 1929.

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ALEXANDER T. GRECHANINOV'S ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO

On Tuesday, December 3rd, the well known Russian composer, Alexander T. Grechaninov, arrived in Chicago. He will give only one concert, with the participation of Albert Rapport, of the Chicago Opera Co., on Sunday, December 8, at 3:30 P.M., at the Studebaker Theatre.

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Moskwa, Dec. 1929.

A. M. GRETCHANINOV'S CONCERT IN CHICAGO

p-28- At the Studebaker Theatre in Chicago on the 8th of December of this year, a concert was given by the famous Russian composer and pianist Alexander M. Gretchaninov. He belongs to the old school of music and is famous throughout the world. He gave concerts in New York and in other cities of the Eastern States, which met with great success. The American and Russian public have displayed a great interest in the concert work of our genius and compatriot.

The concert in Chicago consisted exclusively of his own compositions. Also participating in the concert was Mr. Albert Rapport, the well known tenor of the Chicago opera, who sang choice selections from A. Gretchaninov's compositions.



2-30-33
C. J. HONIGER

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Russkoye Obozrenie, Sep. 14, 1929.

THE CHORUS OF THE ZNANIE SOCIETY.

In Chicago there exists an excellent Russian church choir, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral.

Not long ago the Znanie Society brought up the question of organizing a choir in Chicago, and this has been accomplished. The Znanie Society organized the chorus which, as we have learned, is under the direction of a very capable conductor. Several persons with very good voices have already registered; and to our belief, the day is near when we shall hear in Chicago thrilling Russian songs, performed by the chorus of the Znanie Society.

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Rassviet, Sep. 5, 1928.

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The male choir of the Holy Trinity Cathedral in Chicago sang on September 6, 1928, over radio station WENR of the Chicago Daily News (sic). The choir is now singing on behalf of the committee of the 1933 World's Fair in Chicago under the direction of the conductor Mr. Grivsky.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Anonymous--"Community Artists,"
Russkoye Obozrenie, Nov. 1927.

P. 34--Mr. F. V. Sykora, cellist, is a comparatively young man. He was born and received his musical educations in the city of Kiev. The Kiev Conservatory of Music under the direction of the famous composer R. M. Glier, who is at present in Moscow, ranked among the best musical schools in Europe. In the conservatory, the talent of Mr. F. V. Sykora was developed, and now we have excellent reports of him from the sternest musical critics.

Mr. Sykora for the last few years has traveled over more than half of the surface of the earth. His playing has been heard in Kiev, Vladivostok, Hongkong, Tokio, and many of the cities in the United States.

After a short visit in Chicago, Mr. Sykora left for Houston, Texas, where he continued his musical career. In the English musical magazines there appeared several articles by Mr. F. V. Sykora on Russian Music, and the modern Russian compositions.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 21, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A RUSSIAN MUSICAL STUDIO IN CHICAGO

In all branches of art Russia has fully confirmed the truth that light comes from the East. Russian theater, ballet, painting and especially music have won world fame a long time ago. Who among the Americans has not heard the names of Tchaikovsky, Rakhmaninov, Shalyapin? The Americans, who delight in their jazz music and (who) have no school of music of their own, no really talented and expert teachers of music, willingly entrust their children to Russian teachers of music. There are many Russian musical studios in New York, and there are several in Chicago. The directors of such studios do amidst the very whirlpool of "business" a work which, though not noticeable to many, is exceptionally valuable and productive - they introduce Russian music and further the musical development of young gifted Americans. Among the Russian musical studios in Chicago one, that of Vitaliy Yakovlevich Shney, is occupying a nook in the celebrated Kimball Building.

Vitaliy Yakovlevich Shney was graduated in 1915 from the St. Petersburg

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 21, 1925. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Conservatory, where he had been a pupil of the celebrated professor Madam A. N. Yesipova-Leshchivskaya. He participated in the World War. During the period of 1918-20, when Denikin was in power in a part of Russia, Mr. Shney occupied the post of Director of the Conservatory in Minsk.

When Denikin's army left Russia, Mr. Shney migrated to Berlin, where he was very active giving concerts.

In 1923 Mr. Shney came to Chicago and opened a studio; he has been also giving concerts from time to time, together with his pal, Mr. Benditsky, also of the St. Petersburg Conservatory. They would play duets on two pianos.

During his short stay in Chicago, Mr. Shney became popular in musical circles as an experienced teacher and musical instructor of his pupil.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 21, 1925. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

About a month ago there was arranged at the Kimball Hall a concert in order to demonstrate the attainments of Mr. Shney's pupils. After the concert there was published in some American musical magazines articles praising very highly the results achieved by Mr. Shney.

It is to be regretted that in the Russian colony Mr. Shney's name is hardly known to anybody. And yet a Russian living in a foreign land, far away from his native country, should know and appreciate all those modest workers in the field of art who, by their activities, help very much the cause of bringing closer together the peoples of Russia and America.

This notice was written with the purpose of giving information about one of these workers.

G. Gruzd.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 13, 1925.

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A REMARKABLE RUSSIAN ARTIST

The Russian prima donna, Inna Burskaya, continues to sing with remarkable success at the American Opera in Ravinia Park.

American newspapers often give enthusiastic reports about her acting and singing.

Some of the critics believe that, with respect to fame and talent, Inna Burskaya takes the second place after F. I. Shalyapin, our most talented artist.

After the end of the season in Ravinia Park, Mme. Burskaya intends to undertake a short trip to Europe. After that she will sing at the Metropolitan Opera in New York.

Mme. Burskaya is not only a remarkable artist; she is also an exceptionally kind woman.

Russkii Viesnik, Aug. 13, 1925.

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She is always ready to respond to every request for help. She is continually helping artists with whom she had been associated during her previous artistic career, chiefly former artists of the Russian opera, which was broken up.

Mme. Burskaya occupies a very modest apartment in a quiet, cozy nook of Highland Park.

She studies very much.

Fame which is apt to give a swelled head to almost any artist, seems not to have affected Mme. Burskaya at all, and she is not elated because of her success - a success that only few artists have achieved.

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RUSSIAN

Miscellaneous Material of Dr. H.R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CONCERT GIVEN BY RUSSIAN BROTHERHOOD OF ST. GEORGE
NO.1.

On November 23, 1924, this brotherhood gave a concert at Walsh's Hall, Noble and Milwaukee.

There, Russian songs and vocal solos and Russian dances and ballets were given.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Oct. 24, 1924.

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WE HAVE ALSO A "BANDURA"

(Note: - A "bandura" is an ancient Ukrainian stringed instrument that was used until recently by the Ukrainian and Galician peasants. D. S.)

Previously in the Russian colony, when entertainments were given, the string band Lira (Lira means "lyre") was the only one that participated on such occasions. It had no competitors.

This band enjoyed a good reputation which was well deserved.

The demand for popular Russian music is so great that the need was felt of having another similar band.

Lately on many occasions there has appeared at Russian entertainments the workmen's mandolin orchestra Bandura. This band consists of twenty-three persons. Mr. Gheorghy Tatarov is the conductor. He is training the band for several appearances at Russian evening entertainments.

II B 1 a

II B 1 b

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 d

RUSSIAN

Free Russia (Svobodnaya Rossiya), Feb. 3, 1923.

SOCIETY OF WORKERS IN THE ARTS

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Under this name there has been organized recently a sound new society the urgent need of which has been felt for a long time in our colony.

The objects of this new Society are as follows:

- a) The drawing closer together of Russian literary men, artists, musicians and other workers in the arts residing in Chicago.
- b) The publishing of a monthly magazine devoted to literature and art.
- c) The staging of theatrical performances, the arrangement of exhibitions, of readings of literary works, of evening parties with musical and vocal programs, of lectures, readings of essays and papers, etc.
- d) The discovery and development from among the members of the Society of new talents, unknown to the public.
- e) The creation of studios.
- f) The creation of a nook where the members of the Society, as well as all persons interested in art, would meet and pass their time.

II B 1 a

-2-

RUSSIAN

II B 1 b

II B 1 c (1)

Free Russia, (Svobodnaya Rossiya), Feb. 3, 1923.

II B 1 d

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

All persons who can be in some respect useful in the pursuing of the objects of the Society, and can further its development, are eligible to membership of the Society.

The fees and dues are as follows: an entrance fee of \$2, and monthly dues of fifty cents.

Besides the administrative committee and the various commissions managing the internal affairs of the Society, the general assembly has organized three special committees: an editorial committee, a theatrical committee, and a committee of the fine arts.

All these committees are already working assiduously at the realization of the objects of the Society, and the Russian colony of Chicago will soon witness the first fruits of their labors.

The committees meet periodically when necessity arises. General assemblies of the Society are held regularly twice a month. These meetings are open to all those interested in the activities of the Society.

Scrapbook, Vol. II of Dr. H.R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CONCERT GIVEN UNDER AUSPICES OF UNION OF RUSSIAN
ORGANIZATIONS OF CHICAGO

This organization gave a concert on January 27, 1923,
at the West End Auditorium, Taylor and Racine. P. Kozlov,
and Serg Borovskii (of Moscow Opera) sang. There were
Russian dances also.

Scrapbook, Vol. 11, of Dr. H.R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MUSICAL AND LITERARY EVENING OF RUSSIAN CHRISTIAN
STUDENTS CIRCLE

The society Russkii Khristianskii Studencheskii Kruzhok, gave a musical evening on October 2nd, 1920.

In addition there were speeches and recitations by students.

The entertainment was given at Marcy Centre Hall, 1335 Newberry Avenue.

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol.II., Owned by Dr.H.R.Krasnow, 4601 N.Broadway, Chicago.

Concert and Dance given by "Russian Club (Znaniye)".

This concert, with Russian dances, balalaika orchestra etc., was given May 10, 1917. A.I. Pokatilov recited.

II B 1 a
IV

RUSSIAN

Scrapbook, Vol. II, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

CONCERT AND DANCE GIVEN BY RUSSIAN CLUB ZNANIYE

This concert, with Russian dances, Balalaika orchestra etc., was given May 10, 1917. A. I. Pokatilov recited.

II B 1 a

RUSSIAN

Scrapbook, Vol. II ., of Dr. H.R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CONCERT AND DANCE OF RUSSIAN CHORAL SOCIETY,
1121 North Leavitt Street

This concert covered works of new Russian "classical
composers", etc.

It was held January 28, 1917 - at Walshe's Hall,
Milwaukee Avenue and Noble Sts.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS

AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational

and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(1) Drama

II B 1 c (1)

RUSSIAN

Interview with N. Korecki, 1902 W. Division St.,
Chicago, Ill., by D. Stranden, Apr. 19, 1937. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The following information was received by me from Mr. Nicholas Korecki concerning the Russian club "Mayak" (The Lighthouse):

Dr. Korablinov was the president of this club, Mr. Gribov, the secretary, and Mr. N. Lister, the treasurer.

There were about 190 members in the Club Mayak. This club existed from the year 1925 till 1930. It developed a great activity in arranging theatrical performances, concerts and dances. It has also contributed much for the educational work that has been done in the Russian colony. According to reports it has one of the most noteworthy organizations, being very active and popular.

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

II D 1

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Nov. 10, 1936.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. GEORGE

On Sunday, November 8, 1936, the Brotherhood of St. George (the 1st branch of the Russian Independent Society for Mutual Help) arranged an entertainment in the large hall of the Douglas Park Auditorium. This entertainment was attended by a large crowd of Russians and, owing to the interesting program, was very successful. The great attraction was an original comedy in the Ukrainian language, entitled "Protect your home", being a witty satire on the bolshevist regime in the Ukraine. The public enjoyed the performance very much. Mrs. White and Mr. Bakalets played two of the important roles. After the comedy, there was an interesting musical program. Speeches were made by the Rev. P. Nervana, Mr. A. Dyedoshko and Mr. V. Olesyuk.

II B 1 c (1)

II D 1

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 2, 1936.

ATTENTION!



The Russian Brotherhood and Sisterhood of Christ's Resurrection on Sunday, May 10, will hold a concert and ball at the People's Auditorium, 917 North Wood Street. In the concert part of the program the dramatic club of the Russian-American Citizen's League will present a one act play, "Unreasonable Love," in Ukrainian.

II B 1 c (1)
II B 1 c (2)
II B 1 a

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 5, 1935.



AN APPEAL BY THE UNION OF RUSSIAN ARTISTS IN CHICAGO

The Union of Russian Artists appeals to the Russian youth and to all older artists living in Chicago to join our union, to work together with us for the benefit of the whole Russian colony. Among the Russian youth there are many talented boys and girls, but their talents are not expressed on the stage.

Parents! If you want your sons and daughters to represent and develop Russian art in the United States, advise your children to join our union of Russian artists where they can use their artistic abilities and can become artists.

Russian youth--singers, dancers--we appeal to you to join our union, where by common effort we shall serve the cause of Russian art. Our membership fee is only a dollar a year. You can join the union by applying at the Russian Democratic Civic Club, 1902 West Division Street, between eight and nine o'clock every Tuesday evening.

The Union of Russian Artists



IV

Antsiferov, V. "Russian Dramatic Circle,"
Moscwa (Monthly), April 1930.

Ten years ago, there were no symptoms whatsoever, of Russian Theatrical Art, existing in Chicago. The Russian colony (early immigrants) cared little about the development of Russian Art, and in general, their cultural needs were supplanted by the Polish and Ukranian theatres.

During July 1921, several leaders of the early settlers, organized and sustained the first Russian theatrical entertainment. They produced A. P. Tchekous' Comedy "Medved," They presented also, very good concert programs, with the participation of the best artists who had come from Russia not long before. The entertainment was of a purely Russian character.

The first members of the 'Circle' were joined by new artists. The group consisted of the following persons: W. T. and A. F. Antsiferov, Igor Antsiferov, P. B. Belogradsky, A. P. Bragin, B. G. Burmistrov, E. F. Wagner, M. P. Volkov, E. I. Tchekeler, G. J. and E. I. Eveninee, G. S. Kamensky, O. I. Marland, N. A. Martinov, A. V. and V. B. Morozov, A. V. Lobanov, A. I. Obrastzov, L. G. and S. D. Pertsov, Mrs. S. P. Stranden, W. M. Slavogorosdsky, R. I. Khomko,



Moscwa (Monthly), April 1930.

A. P. and Mrs. S. I. Shuhvostov and Miss E. K. Jablonskaja.

During all this period the staff of the 'circle' underwent frequent changes, and by the end of the sixth year only the following remained: V. I. and A. F. Antsiferov and their son Igor Antsiferov, E. I. Gekkeler, N. A. Martinov, A. B. and V. B. Morozov, A. V. Lobanov, L. G. and S. D. Pertsov, A. P. and S. I. Shuhvostov. The Russian Dramatic circle produced sixteen different plays and gave twentyseven performances. This 'circle' has at its disposal fifteen own plays and eightythree others belonging to the manager. The plays were presented also in North and South Chicago, Gary, Ind., Kenosha and Milwaukee, Wis.

V. Antsiferov.

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

IV

RUSSIAN

Russkoye Obozrenie, Mar. 8, 1930.

AN EXCELLENT ENTERTAINMENT



An entertainment given by the "Znanie" Society, surely deserves mention. Notwithstanding the fact that on the same day the "independents" also held their own entertainment (with us it is always as with the dog in a manger), numbers of people came to the "Znanie" and, we ought to say, a rather better class of people.

The program of the evening was arranged skillfully and performed excellently.

The dramatic circle of the "Znanie" Society managed splendidly the performance of the comedy "Too much ado about nothing." The stage manager, V. I. Baycher, did some remarkably able work.

The Grechaninov Chorus sang beautifully, under the direction of V. V. Shumkov, who is a tireless worker, devoted to his work, and is a valuable member of the society. All of the singers knew their parts and made no

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

IV

- 2 -

RUSSIAN



Russkoye Obozrenie, Mar. 8, 1930.

errors to cause confusion, which is a rare thing among our local Russian choruses. However, the Grechaninov chorus, if we are to judge by its late appearances, has far excelled the local choruses. It is a musical organization which has possibilities of a bright future.

The performances of the pianists, E. Moorey and V. Rashevsky, and of violinist, K. Mikulsky, were excellent. Neither one of the three is as yet an accomplished musician. However with continued schooling they will reach the mark.

The humorous verses recited by P. Gursky and P. Gribova pleased the audience. The dancer, A. Andreev, who performed Russian folk dances so cleverly, enraptured the audience.

J. V. Benetsky, the tenor, who is an accomplished artist with a very good voice interpreted the spirit of Russian music excellently. He sang compositions of Grechaninov as only few artists can sing them, giving them exactly

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

IV

- 3 -

RUSSIAN

Russkoye Obozrenie, Mar. 8, 1930.



that interpretation which was intended by the composer.

The rest of the artists pleased the public. The song: "V Shapke Zolota Litogo" (In a Molded Cap of Gold) left a very good impression; we regret that we do not know the name of the singer.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 4, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY "ZNANIE."

For the short time of its existence the society "Znanie" (Knowledge) has made a tremendous progress. In one year this small group of people has gained the confidence and approval of all the Russian colony. This society has arranged several beautiful concerts and theatrical performances. It staged the play, "Days of Our Life," by L. Andreyev, on December 1, 1929, proving thereby how energetically it worked. Owing to the efforts of the members of the society the best actors have been invited, and the play, "Days of Our Life," was a great success both financially and from the artistic standpoint.

On December the 1st Walshe's Hall was crowded. The acting of the artists was magnificent. Words cannot adequately express it. I shall only mention the names of those whose acting was exceptionally good: A. Tatarinov, K. Shein, E. Nelidov, Mme. Mirayev, and Mme Mikhailovsky. The public was delighted. These actors are not amateurs; they are real talented artists.

Since the visit of the artists of the Moscow Art Theater to Chicago Russians here have not seen such magnificent acting. Among the audience one would

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 4, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

hear such exclamations as: "This is remarkable!" "The acting is wonderful; it holds you spellbound." "We should have more plays like this one," etc.

In conclusion I want to point out that the Society took care that exemplary order should reign in the hall. When this society arranges concerts or stages plays, these begin promptly at the time advertised. During the performance complete silence is observed by the audience. No noise disturbs the artists and the public, who can hear every word spoken on the stage. All Russian organizations should follow this good example. Unfortunately disorder often reigns at other Russian musical and theatrical performances; and this has a repelling affect on the audience.

II B 1 c (1)

II'D 1

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Miscellaneous Material, in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway. Chicago, Illinois.

PLAY GIVEN BY RUSSIAN SOCIETY ZNANIYE (BRANCH 50 of R O O V A)

On Dec. 1, 1929, the society Znaniye gave the play, "Dni Nashey Zhizne"
(The Days of Our Life), by L. Andreyev.

II B 1 c (1)

RUSSIAN

Miscellaneous Material Belonging to Dr. L. G. Pertsov, 2559 W. Division St.

Handbill issued by the Society "Znanie"
in April 1929

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO THE RUSSIAN SOCIETY "ZNANIE" STAGES A MOCK
TRIAL ON SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1929, AT THE LIBERTY SONS' HALL, 1042 NORTH
ROBEY STREET (Damen Ave.)

A BOARDER BROUGHT TO TRIAL

In 3 acts -- Stage Manager and Author ---- Mr. V. I. Baycher

Dramatic Personae

Victor Nikolayevich Byelov
Evghenia Pavlovna (his wife)

E. F. Wagner
Mrs. P. G. Bribov

Handbill issued by the Society Znanie in April 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Lavrentiy Slyunkin (boarder)	N. S. Gribov
The Judge	I. F. Erin
Secretary of the Court	P. I. Pokhaznikov
Matilda Bulkina (witness)	Miss V. S. Moisenko
Kashin (witness), storekeeper	A. Voloshchik
Lugov (witness)	A. Syrachev
A marshal	D. Moroz
1st Policeman	M. Gribov
2nd Policeman	N. Yukubovich
12 members of the Jury	
The Public in the Court	
Prosecuting Attorney	Dr. L. G. Pertsov-Kaluzhin
The Boarder's attorney for the defense	Miss N. A. Birsky
The Wife's attorney for the defense	A. J. Pikiel, attorney.

Handbill issued by the Society Znanie in April 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ACT I -- THE TRIAL: Cross examination of the witnesses, depositions of the defendants and the prosecutors. Speeches of the prosecuting attorney and of the attorneys for the defense.

ACT II-- THE VERDICT

ACT III- (2 years later): The jail, the dissolution of the Byelov family, Byelov's death.

Children under the age of 16 are not admitted.

Tickets can be bought beforehand at the society Znanie, 1902 W. Division street, at the office of the newspaper Rassviet, 1722 W. Chicago Avenue, at the "Boston" Restaurant, 1952 W. Division street, at the Humboldt Barber Shop, 1152 N. California avenue, at N. Kotov's barber shop, 2734

Handbill issued by the Society Znanie in April 1929.

W. 18th street, and from all members of the Society Znanie.

Charge for tickets: if bought beforehand, 50 cents; if bought at the entrance to the hall, 65 cents. (The charge for the first one hundred seats is \$1). The curtain is raised at 5 P. M.

Anonymous - "Chicago Art Theatre,"
Russkoye Obozrenie, Dec. 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

P.44--In observing cultural centers, I visited The Chicago Art Theatre, directed by Mr. I. V. Lazarev, an artist of the Moscow Art Theatre.

It is difficult to get hold of Mr. Lazarev at once...Everyone, as in an ant-hill, is busy.

On the stage, new scenery is being prepared for a new theatrical production. Behind the side scenes, Miss Astroff (assistant of Mr. Lazarev) is rehearsing one of the forthcoming plays: "Cricket in the Hearth." In the hall, Miss George is correcting and explaining to actors their errors in diction and reading of their parts. In one of the rooms, Mr. I. V. Lazarev himself, through his assistant, is directing the rehearsal of the play, "Torch Bearers," (by the famous American dramatist A. Kelly) with which the Chicago Art Theatre will open its season for its subscribers on January 6th. In the reception room, Mr. Mac Reneali, (president of the board of the Theatre) is explaining to some elderly gentleman, the idea and plans of the theatre. And interruptions come from everywhere.

"What would you do, Mr. Lazarev, in this case?"

Russkoye Obozrenie, Dec. 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

And somehow, softly, calmly, and deeply engrossed, Mr. Lazarev successfully satisfied everyone who questioned him and in the mean time supervised all the work.

After a long wait, we succeeded in drawing Mr. Lazarev away from everything, for a few minutes.

"How do you do?"

"Fine, very well!"

"What kind of plans do you have?"

"There is only one plan: to acquaint the Chicago people, and Americans in general, as much as possible with the method which has made the Moscow Art Theatre so famous."

"How are you going to do this?"

Russkoye Obozrenie, Dec. 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"First, we have already staged about a hundred plays at our and other theatres and in doing so we have organized a steady, complete company. Second, at the theatre we have daily courses (from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.) for preparing future actors. Third, on account of the many letters and requests that we have received, we have been compelled to open an evening course (given twice a week on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 7 to 9:30 in the evening) at a reasonable tuition fee. And now, from January the 2nd, because of matured necessity, we are opening a school and theatre for children, giving instruction once or twice a week from 10 a. m. to 12 noon, with plans to place the pupils in several children's plays, using our method, since it is very easily accepted by children. Registration has already begun. We came to the conclusion that, from time to time, we will offer lectures, conduct and manage forums with different groups interested in theatre, playwriting, and creative work in general. Next summer, as we did last year, we intend to organize a month's course (from the 11th of July to the 11th of August) for teachers and instructors of theatrical art. Already one of the universities in Chicago has invited me to introduce next summer the method of the Moscow Art Theatre to students, directing their studies in the theatrical art, in a six weeks' course."

Russkoye Obozrenie, Dec. 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"Is there enough time for it?" I asked, being somewhat astonished.

"It is a pity that we do not have forty-eight hours in one day; we could accomplish more."

The bell sounded. Mr. Lazarev was being called for a rehearsal. He apologized. We bade farewell and departed.

After leaving there, we still felt the impression of the intense work done in this institution. We were reminded of the words of a great judger of life: "What is the theatre really?..Work, work, and work!"

Quite right, it is work, and not presumption of inspiration and talent as it is very often assumed by professional actors and particularly by amateurs.

We do advise one to see how they work in this theatre. (410 South Michigan Avenue, Fine Arts Building.)

It is useful and instructive.

II B 1 c (1)

II D 1

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

II B 2 g

II B 2 f

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Constitution and By-laws of the Literary, Educational and Artistic Russian Club
Mayak, Founded in 1925.

Object, Rights and Duties of the Club.

- Article 1. The literary, educational and artistic Russian Club Mayak in
in Chicago, at 2138 Pierce Ave., has been organized with the
following objects:
- a) To enable its members to improve the cultural level of their
development.
 - b) To draw its members away from immoral pastimes by arranging
evening entertainments, theatrical performances, libraries,
reading rooms, schools and similar institutions, necessary
for the improvement of the intellectual development of the
members of the club.

II B 1 c (1)

II D 1

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

II B 2 g

II B 2 f

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30279

Constitution and By-laws of the Club Mayak

- c) To promote all kinds of actions having for their aim the development of the activities of the Club.
- d) To arrange concerts to be given by a chorus consisting of members of the Club. In this chorus strangers who are lovers of singing should also be invited to participate.
- e) To make agreements with other Russian societies.
- f) To establish a fund of mutual aid for the members of the Club.

Article II. The Society has a seal bearing its name in English and Russian; it also has a badge.

For transcription

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (1)

II D 1

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

II B 2 g

II B 2 f

Constitution and By-Laws of the Club Mayak

II Funds of The Society.

- Article 3. The funds of the Club consist of a floating capital and reserve fund.
- Article 4. The floating capital consist of: a) admission fees, b) dues and c) money received from various entertainments and enterprises organized by the Club.
- Article 5. The floating capital is used for covering the current expenses of the Club.
- Article 6. The reserve fund consists of: a) annual deductions from the net profits of the Club and of various accidental receipts.
- Article 7. The reserve fund is destined for the covering of eventual losses from entertainments, or from some unforeseen causes.

II B 1 c (1)

II D 1

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

II B 2 g

II B 2 f

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Constitution and By-laws of the Club Mayak

III. Membership of the Club Rights and
Duties of members.

Article 8. Persons who have declared that they are willing to submit to this constitution are eligible to membership in this Club. Applicants recommended by the administrative board are admitted to membership by the general assembly after being balloted for, by closed ballot. The members of the Club are subdivided into three categories: Honorary members, full-fledged members and collaborators.

- 1) Active, full-fledged members pay an admission fee of \$1.00
- 2) Honorary members pay not less than \$10.00.
- 3) Collaborators do not pay any admission fee.

II B 1 c (1)

II D 1

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

II B 2 g

II B 2 f

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Constitution and By-laws of the Club Mayak

- Article 9. The person becoming a member of the club pays: a) an admission fee of one dollar and b) monthly dues of fifty cents.
- Article 10. Honorary and full-fledged members have the right to one decisive vote at the general assemblies, and this vote is not transferable. The collaborators are entitled to the right of the floor, but not to the right to vote.
- Article 11. The membership fees and the monthly dues are not returned either to members who voluntarily renounce their membership or to those who are expelled.
- Article 12. A member of the Club who has not paid his dues within the time appointed for such payments can be struck off the list of members.
- Article 13. Besides inaccuracy in paying one's dues, infringement of the by-laws and harming the interests of the club can also be considered as causes for the expulsion of members.

II B 1 c (1)

II D 1

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

II B 2 g

II B 2 f

Constitution and By-laws of the Club Mayak

Article 14. Members of the club can be expelled only after having received a written explanation of the causes of the expulsion and the passing of a resolution by the general assembly of the members.

IV. Administration of the Affairs of the Club.

Article 15. The administration of the affairs of the club is entrusted: a) to the general assembly of members and to the b) administrative board.

Article 16. general assemblies are either regular or special. The regular general assemblies are called by the administrative board not less than twice a year, so as to take place not later than on the first of August and on the first of February. At these meetings the reports are examined and approved, the officers of the club and the members of the revising committee are elected and other important questions are settled.

II B 1 c (1)

II D 1

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

II B 2 g

II B 2 f

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Constitution and By-Laws of the Club Mayak

Article 17. Special assemblies are called by the board of directors in case of necessity, or at the demand of the revising committee, or if demanded by one-third of the members of the club.

Article 18. The following questions have to be settled by the general assembly: a) the general trend of the activities of the club; b) questions which according to the opinion of the administrative board should be discussed by the general assembly; the acceptance and expulsion of members; c) assignment and distribution of money derived from entertainments, etc.

Article 19. The members of the Club are invited to the general assemblies by notices sent in good time, so that the addressees should get them not later than three days before the meeting.

II B 1 c (1)

II D 1

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

II B 2 g

II B 2 f

Constitution and By-Laws of the Club Mayak

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Article 20. For a general assembly to be valid a quorum of not less than one-third of all the members is required. In cases when the questions to be settled are amendments or additions to the laws of the club, or the liquidation of the organization, the quorum is one-half of all the members. The questions raised are decided by a majority vote; if the votes are equally divided, the vote cast by the president decides the point at issue.

Note: the elections of officers and of the members of the revising committee and the expulsion of members are settled by secret ballot.

Article 21. If the first Assembly can not take place, the second is valid irrespective of the number of the members present and can take place one hour after the time indicated on the notice concerning this second assembly.

II B 1 c (1)

II D 1

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

II B 2 g

II B 2 f

Constitution and By-Laws of the Club Mayak

Article 22. All matters which have to be settled by the general assembly are to be presented to it by the administrative board.

Article 23. The president of the board presides at the regular meetings of the general assembly; the special assemblies elect their chairman and secretary, and the president of the board, or the person taking his place, calls the meeting to order.

Article 24. The records of the general assembly must be signed by the president, the secretary and not less than three members of the assembly.

V. The Administrative Board of the Club and its
duties.

Article 25. The immediate management of the affairs of the club is the duty of the administrative board, consisting of three or more members elected by the general assembly for the term of one year.

II B 1 c (1)

II D 1

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

II B 2 g

II B 2 f

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Constitution and By-Laws of the Club Mayak

- Article 26. The members of the administrative board elect from their own midst a president, a secretary and a treasurer. The last two offices cannot be held by the same person.
- Article 27. The members of the administrative board of the club do not get any remuneration for the performance of their duties.
- Article 28. The administrative board manages all the affairs of the club and disposes of all sums not exceeding two-thirds of the receipts. The duties of the administrative board are as follows: a) the organization of a library and a reading room for the Club; b) the arrangement of entertainments and concerts in order to obtain money for the organization by the sale of tickets; the recommendation of persons eligible to become members of the club; e) the arrangement of such theatrical performances as could be lucrative to the Club; f) the Club Mayak is non-political and does not allow in its headquarters the discussion of any political or religious questions;

II B 1 c (1)

II D 1

II B 1 a

II B 2 a

II B 2 g

II B 2 f

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Constitution and By-laws of the Club Mayak

- g) to invite appropriate persons as helpers in arranging entertainments or other enterprises; h) to receive with what other societies the club can make agreements as with partners who can be trusted because of their high moral characters; i) the organization of a school for Russian children where such subjects as the Russian language, Russian history, singing, the geography of Russia, artistic handicrafts and music should be taught.

Article 29.

The Administrative board decides about the expenditure of sums of money not exceeding two-thirds of the total receipts; in cases of emergency the board can spend also a part of the balance under the condition of replenishing the amount thus spent from forthcoming receipts, before motherizing any expenditures of these for other purposes.

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RUSSIAN

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Constitution and By-laws of the Club Mayak

Article 30. All correspondence concerning the affairs of the Club is carried on in behalf of the administrative board, and must be signed by the president and the secretary of the same.

Article 31. The administrative board shall meet as often as is required by circumstances, but in any case not less than twice a month.

Article 32. Minutes of the meetings of the administrative board shall be kept, and must be signed by all the members present.

Article 33. Members of the administrative board can be removed from office by a decision of the general assembly before their term of office has expired.

VI. Auditing of the Club.

Article 34. The fiscal year of the club is reckoned from the first of September of one year to the first of September of the next year.

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Constitution and By-Laws of the Club Mayak

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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The administrative board prepares a detailed annual report about all the operations of the Club. This report has to be examined and approved by the general assembly.

Article 35. For the auditing of the report the general assembly elects beforehand a revising committee consisting of three or more members of the Club, who meet not later than one month before the half-yearly general assembly. After examining the annual report this committee presents its own report and all its conclusions in writing to the next general assembly

Article 36. After the yearly report had been approved by the general assembly no less than two-thirds of the yearly net profits are deducted and transferred to the reserve fund; a part of the remaining sum is used for the improvement and enlargement of the activities of the club, and the remaining part is distributed among those members of the club who have helped to make a success of the entertainments or enterprises arranged by the Club or have contributed money to defray the expenses incurred in connection therewith.

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RUSSIAN

Constitution and By-Laws of the Club Mayak

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Article 37. A part of the profits is put at the disposal of the general assembly to be spent for purposes useful to the Club.

Article 38. All private extra expenses incurred in connection with the arrangement of entertainments and other enterprises are reimbursed first and foremost as stated in Article 36.

VII. Settlement of Disputes Concerning the Affairs of the Club and Liquidation

Article 39. All disputes concerning the affairs of the Club are settled either by the general assembly or by arbitration, without resorting to lawsuits. The decision arrived at in cases of arbitration is final for the parties concerned; no appeal can be made to any other authority.

Article 40. The financial responsibility of the club is limited by the real estate and movables owned by it and by its funds.

Article.41. All losses incurred by the Club are covered by money taken from the reserve fund.

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RUSSIAN

Constitution and By-Laws of the Club Mayak

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Article 42. The existence of the Club is not limited to a certain number of years. The organization can be liquidated by a resolution of the general assembly.

Note: If the Club does not start any activities for a whole year, during which time the initiators of the Club are supposed to manage such activities, the Club will be regarded as defunct.

Article 43. If the Club stops all activities the general assembly elects from its midst not less than three persons to constitute a liquidating committee and decides on the order in which the liquidation of the affairs of the Club must take place. The administrative board transmits all the affairs of the Club to the liquidation committee which proceeds to liquidate the Club's property.

The liquidating committee gives a detailed account of its activities to the general assembly.

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RUSSIAN

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Constitution and By-Laws of the Club Mayak

- Article 44. After the general report of the liquidators has been approved of by the general assebmly the liquidating committee uses all the remaining property of the Club for deeds of charity or turns it over to institutions of a predominantly impossible the liquidation is carried out by the liquidating committee together with the administrative board.
- Article 45. The Liquidation Committee informs the public through the medium of the local press about the beginning and the end of the liquidation.

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Miscellaneous Material of Dr. H.R.Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway. Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Play and Dance Given by Ukrainian Amateur Circle.

On November 9, 1924, the Ukrainian Amateur Circle gave the play, "Peoples Tongues, or The Big Eared Marriage-Broker", followed by a dance. It was given on 1532 West Chicago Avenue.

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RUSSIAN

Scrapbook, Vol. II, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PLAY AND CONCERT GIVEN BY RUSSIAN NATIONAL CLUB.

On September 9, 1922, the Club gave Chekhov's play, "The Bear" (~~Medved~~), followed by the singing of a chorus under the direction of Mr. Grivsky.

This entertainment was given in Wicker Park Hall, 2040-2046 West North Avenue.

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RUSSIAN

Scrapbook, Vol. II, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Illinois

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PLAY GIVEN BY RUSSIAN SECTION OF SOCIALIST PARTY

The Russian Section of the Socialist Party gave the play "Meshchanye,"
by Maxim Gorky.

It was followed by a dance.

This entertainment was given at the West Side Auditorium, Taylor and
Racine. The date was Dec. 14, 1918.

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Scrapbook, Vol. 11, of Dr. H.R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago.

RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

CONCERT AND BALL GIVEN BY RUSSIAN CLUB "ZNANIYE"

On March 9th, 1918, this club gave Chekhov's "Jubilee", followed by balalaika concert and a dance.

Scrapbook, Vol. XIII, of Dr. H.R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway

ENTERTAINMENT OF RUSSIAN CLUB AT HULL HOUSE

On Jan. 5, 1911, the Russian Club presented "A Scandal in a Noble Family"
(Skandal v Blagorodnom Semeistve).

Before the play, Miss Jane Addams spoke on Leo Tolstoy.

It was given at Hull House Theatre.

Information from handbill.

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RUSSIAN

Scrapbook, Vol. II, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR NEWSPAPER NOVY MIR

A performance of "Nihilists" was given on April 14 (year not given) for the benefit of this paper. Play was directed by A. Pokatilov.

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RUSSIAN

Information About the Club Mayak (The Lighthouse)
Given by N. Korecki.

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[CLUB MAYAK]

Dr. Korablinov was the president of this club, Mr. Gribov, the secretary, and Mr. N. Lister, the treasurer.

There were about 190 members in the Club Mayak. This club existed from the year 1925 till 1930. It developed a great activity in arranging theatrical performances, concerts and dances. It has also contributed much for the educational work that has been done in the Russian colony. According to reports it has one of the most noteworthy organizations, being very active and popular.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(2) Dancing

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 5, 1936.

RUSSIAN DANCING GIRLS ARE AMONG
THE BEST

On Saturday, May 9, the Chicago Stadium will present the Festival of Dances. After preliminary contests, in which several hundred dancers competed, only twenty-three girls and twelve boys were chosen to appear in the Festival. Among these, chosen as the best dancers, we find the names of two Russian girls, Anastasiya Lialush and Anna Cherepachevich, who have appeared a number of times to entertain our Russian people by dancing at functions arranged by our newspaper and by other Russian organizations.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 7, 1936.

IN HUMBOLDT PARK

The school of Russian dancing is making preparations for the dance festival which is being arranged for the coming summer at Soldier Field. The school with every passing day is attracting more and more children and young people, particularly the children of Russians who in some way or other are connected with R.I.M.A.S. The classes are held each Wednesday from eight to ten o'clock in the evening in the new field house [in Humboldt Park] and twice a month at 917 Wood Street (the parish auditorium), every second and fourth Thursday. So far the school has enjoyed great success, and if in the future the interest does not slacken, the large auditorium of the field house will not be able to accommodate all those who desire to learn dancing.

The classes are conducted under the direction of Mr. A. Komiakov, one of the best Russian ballet instructors in the city.

A. Bernov

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Rassviet (The Dawn), March 3, 1936.

RUSSIAN DANCE CLASSES IN HUMBOLDT PARK

On Wednesday, February 26, the first lesson in Russian dancing was given in the new field house in Humboldt Park. Twenty-two pupils came to take the first lesson. For the second lesson, which is scheduled for to-morrow, a much larger number is expected. The first class was attended by pupils of the Russian children's school maintained by Branch Number Eighteen of R. I. M. A. S. and by members of the Russian Youth Club of R. I. M. A. S.

Because of the desire of many young people to take advantage of the dance classes it is necessary to join the school now, for after March 15 new pupils will not be accepted.

Among those who took the first lesson were several children of other nationalities.

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II. CONTRIBUTIONS

AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

c. Theatrical

**(3) Festivals, Pageants,
Fairs and Expositions**

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II B 1 c (2)

RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 1, 1936.

PARTICIPATION OF RUSSIAN CHILDREN IN THE FESTIVAL

This summer at Soldiers' Field the Chicago city authorities are arranging to hold a dance festival. The Russian colony has been invited to take part in this entertainment. Bunin's school has already decided to prepare its children for their appearance. The infants have already begun a period of training in the execution of Russian national and popular dances under the guidance of an experienced ballet master.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 25, 1936.

PARTICIPATION OF RUSSIAN CHILDREN IN THE FESTIVAL

This summer on Soldier Field the Chicago city authorities plan to hold a dance festival. The Russian colony in Chicago has received an invitation to take part in the program.

The Bunin Children's School has already decided to take part in the dance festival and without losing any time is preparing its pupils for their appearance. They are learning Russian and classical dances. For this purpose one of the best Russian dance masters has been engaged. Well-trained children may expect to win money prizes. City authorities permit this school to conduct its classes in the field house in Humboldt Park, where the dancing exercises will soon begin.

For all information concerning the dancing classes apply to Mr. A. Bernov.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Aug. 3, 1935.

IV

RUSSIAN DAY IN NORMAC GROVE

The Russian Day celebration, which took place on Sunday, July 28, in Normac Grove, under the auspices of the St. George parish, was an unusual success. The celebration began by the mass given at the old St. George the Conqueror Church. After the mass, the crowd began to flow into Normac Grove, where the main event took place. Mr. G. Tchepelevitch was chairman of the entire program. The following speakers addressed the public: Professor Hentzel, the Reverend P. Nervana, G. Volos, former chairman of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, Professor A. Nedzelnitzky, Mr. V. Voronko, V. Olesink, chairman of Branch Number 2 of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, and others. The entertainment was provided by the Kuban quartet and the St. George parish choir, under the direction of Mr. Sukhov. At the end of the celebration, the Reverend P. Nervana asked the people for free contributions toward the building fund of the new St. George Church now under construction. The collection brought \$104.50. More than one thousand people took part in the celebration.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), July 18, 1935.

PICNIC OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC
LEAGUE A SUCCESS

The Russian-American Democratic League held a picnic Sunday, July 14, in the state forest preserve. Despite the fact that the place chosen for the picnic was not as suitable as the site of the League's previous picnic, there was a large crowd of people on hand to enjoy the many attractions prepared by the Committee in charge of the arrangements. It is estimated that over two thousand persons participated in the picnic. The day was lovely, not a cloud in the sky; a faint breeze cooled the air. The people began to arrive early to take possession of the shady spots under the trees before others came.

The most popular person at the picnic was the chief leader of the Russian-American Democratic League, Attorney Alexander Pickel, who was everywhere and talked with everybody, explaining the aims of the League and urging the Russian people to take more interest in the political life of our city, state, and country. Everybody was pleased that the directors of the League recently

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Rassviet (The Dawn), July 18, 1935.

selected Mr. Pickel, a young and promising attorney, as chief executive and the leader of the organization.

When the picnic was in full swing, several speakers appeared on the platform. Ivan Staukowitch, the League's financial secretary, presented the speakers. They were: Mr. Novin, chairman of the Russian-American Democratic League; Mr. Olesiuk, chairman of the St. George parish; E. Kopernik, chairman of the Russian-American Democratic Club; Mr. Erin, Mr. Volos, and Mr. F. Mikchailovsky. Dr. L. Pertzov spoke in English, dedicating his talk to the Russian-American Youth, who were well represented at the picnic. The speeches delivered by Mr. Navin and Mr. Olesink were especially interesting and very well received by the public. Both speakers appealed to the entire Russian colony in Chicago to forget the past and join forces with the Russian-American Democratic League to work together for a better future and better political representation of the Russian colony in the city, county, and state administrations.

The picnic was a big success, and will linger in the memories of those who

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Rassviet (The Dawn), July 18, 1935.

were present as the most enjoyable day spent in many years.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 17, 1935.

THE UNITED COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS OF THE
DAY OF RUSSIAN CULTURE

The United Committee on Arrangements for Celebration of the Day of Russian Culture urgently requests all members who have taken tickets for distribution and sale to return the remaining tickets as soon as possible so that the Committee may be able to prepare its financial statement in time, and publish it in the press.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 8, 1935.

PROGRAM OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE
DAY OF RUSSIAN CULTURE

Arranged by Russian Organizations,
Parishes, Brotherhoods, Sisterhoods, Unions,
and the Press for June 9, 1935 in
Walsh's Hall, Milwaukee Avenue and Noble Street

Part I

A brief talk by the master of ceremonies, I. F. Erin; and words of greeting
by representatives of Russian organizations.

Part II

General Reviews on Russian culture will be presented by Professor P. Henzel,
E. Z. Moravsky, Dr. Pertzov, and the Right Reverend Nirvanna.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), June 8, 1935.

Part III: The Concert Program

Those participating in the concert program will be:

1. L. L. Novikov, Russian ballet;
2. G. A. Nelidov, baritone;
3. A. D. Dobrokhotoy, balalaika;
4. P. M. Maksakova, soprano;
5. Konchita Gernandetz (the Queen of the Castanets), Spanish dances;
6. Gypsy String Orchestra, from the Trading Post;
7. Miss S. A. Dubinka, violin solo;
8. Russian choir under the direction of Mme. M. Agreneva-Slavianskaya.

Part IV

Selection of Miss Russia for the year 1935. The jury will be composed of artists.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 8, 1935.

The union orchestra will play under the baton of A. D. Dobrokhotoy.

The program will begin at three o'clock. Tickets in advance, 35 cents;
at the door, 45 cents.

Half of the net proceeds of the day will go toward the aid of Russian literary men and scientists; and the other half toward the upkeep of the Russian schools of Chicago.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 9, 1934.

ABOUT THE RUSSIAN DAY AT THE WORLD EXPOSITION

Last year the question was often raised in the pages of Rassviet of our participation in the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago. As every one knows there was no Russian Day at the Exposition last year. The indifference to Russian culture and the disagreements prevailing in the life of our group are responsible for our isolation.

However, in spite of our lack of unity, and our lack of an efficient organization, it should be possible for our group to organize a Russian Day at the Century of Progress Exposition. What we need most is the will to participate in the Exposition, and then the working out of details will take care of itself. The initiative and the preparatory steps for arranging a Russian Day at the Exposition should be undertaken by Russian societies in Chicago. The ways and means of accomplishing this undertaking will be found without difficulty.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), June 9, 1934.

Our motive in desiring to have our Russian Day at the Exposition is purely cultural. The Century of Progress Exposition is a mirror and an index of the achievements of all nations during the last hundred years. Almost every civilized nation has its own pavilion at the Exposition, where many objects and exhibits representing that nation's contributions to our civilization can be seen. Only we Russians are the exception. We have neglected to build a Russian pavilion at the Exposition. Because we are not represented at the Exposition, those who visit it receive the impression that the Russian people have not yet reached that stage of civilization which would allow them to show their achievements to the world. The majority of those who visit the Exposition do not know that Russia has actually made many important contributions to the common treasury of human achievements. The Russian people possess many of their own native cultural values, which they do not know how to appreciate or how to use to the best advantage at the proper time.

But even with all these drawbacks and difficulties, it is still possible to organize the Russian Day at the Century of Progress Exposition. We have all

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 9, 1934.

the possibilities for the successful arrangement of such a Russian holiday at the exposition. We now have here in America our noted Russian singer, Maria Kurenko, who would not refuse to participate in the Russian Day concert at the Exposition. The Russian Cossack Choir is now making public appearances in Chicago, and would be glad to appear at the Exposition. There is a good Slav Choir in Gary, Ind. A popular Russian balalaika orchestra is located in Detroit. It could be invited to Chicago to participate in the Russian Day concert at the Exposition, and it would probably accept the invitation.

All these groups and individuals, and others that might be invited, would furnish us with ample talent for the proposed undertaking. It remains only for our organizations and their leaders to get together and work out a plan of action.

If, however, for any reason whatsoever, the Russian organizations in Chicago should not be able to organize successfully such a Russian Day at the

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 9, 1934.

Exposition, then we might as well ask ourselves a question: "Are we worthy to call ourselves Russians?" Then we could rightfully be ashamed that we have missed the opportunity of showing to the world our national cultural values and our economic achievements.

It will be to our permanent disgrace and dishonor if the Russian group in Chicago neglects the opportunities that present themselves and do not arrange a Russian Day at the Century of Progress Exposition.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 22, 1933.

WHO WILL REMEMBER OUR PLACE AT THE EXPOSITION?

All the national groups in the city of Chicago—German, Polish, French, English, Swedish, Belgian, Norwegian, Lithuanian, Japanese, Chinese, Mexican, Hindu, and even Armenian, of whom there are only a handful in Chicago, not more than three thousand--have been preparing for the past three or four years, to participate in the great Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago. They elected special exposition committees. These committees have been gathering funds for the erection of their own pavilions. All the societies and organizations of the various national groups have been collecting funds, assembling different samples of the art of their countries, preparing costumes, training their choirs and orchestras, in short, they have been doing everything they can to make their participation in the Exposition a success. For the time being, they have forgotten their social and political differences and have concentrated all their efforts upon one thing--the appeasement of their national pride by displaying, at the Exposition, the different cultural and technical achievements of their native lands, in the best possible light.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), May 22, 1933.

On May 27, of this year, the door of this historic world exposition will be thrown open, and thousands upon thousands of people will rush in to see the latest cultural and technical achievements of the human mind. The visitors, while they delight in this magnificent panorama of wonders, will search for their own national exhibits--where they can see the accomplishments, in various fields, of their native land, and where they can hear their native melodies, as well as folk songs sung by their native choirs.

Members of each national group will joyfully gather near their own national corner at the exposition, around their own pavilion, where they can admire the various exhibits of their own native land.

All the nations [of the world] will be represented at the Century of Progress Exposition, except one, Russia. Russia, one of the great nations of the world, the country which is our native land, will not, I regret to say, be represented. It is painful and disgraceful to admit that we Russians, the sons of a nation with a great culture, have fallen so low as to allow our place at this great

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 22, 1933.

exposition to remain vacant. We Russians, especially those of us who live in Chicago, should be ashamed of the fact that we carelessly neglected to pay the debt we owe our country. History will not forgive our disgraceful behavior.

There are many representatives of Russian art in Chicago, but where are they? They did not take the trouble to get together at the proper time and organize efficiently, as the other national groups did, so that they could participate in the exposition. Only now, a few days before the opening of the exposition, have they asked our organizations, churches, and clubs: "What kind of an exhibit are we Russians going to have at the exposition?" And, after being told that we are not going to be represented at the exposition, they wring their hands, and ask: "How come?" Now they are angry with us for not having prepared anything for the exposition.

I am reminded of [the statement of] our noted writer Nekrasov, who wrote: "Why do you sleep, my little peasant? Look, the spring is in the field, and your neighbors have been long at work." That is exactly what has happened to us

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 22, 1933.

Russians in Chicago. We have been sleeping while other national groups have been at work, preparing to participate in the exposition. By our carelessness we have committed a crime against our country because we have not presented to the world the proof of our achievements and accomplishments.

According to our Russian (sic) proverb which says, "Better late than never," we should start something even at this late date. It is true that it is rather late, but we have certain things almost ready. For instance, here in Chicago we have five Russian choirs. All that would be needed would be to have the directors get together, work out a plan, and immediately start rehearsals. Musicians and dancers could follow this example. In any case, it is still possible for us to join other national groups at the exposition. And in this connection there is only one thing to be desired: that each of us should force himself to work, and to forget his personal ego, for the sake of this great all-Russian undertaking.

Here is my personal advice and appeal to my countrymen who represent Russian

I.C

Rassviet (The Dawn), May 22, 1933.

Art: Lay aside your personal selfishness, your political and other differences, and in the name of the debt you owe to your country, unite; prepare yourselves and participate in the Century of Progress Exposition. In this way we will be able, even if in a small measure, to fill the place assigned to us among the other national groups in Chicago, and thus pay our sacred debt to our country.

But since every activity of this kind must have financial backing, I suggest that this magnificent undertaking should receive financial aid from our well-to-do Russians who live in Chicago, as well as other cities.

It is too late simply to think--now we must act.

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RUSSIAN

Russkoye Obozrenie, Jan. 4, 1930.

THE CHILDREN'S MASQUERADE

On Saturday, December 28th of last year, a children's masquerade, arranged by the Women's Club, was held in the hall at 1902, W. Division St. It proved to be a great success.

Children of Russian residents arrived from various distant suburbs of Chicago in order to participate in the event, which was an unusual one in the annals of our colony. Dressed in various colorful, masquerade costumes, the masked children whirled, sang, danced, ran, and played around the Christmas tree.

The pupils of the school of the Women's Club, recited in a lively way poems from Russian classics and fables of Krylow. After this, gifts were presented to the children. The children were overjoyed, and did not want to return home even after the hall was occupied by young dancing couples.



Russkoye Obozrenie, Jan. 4, 1930.

Especially successful was the A. T. Grechaninov chorus of the "Znanie" Society.

The Women's Club expresses its deepest gratitude to the chorus and its conductor, V. V. Shumkov, for the great treat offered to the public by its artistic performance.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet, June 13, 1929.

FROM THE UNITED COMMITTEE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
CELEBRATION OF THE "DAY OF RUSSIAN CULTURE".

The first celebration of the "Day of Russian Culture" in the city of Chicago on June 9, 1929 proved to be a great moral success. In spite of the fact that on that day several Russian picnics were going on, among them a large "Press Day" picnic, the very large beautiful hall of the Municipal Pier was crowded by lovers of Russian culture. The following persons were on the literary part of the program of the celebration: the Russian writer, Mr. S. I. Goosev-Orenburgsky; the artist of the Moscow Art Theater, Mr. I. V. Lazarev; the representative of the American literati, Mr. Krause, Mrs. N. A. Birsky, Mr. D. V. Stranden, Mr. S. Scheinman, Mr. V. I. Baycher, Mr. N. S. Gribov and Mr. N. F. Erin.

The celebration was opened with a short speech by the manager of the festival, Mr. N. F. Erin, who bade all those present a hearty welcome and then introduced the chairman of the literary part of the program, Mrs. N. A. Birsky. The speakers explained the meaning of the "Day of Russian Culture" and the importance of Russian Culture in general for the whole world. After the literary part of the program there followed a concert and some dances and declamation. The following artists

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RUSSIAN

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Rassviet, June 13, 1929.

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participated in this part of the program. The well known singer Mrs. Maksakov; Mrs. P. G. Gribov, who performed the Russian boyars' dance; Mrs. A. A. Mikhailov-sky (declamation); Miss Jean Moorey, pianist; Mr. P. Aluyevich, Croatian baritone; Mr. Weisspferd, tenor and Mr. Kulchar, violinist. Mr. Aster and Mr. Bremer were at the piano. The performances of all these artists were excellent and they earned much applause. The stage of the hall was adorned with the portraits of the great Russian writers and artists. Most prominent were the portraits of Leo Tolstoy and A. S. Pushkin. These portraits were very successfully enlarged from pictures by the self-taught amateur painter, Mr. P. I. Pokhaznikov. There were also the portraits of the artists of the Moscow Art Theater with Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko at the head. Right in front and somewhat below were symbolic pictures representing labor, music and some other arts, science, culture and the theatrical art, painted by Mrs. S. Alekeyev. On the wall, right above the table, there was a large poster with the words: "The Day of Russian Culture".

The celebration was a great success. Everybody who has attended it will preserve the best reminiscences about it, and it will probably become a good example for the Russian colony of Chicago to imitate in the future.

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IV

Rassviet, June 13, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The United Committee for the organization of the celebration of the "Day of Russian Culture" offers its hearty thanks to all the representatives of Russian literature and art who participated in the literary and musical parts of the program of the celebration.

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Rassviet, June 6, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PROGRAM OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE "DAY OF RUSSIAN CULTURE", TO
TAKE PLACE AT THE MUNICIPAL PIER OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO ON SUN-
DAY, JUNE 9, at 3 P. M.

Mr. N. F. Erin's introductory address; Mr. N. S. Gribov--speech on the meaning
of the "Day of Russian Culture; Mr. D. V. Stranden; Mr. S. I. Goosev-Orenburgsky
will read one of his stories. Mrs. N. A. Birskey will speak on the innermost spir-
it of the Russian people; Dr. Spivak; Dr. Sahud--on the influence of Leo Tolstoy
on world-culture; E. O. Tupikov.

Concert Program

- 1) Students of the Musical and Vocal Studio of Mr. G. Khrzhanovsky. Singing-solo
by Mr. P. Aluyevich, baritone.
- 2) Students of the Musical Studio of Mr. A. Nakutin, singing-solos.
- 3) Mr. A. M. Aster, well known pianist, who has a studio in the Kimball Bldg.,
will play "Sheherazade" by Rimsky-Korsakov.
- 4) Miss Jean Koorey, talented pianist-piano solo.
- 5) Chorus conducted by Mrs. P. M. Maksakov.
- 6) Orchestra of students of the University of Chicago will play a pot-pourri and

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some other interesting numbers.

- 7) Mrs. P. M. Maksakov, well known Russian singer-Russian folk-songs and songs by Russian composers.
- 8) Mr. I. Kulgar, well known violinist.

Declamation

- 1) Miss M. I. Ostroumov--"Russia", a poem.
- 2) Mr. V. I. Baycher--one of Nikitin's poems.
- 3) Mr. S. Bakal--humoristic stories in the Ukrainian language.
- 4) Mrs. A. A. Mikhailovsky--humoristic stories.
- 5) Mr. B. M. Khmara--humoristic stories in the Ukrainian language.
- 6) Mr. A. I. Poketilov-- a piece of poetry.

Dances

- 1) Mr. B. M. Khmara--Ukrainian "Hopak".
- 2) Students of the University of Chicago--Russian "Cozachok", Ukrainian "Hopak"

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and other dances.

3) Mrs. Gribov--classical dances.

The committee announces that the return from the sale of tickets will be sent to the "Fund for the relief of Russian writers and scientists".

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, May 15, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CONCERNING THE DAY OF RUSSIAN CULTURE (1st NOTICE)

Upon the initiative of the members of the societies "Women's Circle" and "Znanie" (Knowledge) there is going to be arranged on June 8, for the first time in the city of Chicago, a solemn celebration of a "Day of Russian Culture".

The committee which is organizing this festival requests all the Russian cultural and educational organizations and societies, as well as separate individuals who sympathize with this undertaking, to unite for the celebration of this great event. For the elaboration of the program of this celebration and for the elucidation of various questions connected therewith, the committee begs all who are willing to participate in this work to attend a meeting of the committee, which will take place at the headquarters of the societies "Znanie" and "Women's Circle" at 1902 W. Division Street, on Friday, May 17, at 8:30 P. M.

(Note: This notice is important for the history of the life of the Russian Colony of Chicago, as since that time, the Russian Colony has started to celebrate periodically such "Days of Russian Culture", and such celebrations have been carried on to the present time. N. K.)

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Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune),
Oct. 20, 1928.

RUSSIAN
WHITE RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE CHICAGO CENTURY OF PROGRESS AND THE WHITE RUSSIANS

(Article by Joseph Voronko)

"The Chicago 1933 Century of Progress cannot take place without the White Russians." The last decade gave this, hitherto 'unknown', people the opportunity to inscribe its name in the largest world centers. Agricultural, ethnographical, esthetical, literary, and other exhibits in Moscow, Paris, Prague, Riga, Cologne, Leipsic, Konigsberg--contained among their exhibitors also the White Russians: Be that the handiwork of White Russian peasant-women, or the rich gifts of White Russian soil, or the creations of etchers and painters from among the White Russian masses, or a copy of the White Russian Testament, Old or New,--dating more than 400 years back,--to say nothing of the White Russian histrionic art, the White Russian theatre, the White Russian song. It is known, for instance, that recently, at the all-Russian competitive congress of numerous national choirs in Moscow, the White Russian Kapella received the first prize.

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Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune),
Oct. 20, 1928.

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So it was in Europe. But now is the time for the White Russian people to register its existence among other regenerated peoples and in America. The approaching Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago shall serve as a start for this objective.

All the nations of the world will face one another in this noisy, motley, boundless Fair. All nationalities will appear here, in the fairy-like capacious Grant Park, on the shores of azure-blue Michigan. And here shall also appear the White Russians in 1933.

Fortunately the foundation for it is prepared in America; the White Russian national consciousness in the several localities, in the colony, is after all increasing in greater or lesser degrees. It remains only for the American White Russians to demonstrate their wish, to assist their old native home to be represented at this world-wide Fair. And it were best if our native homeland did not fall before Indian palaces, German castles, American skyscrapers, French towers.....It were best that White Russia showed to the world something, even if ever so little, from some village near Minsk or Grodno: a modest frame hut, its roof of aged straw as green as a park, its chimney crooked; and inside the hut everything should be from there; tables,

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Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune),

Oct. 20, 1928.

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benches, ovens, behind-ovens, wooden beds, a grindstone, enormous trunks, wooden dishes, earthenware receptacles, towels embroidered by skillful hands from Slutsk, girdles and belts, rugs and table cloths of one's own make, dough-mixers, spades, tripods, oven-rakes, cleavers, and a great many other home implements.

Some of these house utensils could even be made here, yet the greater part of it would have to be imported from Minsk, Slutsk, Vilno, Grodno, and Pruzhani.

In the hut should be a typical White Russian family who would explain to hundreds, thousands and millions of visitors, during the Fair, what the White Russians are, what they want, what they produce, and how their neighbors treat them.

By the hut a thrashing-place and a granary may be put up, and even a small modern kiosk in White Russian style could be built to demonstrate White Russian farming (why does not the Chicago market show our lumber, flax,

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Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune),
Oct. 20, 1928.

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stumps, our leather and wool?!) White Russian culture and handicraft, the richness of our soil, the wealth of the bowels of our earth, etc., but chiefly our achievements in the past twenty five years. This exposition is coincident with the twenty fifth anniversary of the latest White Russian movement.

Of course, in order to realize even this modest plan, means are needed, and not small means, but...in the first place it is yet five years to the Century of Progress; secondly, if the White Russians of all categories and emigration points will start intensive work for this objective, and if all the best forces of the White Russian people will be drawn to this work, then White Russians will be represented by a White Russian Department at this Exposition.

One need not expatiate on the usefulness and significance of such a White Russian demonstration. Not one argument against White Russia's participation in this World Exhibit can hold out.

The Chicago White Russian National Union took upon itself the responsibility

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Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune),

Oct. 20, 1928.

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of raising this important question. Accordingly an appeal is being issued to all White Russians on this question. Comprehensive information is also given to the Century of Progress Committee where good neighbors are already saying things in behalf of White Russians.

Yet the White Russian National Union does not claim the part of sponsor in this matter. It is important that this idea should be realized, and that White Russians should already tackle the need for an organ, with whose help the White Russians will appear not at the tail of the dazzling array of Eastern European nations before the world of culture. White Russians must be independently represented at this universal exposition.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 26, 1925. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CONFERENCE FOR ORGANIZING THE CELEBRATION OF THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

By S. Otornsky

On Tuesday, September 29th, at the quarters of the People's School of the Independent Society, there will be held a conference for organizing the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the existence of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

At this session of the conference it will be found out which organizations have already agreed to participate in this celebration and which other organizations will join them.

It is a pleasure to point out that this celebration is going to take place, so to say, on "neutral soil" - at the school of the Independent Society. One can conclude from that that the "Independents" have resolved to participate in this celebration.

Russkii Viestnik, Sept. 26, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

From conversations with members of the Russian colony belonging to various groups, we have found out that the colony wants a celebration which would not be poisoned by the intrigues of would-be politicians.

It would be desirable that representatives of various groups would discuss at the conference chiefly the question about the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Academy of Sciences and would pay less attention to disputes about things which have nothing to do with the celebration in question.

Let us hope that this is what is going to happen.

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Miscellaneous Material of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Picnic of Russian Section of Union 593 of I.W.W.

This announcement (in Russian) stated that a picnic would take place at
5215 North Crawford Avenue. There would be speeches in Russian and English.

Attached to it was an advertisement for Rabochaya Ryech.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

d. Literature

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RUSSIAN

The Chicago Daily News (Morning Issue), Nov. 21, 1890. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RUSSIAN LITERARY CLUB GIVES ENTERTAINMENT

The first entertainment of the Russian Literary Club took place last evening at Emerson Hall. The program consisted of Russian national music and a one-act play entitled "The Secret Order."

The officers of the new society are A. Shkarevitch, president; Mrs. Levin, secretary; and Miss Dvorkin, treasurer.

The entertainments will take place weekly.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

e. Literature

Novoye Russkoye Slovo (New York City), Feb. 24, 1937.

PUSHKIN DAYS IN CHICAGO

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

On Sunday, February 7, under the auspices of the Russian-American club Oasis, a literary-musical affair was given at the Great Northern Hotel on the centenary of A. S. Pushkin.

The evening opened with a speech in Russian by Jacob Eberhardt on "The Genius of A. S. Pushkin." A. E. Pokatilov recited "The Prophet" and other Pushkin verses. The opera singer J. Kodalsky sang parts from the "Queen of Spades," also "On the Mounds is a Georgian."

Finally, Professor H. Halperin, of Northwestern University, read a very interesting paper in English on "Pushkin's Immortality." Dr. H. Krasnow presided.

On February 20, the centennial commemoration of Pushkin ended at the Orchestra Hall with a brilliant concert. The celebration was under the

Novoye Russkoye Slovo, Feb. 24, 1937.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

auspices of a joint committee of socialist and workers' organizations. The evening opened with a speech in English by Professor F. Spencer, who presided. The program was so immense that owing to a late hour it became necessary to curtail it by a few numbers in the concert, which began with the staging of a living picture from "Winter Evening"; A. S. Pushkin and Arina Rodionovna in Mikhailovsky; following this was a trio sung by Marie Mashir, A. Kulnak, and B. Bolsky. They sang "The Storm Covers the Skies with Darkness," the words by Pushkin, and the music by Dargomyszhsky. The violinist, D. Moll, played three numbers, including Lensky's aria, "What will Tomorrow Bring Me." Marie Mashir then sang "Liza," from the "Queen of Spades," by Tchaikovsky. Charles De-Sheim read in English Pushkin's "To Chadayev," the opera singer, P. Mills Sokolskaya, sang in conclusion "A Statue in Czarskoye Selo" by T. Kue, and "On the Mounds is a Georgian," by N. Mednikov.

The second half of the celebration began with a speech by Prof. G. V. Bo-brinskoy of the University of Chicago.

Novoye Russkoye Slovo, Feb. 24, 1937.

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The evening was a very great success and will remain as a very pleasant memory for Chicagoans.

The special number of Novoye Russkoye Slovo received here which is devoted to the centenary of A. S. Pushkin made a sensation. It called out unusual enthusiasm. From many of the writer's friends and acquaintances came a deluge of questions as to how and where to get this special number.

The Russian artist who is noted in American art circles, G. G. Orlov, worked for two months on a portrait in oil of A. S. Pushkin. It is a very large portrait, and is a great success. This portrait was exhibited at the Oasis affair, and again at Orchestra Hall on February 20, and was met with enthusiasm by the audience. The artist Orlov decided to make a gift of the portrait to the Chicago Art Institute.

(Ed. Note: -- Article by Dr. H. R. Krasnow.)

Rassviet, Dec. 28, 1936.

CHICAGO TO CELEBRATE PUSHKIN'S CENTENARY

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Rassviet makes an emotional and single-minded appeal that all Russian factions unite and contribute to the utmost, in a united spirit, for an all eclipsing celebration of the centenary Jubilee of Aleksandr Sergyeevich Pushkin.

A united Committee of organizations, brotherhoods, sisterhoods of Chicago and suburbs, such as East Chicago, Pullman, Melrose Park, Gary, etc., are feverishly working out literary and musical programs as an expression of pride and glory in their compatriot. "The grand celebration of the centenary of the day of the tragic death of our greatest poetical genius, the creator of the artistic language and parent of Russian literature, Aleksandr Sergyeevich Pushkin." The celebration will take place on February 14, 1937 at 1042 N. Damen Avenue, Liberty Sons Hall.

As one of its chief objects this celebration, it is pointed out, will aim to familiarize the masses, who though Russian, yet are ignorant of the great works of their own literary Titan, A. S. Pushkin. For this purpose competent lecturers will read essays, and good music will in its own manner imbue the celebrators with the great spirit of the immortal poet.

Rassviet, Dec. 28, 1936.

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It is further brought out how a certain type of the poet's compatriots will expostulate that ignorance of his undying works is justifiable since, "who is Pushkin anyhow? He was not a revolutionist! Not a Bolshevik! And what did he do for the Russian people?" Their arguments, and the interminable discussions in their train, it is pointed out in the Rassviet article, will be adequately brought to a focus for crystalization.

All factions are urged to unite and collaborate on this solemn occasion--"not so much, because he is ours, but because he is immortal. One hundred years has gone by since his demise and he is not forgotten, nor will he be in a thousand years, for Pushkin are born but seldom. At least none such come in this century."-----
"The theme is inexhaustible."

The various Russian groups are admonished to secure tickets, buttons, postcard portraits of the Great Poet in good time, and are reminded that already even non-Russians are wearing these buttons in their button-holes, how much more so does it behoove Russians to whom "A. S. Pushkin is our national glory".

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RUSSIAN

Russky Golos, New York City Nov. 13, 1936.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PREPARATION IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF A. S. PUSHKIN'S
DEATH.

The following information about the activities of the New York Pushkin Committee is announced in the Soviet newspapers:

The All-Union Society for Cultural Associations Abroad has received information that in the United States there is active preparation for the 100th anniversary of the death of A. S. Pushkin.

The American Pushkin Committee is composed of the most important representatives of educational and literary circles. Among them are: Mr. John Dewey, American philosopher, Dr. William Nelson; president of Smith College and chairman of the American-Russian Institute, Professor Samuel Harper, of the University of Chicago; Dr. James Johnson; former Senator Smith Brookhardt, and others.

A number of reports and lectures about Pushkin are being given at present in America.

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Russky Golos, New York City Nov. 13, 1936.

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In December there will be in the New York Public Library an exhibition of books dedicated to the memory of the great poet.

(Note: This is included as background for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the death of Pushkin by the Russians of Chicago--Thos. R. Hall).

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Rassviet, September 23, 1936.

(Adv.)

The advertisement contains a list of books by some of the best Russian poets (Krylov, Olesey, Tolstoy, Apukhtin, etc.), novels by Merezhkovski and Piotrovski, translations from J. K. Jerome, G. Hauptmann, Octave Mirbeau and others, and some books of a scientific character.

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RUSSIAN

Correspondence of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway,
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 12, 1936.

Dr. Henry Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway,
Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Initiative Group of the Pushkin Jubilee Committee of Chicago.

In the beginning of 1937, one hundred years will have passed from the time of the death of the greatest Russian poet, A. S. Pushkin. The entire Soviet Union, where Pushkin has been resurrected, in all its might and beauty is making preparations for the celebration of the Pushkin Jubilee on a scale unseen by the world. But not in the Soviet Union alone, in all countries, where through the Russian immigrants Russian culture has penetrated, and where the Russian language created by Pushkin is ringing, people are making preparations for their local Jubilee celebrations in honor of the great man of the North. Also, here in America, and particularly in Chicago, Russian immigrants are arranging such celebrations.

The initiative group of our Pushkin Jubilee Committee, composed of representatives of Russian Workers' organizations in Chicago, is striving to create a United front, of all cultural forces of Chicago. At the last meeting of the Committee, with re-

Correspondence of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, Aug. 12, 1936.

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presentatives of Russian Clubs "Oasis", "Zaria" and other organizations of Russian immigrants, it was decided to call for expansion of this committee, the purpose of which is to present all our cultural strength, also to discuss the question of calling a special conference to make plans for our Pushkin celebrations. This meeting will be held at the quarters of the Russian Workers' Cooperative Society, 1628 W. Division Street, Tuesday, August 18, at 8 P. M.

By recommendation of our friends, the Initiative Group invites you to honor us with your presence at this meeting, and take an active part in the forthcoming cultural celebration of the Russian colony of Chicago. In behalf of the Initiative Group of the Pushkin Committee.

Jacob Eberhardt

Doctor Krasnow:

I am sending you several of these letters un-addressed. Send them to people of your organization.

J. E.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), June 28, 1935.

GATHERING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL RUSSIAN
ORGANIZATIONS AND THE PRESS

An Organization Committee, called together on the initiative of Bishop Leonty, has arranged for a meeting of all Russian organizations, parishes, brotherhoods, sisterhoods, and labor unions, to be held today, Friday, June 28, at 8 P. M. at the Y. M. C. A., 1621 West Division Street. The purpose of the meeting is to form a committee for the preparation of a celebration in the beginning of the year 1937 to honor the memory and achievements of Pushkin, the great Russian poet and writer. The memorial services and the mass meeting [are expected to take place] on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of the great man.

The Organization Committee requests all Russian organizations to send their delegates to the meeting that is being arranged.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), June 28, 1935.

Due to the lack of time for choosing designated delegates the organization may be represented by their chairmen and secretaries.

I. F. Erin,
Chairman of the Organization Committee.

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RUSSIAN

Correspondence of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

My dear Grigory Romanovich:

Do not judge me severly. The cares of tomorrow, the wreched nerves and the aching soul finally got me. I cannot live any longer. I am tired. Good-bye. Forgive me.

Ivan Churinov.

(Editor's Note: Letter written by Russian Poet to Dr. Krasnow before his suicide in 1933.)

Correspondence of Dr. H. R. Krasnow

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

My Epitaph

Good-bye beautiful created world.
The Sun, bright and blue skys,
Earthly paradise and fragrance of spring
And all the beauty of mother nature,
I leave you voluntarily
For the deep darkness and endless cold.
The time is here and the verdict of my fate
That the eternal sleep should close my eyes.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, November 19, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A MEETING OF THE PUSHKIN COMMITTEE

Last Tuesday there was a meeting of the Pushkin Committee. Delegates of Wood Street, Leavitt Street, and other organizations were present. I. I. Voronko notified the Committee about the negotiations with Americans regarding the presentation of the Pushkin Opera "Eugene Onegin" on Memorial Day.

The Chicago Opera Company is ready to comply with the wishes of the Russian colony in that regard. The honoring of A. Pushkin, according to the opinion of the majority of the Committee, should not be limited to the Opera only, and the Committee plans to have a special evening of merriment in the Russian colony, dedicated to the Jubilee. The Committee has rejected the recommendation of having this Jubilee in conjunction with the Bolshevik organizations.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Dec. 5, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE POETS OF OUR RUSSIAN COLONY

(By N. Rasskatov)

In a debate on November 23rd, between Mr. Moravsky and Mr. Seoev, the works of our local poets, Bondarenko, Stotsky and Kornosevich, were harshly condemned. Whether the merits of these poets as contributors to the field of culture, be great or small, I wish, nevertheless, to say a few words in their defense, and to point out the unjust criticism of Moravsky and Seoev.

If Bondarenko, Stotsky and Kornosevich are not poets (as Moravsky and Seoev state), even though they be not Pushkins, Bloks or Nadsons, they are still entitled to a more just appraisal than that meted out to them by our critics. They are entitled to a kinder treatment, even for the simple reason, that though they are weak as poets, yet they are, after all, toilers of the spiritual world. If this world of theirs be small, just the same, it is a spiritual one for them. If people dedicate themselves to this cause, we must but say: "You are welcome to the temple of culture;" and not aim to fell their heads for the sole reason of their love of poetry.

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Rassviet, Dec. 5, 1929.

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Let us admit that we do not derive any great delight in reading these poems; that their perusal causes our heads to ache (as remarked by Mr. Seoev) yet we should realize that the poets indulging in their own creations find great spiritual satisfaction and an outlet for the energy of their restless souls.

If people could do the work that most interests them, this world would be a happier place.

Who are these poets, and what is their background? They are the sons of peasants, brought up on those places, where the light of culture did not penetrate. In villages, where there were seldom any peasants who were not illiterate. They had come to a foreign country not for amusement but for hard labor in stuffy factories, plants and mines. After finishing this unbearably hard work, they would come home exhausted and instead of seeking rest they would go for a book and pen, and labor mentally. Our critics, Moravsky and Seoev, reproach our poets for not trying to correct their illiteracy. I partly agree with these remarks of the critics, with this exception, that the poets do their utmost to improve themselves. Certainly, they are not Pushkins or Byrons, but they possess a Muse of their own, which endows their lives with

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Rassviet, Dec. 5, 1929.

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meaning. Mr. Gribov, in his speech, spoken in defence of the poets, said, that these men pass many sleepless nights, in their efforts to create this work. I regard, therefore this ruthless criticism, on the part of Moravsky and Seoev, unfair and consider it dangerous. Seoev points to Pushkin, Nadson and Blok in comparison, and suggests for our local poets to hush up, on the strength, that their work is uninspirational, and harmful rather than beneficial. Our critic is a writer of fables himself, but he forgets that he is not another Krylov, and that his writings may give us headaches too. His criticism, therefore is quite unjust.

Not everyone can be a Pushkin, a Dostoevsky, a Tolstoy or a Krylov. But just the same our local poets should be given encouragement instead of reproachment; all the more so, since these sons of peasants had no opportunity of enlightenment. Their ill-fate was their university. Dr. Pertzov expressed it well, when he said, that among the swamps of our colony these men loom as great pillars of hope.

N. Rasskatov.

Rassviet, Nov. 26, 1929

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DEBATE CONCERNING THE MERITS OF SOME COLONIAL POETS.

On November 23, 1929 there took place a literary debate on the theme: "The Literary Productions of the Colonial Poets Bondarenko, Kornosevich and Stotsky". The value and the significance of the above mentioned poets were expounded by N. Gribov and Dr. L. G. Pertsov. The defects and insignificance of their productions were pointed out by: E. Moravsky and N. Seoyev. K. Koszin was chairman.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, May 15, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CONCERNING THE DAY OF RUSSIAN CULTURE

Upon the initiative of the members of the societies "Women's Circle" and "Znanie" (Knowledge) there is going to be arranged on June 8th, for the first time in the city of Chicago, a solemn celebration of a "Day of Russian Culture."

The committee which is organizing this festivity requests all the Russian cultural and educational organizations and societies, as well as separate individuals who sympathize with this undertaking, to unite for the celebration of this great festivity. For the elaboration of the program of this celebration and for the elucidation of various questions connected therewith, the committee begs all who are willing to participate in this work to attend a meeting of the committee which will take place at the headquarters of the societies "Znanie" and "Women's Circle," at 1902 W. Division St., on Friday, May 17, at 8:30 P.M. (Note: This notice is important for the history of the life of the Russian Colony of Chicago as since that time the Russian Colony has started to celebrate periodically such "Days

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Rassviet, May 15, 1929.

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IV of Russian Culture," and such celebrations have been carried on to the present time. N. K.)

Program of the Celebration of the "Day of Russian Culture," to Take Place at the Municipal Pier of the City of Chicago on Sunday, June 9 at 3 P.M.

Part I

Mr. N. F. Erin's introductory address; Mr. N. S. Gribov speech on the meaning of the "Day of Russian Culture;" Mr. D. V. Stranden; Mr. S. I. Goosev-Orenburgsky- will read one of his stories; Mr. N. A. Birskey--will speak on the inner essence of the spirit of the Russian people; Dr. Spivak; Dr. Sahud on the influence of Leo Tolstoy on the world--culture; E. O. Tupikov.

Part II Concert Program

1) Students of the Musical and Vocal Studio of Mr. G. Khrzhanovski. Singing--

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IV solo by Mr. P. Aluyevich, baritone.

- 2) Students of the Musical Studio of Mr. A. Nakutin. Singing--solos.
- 3) Mr. A. M. Aster, well known pianist, who has a studio in the Kimball bldg., will play "Scheherazade" by Rimsky-Korsakov;
- 4) Miss Jean Moorey, talented pianist--piano solo.
- 5) Chorus conducted by Mrs. P. M. Maksakov.
- 6) Orchestra of students of the University of Chicago will play a potpourri and some other interesting numbers.
- 7) Mrs. P. M. Maksakov, well known Russian singer--Russian folk-songs and songs by Russian composers.
- 8) Mr. I. Kulgar, well known violinist.

Part III Declamation

- 1) Miss M. I. Ostroumov--"Russia"--a poem.
- 2) Mr. V. I. Baycher--one of Nikitin's poems.

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- IV 3) Mr. S. Bakal--humoristic stories in the Ukrainian language.
4) Mrs. A. A. Mikhailovsky--humoristic stories.
5) Mr. B. M. Klmara--humoristic stories in the Ukrainian language.
6) Mr. A. I. Pokotilov--a piece of poetry.

Part IV Dances

- 1) Mr. B. M. Klmara--Ukrainian "Hopak."
2) Students of the University of Chicago--Russian "Cozachok," Ukrainian "Hopak" and other dances.
3) Mrs. Gribov--classical dances.

The committee announces that the return from the sale of tickets will be sent to the "Fund for the relief of Russian writers and scientists."

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IV From the United Committee for the Organization of the Celebration of the "Day of Russian Culture."

The first celebration of the "Day of Russian Culture" in the city of Chicago, on June 9, 1929 proved to be a great moral success. In spite of the fact that on that day there were taking place several Russian picnics and a large "Press Day" picnic, the very large artistic hall of the Municipal Pier was crowded by lovers of Russian culture. The following persons were on the literary part of the program of the celebration: the Russian writer Mr. S. I. Goosev-Orenburgsky; the artist of the Moscow Art Theater Mr. I. V. Lazarev; the representative of the American literati Mr. Krause, Mrs. N.A. Birsky, Mr. D. V. Stranden, Mr. S. Scheinman, Mr. V. I. Baycher, Mr. N. S. Gribov and Mr. N. F. Erin.

The celebration was opened with a short speech by the responsible manager of the celebration, Mr. N. F. Erin who bade all those present a hearty welcome, and then introduced the chairman of the literary part of the program,

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IV Mrs. N. A. Birskey. The speakers explained the meaning of the "Day of Russian Culture" and the importance of Russian Culture in general for the whole world. After the literary part of the program there followed a concert and some dances and declamation. The following artists participated in this part of the program: The well known singer Mrs. Maksakov; Mrs. P.G. Gribov who performed the Russian boyars' dance; Mrs. A. A. Mikhailovsky (declamation;) Miss Jean Moorey, pianist. Mr. P. Aluyevich, Croatian baritone; Mr. Weisspferd, tenor and Mr. Kulchar, violinist. Mr. Aster and Mr. Bremer were at the piano. The performances of all these artists were excellent and they earned much applause. The stage of the hall was adorned with the portraits of Leo Tolstoy and A. S. Pushkin. These portraits were very successfully enlarged from pictures by the self-taught amateur painter, Mr. P. I. Pokhaznikov. There were also the portraits of the artists of the Moscow Art Theater with Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko at the head. Right in front and somewhat below were symbolic pictures representing labor, music and some other arts, science, culture and the theatrical art, painted by Mrs. S. Alexeyev. On the wall, right above the table, there was a large

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IV poster with the words: "The Day of Russian Culture."

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The celebration was a great success. Everybody who has attended it will preserve the best reminiscences about it, and it will probably become good enough for the Russian Colony of Chicago to imitate in the future.

The United Committee for the organization of the celebration of the Day of Russian Culture offers its hearty thanks to all the representatives of Russian literature and art who participated in the literary and musical parts of the program of the celebration.

Anonymous - "At the Russian Center", Moscwa (Moscow), Mar. 1929.

At the Celebration of the Anniversary of the Death of
the Writer A. S. Griboyedov

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On Sunday, February 10, of the current year, in the elegant small hall of the Y. M. C. A. , was celebrated the centennary of the death of the great Russian writer Alexander Sergheyevich Griboyedov.

A carefully written paper on Griboyedov and on his literary work was read by Mr. E. Z. Moravsky.

Mr. V. I. Baycher read brilliantly Chatsky's monologue from "Gorye ot Ooma" (Sorrow From Much Cleverness).

As an encore Mr. Baycher recited Merezhkovsky's charming poem "Sakya Muni".

Miss S. P. Alexeyev recited very well, as usually, "Rossiya" (Russia) by Block, and "Dary Tereka" (The Gifts of the Terek) by Lermontov.

Moscwa (Moscow), Mar. 1929.

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Miss Nina Besedov, a violinist well known in the Russian colony, played with great spirit. One of the best Chicago pianists, Mr. Clifton Met, invited by the Russian Center, accompanied Miss Besedov on the piano.

The program was closed by a solo on the piano played by young Miss Evghenia Murey (daughter of Mr. V. Murey, a well known member of the Russian colony.) In spite of her youthfulness Miss Murey played brilliantly several difficult pieces.

The president of the Russian Center thanked the audience for the flattering attention it had paid to the cultural endeavors of the organization and to the memory of the best men of Russia.

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Anonymous - "Celebration of the Anniversary of A. C. Griboyedov's Death", Moskva (Monthly), March 1929, p. 24. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

On February 10, 1929, the celebration of the centenary of the death of the great Russian author, Alexander Sergeyevich Griboyedov, took place. The celebration took place in the small exquisite hall of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Moravsky read a detailed report of Griboyedov and his work. A brilliant reading by Mr. B. I. Baycher of Chatzky's monologue from "Gorye Ot Uma" (Sorrows of a Superior Mind). For an encore Mr. Baycher recited the beautiful poem "Sakia Muni" by Merezhkovsky. Good as usual was S. P. Alekseyev in the declamation "Rossiya" by Block and "Dary Tereka" by Lermoutov. Miss Nina Besedova played the violin with great spirit. Mr. Clifton Mett, one of the best pianists of Chicago was invited to accompany her at the piano. In conclusion a solo on the piano was played by the youthful Evgenia Murey (daughter of Mr. Murey, well known in the colony. In spite of her youth, Miss Murey brilliantly played two very difficult numbers. The president of the Russian Center thanked the audience for the attention they paid to the cultural undertakings of the organization and to the memory of the best people of Russia.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, November 8, 1928.

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J. S. GOOSEV-ORENBURGSKY IN CHICAGO

The great Russian author, J. S. Goosev-Orenburgsky, arrived in Chicago from New York. His presence in Chicago will be a great advantage for the Chicago Russian colony, in the social life of which he is expected to participate.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, September 15, 1928.

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TOLSTOY MEMORIAL EVENING

On September 9, 1938, a meeting in memory of the centenary of L. N. Tolstoy's birth took place. The following societies took part in the organization of the meeting: The Russian National Orthodox Society; The Club Mayak, The Tolstoy Memorial School; The Pushkin School; The Dostoyevsky School, and many others.

The meeting took place in the Wicker Park Hall. The program was opened with a speech by Dr. Nedzelnitzky, who was chairman of the meeting. After the speech, the chorus of the Club Mayak, under the direction of M. K. Korablinov, performed the song, "Glory to Tolstoy".

During the performance the pupils of the schools appeared on the stage carrying the decorated portrait of the author, L. N. Tolstoy. After the performance a speech was made by Mr. I. Voronko, and the chorus of the R. N. O. S. under the direction of Mr. Mazura sang several Russian folk-songs. The poetess, Miss M. Ostroumov, read a beautiful poem entitled "Rossiya". A piano recital by Miss E. Sabinsky followed, a musical trio by Chernyshov, Grigoruk, and Saturnov, a duet ballet dance performed by Mrs. P. Gribov and L. Isayev, and vocal numbers by Mrs. P. Maxakov, M. Korabli-

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nov, L. Zemtzev, and Miss P. Diakonov.

More than three hundred persons attended the meeting, and it was very successful.

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WHY DO WE HONOR L. N. TOLSTOY?

All spheres of Russian Society will celebrate the centenary of the birth of L. Tolstoy: atheists and religious people; people of all political movements, such as anarchists and bolsheviks, socialists and monarchists, white guards and red; aristocrats, peasants and workers; practically all the Russian people in Russia and outside her limits; the cultured people all over the world, who bow before the genius of L. Tolstoy and respect him, as a great artist of the word, thinker and teacher. Tolstoy never stopped in his thinking halfway, but always went on to the end. No matter how terrifying the truth was, which was whispered to him by his mind and conscience, he always had the courage to face the truth himself and to tell it to other people. Tolstoy, when studying the social problems, especially when investigating the causes of poverty and wealth, reaches to the very root of the evil. Immediately he makes a decision, which astounds and stirs up against him the people of his circle, calls out the discontent of his relatives and finally leads Tolstoy to the rejection of his previous way of living, to the breaking with his aristocratic past, to simplifying his life, and to the recognition of the truth in the simple laborious peasant life. Tolstoy threatened the landowners with a terrible judg-

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ment, while they still lived on earth, a bloody judgment and revolution. Would it not be better to give the land to the peasants voluntarily and to share in a Christian and brotherly manner with the poor, as fortytwo years back Tolstoy had foreseen it, than to lose the whole wealth and to be subjected to the horrors of the revolution? And having lost their wealth and having become poor, the Russian landowners will understand the meaning of Tolstoy's advice to renounce their estates in favor of the peasants. Even that one fact, that the bolsheviks are honoring Tolstoy, the foe of their ideas, who denied power, and government, and violence, shows that the moral authority and influence of Tolstoy's ideas in Russia are so great among the people, that the Soviet government could not ignore them. Tolstoy foresaw that the revolution in Russia would get into a blind alley. In his remarkable pamphlet, "The Meaning of the Russian Revolution," Tolstoy grieved that the Russian revolution was following the wrong, the West-European path of political changes. He warned of the impending disaster, and the uselessness of revolutionary political changes.

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TOLSTOY ISSUE OF RASSVIET

This whole issue of Rassviet was dedicated to the memory of L. N. Tolstoy and contained a double number of pages. The titles of the articles about Tolstoy follow: (1) "The Centenary of L. Tolstoy's Birth" (editorial); (2) "Why Do We Honor L. N. Tolstoy," by M. Rubetzhanin; (3) "The Spiritual Quest of L. Tolstoy," by Avtonomov; (4) "The Views of L. Tolstoy on Power, Government, and State," by E. Moravsky; (5) "Tolstoy on Anti-Semitism," by T. Teneromo; (6) "From the Diary of L. N. Tolstoy," by R. Slovtsov; (7) "The Old man in a Work Shirt," by S. S.; (8) "Occurrence from the Life of Tolstoy," (9) "From the Life of L. N. Tolstoy," by Dr. L. G. Pertsov.

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Rassviet, Nov. 19, 26, and 30, 1927.

CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF LEO TOLSTOY

On November 20, 1927, the "Russian Center" of Chicago arranged a celebration in honor of Leo Tolstoy at the large hall of the Y. M. C. A. at 1621 W. Division St. Speeches were made by Miss Jane Addams, Ilya Tolstoy Jr., General Yuzefovich, and Mr. V. I. Pustovoytov. There was a very interesting musical program in which some of the best artists participated: the well-known violinist Timofey Kromylov; the opera singer T. Zabludovski; Miss M. Gorshchinska, of the Polish State Opera; the talented pianist Harry Luckman, and others.

In spite of the interesting program the attendance of the celebration was not as large as was expected. One of the reasons was that several other Russian organizations had unfortunately arranged entertainments on the same evening. On top of that, the Russian Chicago Bolsheviki had made some propaganda against this Tolstoy celebration, assuring the people that it was organized by the "whites", evidently designating by this term all those who do not sympathize with bolshevism.

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RUSSIAN

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. II, owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

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TOLSTOY EVENING ARRANGED BY RUSSIAN CENTER

On November 20, 1927, a Tolstoy Evening was given at the YMCA, 1621 W. Division Street. There were speeches by Dr. Pertsov (Percy), Jane Addams, and S. Zimbalist; also instrumental and vocal selections.

The proceeds went to the Tolstoy Fund in Chicago.

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A BEGINNING

(Editorial concerning the celebration of anniversaries of great Russian writers and poets.)

It is pointed out in this editorial that in the beginning of the autumnal season of 1927 the Chicago Russians have shown that they are very much alive. There had been already several well attended lectures and festivities, and many more have been announced. One of the Russian schools, that named in honor of Pushkin, had arranged a celebration in memory of A. N. Radishakev, one of the first protagonists of freedom and justice in Russia. The editor says that such a good example should be imitated. The church reveres the memory of the saints and has instituted celebrations of a religious character in their honor. Why should not the Russians in Chicago celebrate also the anniversaries of the most prominent Russian great men authors, poets, scientists, etc., such as V. Korolenko, N. Gogol, Hertzen, Kropotkin, Tshernyshevsky and others? Meanwhile only two such celebrations had been announced:

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those in honor of Leo Tolstoy and S. Yesenin. Russia has given birth to so many great men that every Sunday during the year could be devoted to the celebration of some such anniversary. And the editor thinks that gathering for such a purpose and devoting some time to a friendly talk about some great personality would be, perhaps, the most pleasant and at the same time the most useful pastime and rest on holidays. He expresses the hope that the good example set by the Pushkin Memorial School, which arranged a celebration in honor of Radishchev, will be imitated by other Russian organizations.

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THE CENTENARY OF L. N. TOLSTOY'S BIRTH

(Editorial)

Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy is one of those great godly men whose names have been written in fiery characters not only on the pages of historical records, but also on the souls of all thinking and cultured people.

Such great godly men visit our earth only very seldom, but the light which they bring with them to the world is so strong and bright that it is not extinguished during thousands of years. It is by this light that the people are living.

There were not many such godly men. To their number belong the Buddha, Socrates, and the Christ.

They have all lived many centuries ago, but the light which they have brought will go on shining just as before. It cannot go out, for it is as eternal as life itself.

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Leo Tolstoy was also one of the great godly men. His name will also never be forgotten. His name is dear not only to Russian people, but to all humanity. Therefore we cannot say that Tolstoy belongs only to us, that he is our own Russian godly man. If we would reason like that, the Hindus could claim the Buddha as exclusively theirs, and the Greeks would have the perfect right to maintain that Socrates belongs only to them.

All truth is universal. Truth stands above all nations and races. Therefore the great bearers of the truth cannot belong exclusively to one nation. They belong to the whole human race. Hence we cannot think of Tolstoy as belonging only to us.

Tolstoy's birthday is a day that should be celebrated by every cultured man or woman. This day should be considered by all cultured people as a great holiday. On this day the people should honor Tolstoy not only as a great master of literary achievement, but also as a great knower of the human soul and a great champion of justice.

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It is well known that Leo Tolstoy was a relentless enemy of all social injustices and of all violence committed by one man against another. Therefore he rejected all political power based on force, all subjugation of one group of men by another. He never called himself an anarchist, but his teaching was anarchistic. He was telling the people that they would be free only when they would live in accordance with the commandments of the Great Teacher, Jesus Christ. Tolstoy was the last true apostle of the Christ. Human personality he regarded as the highest thing in the world. He says that man is a son of God, and that therefore he should recognize only one power, - the power of his Divine Father. As to the power of one man over another, - Tolstoy rejected this kind of power in all its manifestations and forms. That men have not started yet to live according to the teaching of Tolstoy is explained solely by the fact that Tolstoy's teaching, just like the teaching of Christ, is beyond the masses. Though the people of our time call themselves Christians they do not live as Christians should live. And that is why we do not see freedom and justice in our social life.

Tolstoy's solution of the social problem is thus very simple, but in this

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very simplicity great wisdom is being shown. Tolstoy said: "Learn to know the true teaching of Christ, and that teaching will make all of you free." Tolstoy belonged to the rich class and during the first half of his life he led the kind of life that rich men usually lead. But, like Dante, having gone half-way through his earthly career, he reached a great "forest," the forest of social injustice, and he had to cross all the circles of our earthly inferno. And only after that he saw the divine light of the paradise.

This light of eternal truth illumined Tolstoy's soul, and he became a great preacher of truth and justice. After this spiritual transfiguration all men became close and dear to him; and quite especially so all the oppressed and wronged. He became the champion of all these unfortunate people and stood for them against all injustice to the last day of his life.

Tolstoy's heart was full of love. He loved all men. And he alone, after St. Francis of Assisi, could have said: "I cry because the people do not

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love love."

When we are reminded in these solemn days of the name of Tolstoy we should remember that simply recalling to our memory his name or reading his works is just the beginning of a true celebration in honor of this great man.

The greatest celebration will take place only when we all shall regard each other in the same way in which Tolstoy regarded all men, and when we shall all begin to realize in our lives those illuminating and lofty ideas which have been preached to humanity by this great godly man.

Rassviet, Feb. 1, 1927.

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ILYA TOLSTOY IN CHICAGO

Ilya Tolstoy, the son of the great Russian author, gave a lecture in one of the Chicago clubs, in which he touched on the story of his father's life and teachings. According to the opinion of Ilya Tolstoy, the teaching of non-resistance to evil, which is accepted by many peasants, assisted the rise of bolshevism.

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Rassviet, June 24, 1926.

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AN EVENING OF LITERARY AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT

A literary-dramatic farewell party was arranged on Saturday, June 26, 1926, at Division Hall, 2441 W. Division Street, for the well-known Russian writer, S. I. Goosiev Orenburgskii, before his departure to New York.

Two of his Miniatures of Soviet Life, "Samogonshchina" (Bootlegging) and "Sovietskii Diakon" (The Soviet Deacon) were performed, under his personal supervision, by a troupe of dramatic artists.

In the literary part of the program the author read from his unpublished work.

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 14, 1926. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE KUBAN COSSACKS IN CHICAGO

The last months of the public life of the Russian colony of Chicago will be remembered by our colony for a long time.

The old members of the colony declare that they do not remember any other period of time when life in our colony would have been manifesting with such intensity as during the first months of the year 1926.

Almost every Sunday there are given in Chicago several Russian entertainments, lectures, etc. Prominent Russians residing in America have also taken notice of Chicago. Our colony has been visited in 1926 by Shalyapin, Isa Kremer and Ivan Vasilievich Lazarev, an artist of the Art's Theater, who a short time ago has enabled us to pass so many delightful moments. Serghey Ivanovich Gusev-Orenburgsky is still with us in Chicago,

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 14, 1926.

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and his literary evenings have helped much to increase the interest in Russian literature.

The starring of the artists of the Musical Studio of the Moscow Art's Theater is achieving much in the realm of theatricals. Mr. Mark Slonim is doing good work in the realm of public life. And lastly, the chorus of Kuban Cossacks which has come to Chicago will by its impending concert achieve much in the musical realm.

Judging by the newspaper clippings which we have before our eyes - clippings of critical notices that have appeared on the pages of Russian and American newspapers - we can expect from the performance of secular music by the Kuban Cossacks a great treat. The concert of the chorus of the Kuban Cossacks will take place on April 25, at the Schoenhofen Hall.

G. Gorsky.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 12, 1926.

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IN THE LAND OF THE FATHERS

The two hours spent at the literary evening given by Mr. Gusev-Orenburgsky on Sunday, at the Auditorium Recital Hall, have truly made our thoughts to travel to the land of our fathers.

This land lay there in miniature before our eyes in the artistic picture drawn by the author of The Land of the Fathers.

The types of the new Russia depicted in Mr. Gusev-Orenburgsky's new book, The Land of the Children, are so colorful and vivid; that modern commonplace citizen, the immortal Prokhorych, who apparently has become a universal type of Russia, has been drawn by the author in such a comprehensible and brilliant way; the "Soviet Deacon" is so colorful, so alive.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 12, 1926. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We have seen, like in a flash, live types of the people of modern Russia. The new mode of life of the population of that country has been presented to us in such a vivid way. One could listen to thousands of political speeches, read thousands of articles and pamphlets on Russia, and yet one would not derive from them such clear ideas concerning the present life of the people in that country as those we have acquired by listening to a fragment from "The Land of the Children and to two short stories.

This is so because these literary productions contain a highly artistic and, if I may say so, an artistically realistic reflection of life as it is truly lived in Russia.

Serghey Ivanovich read beautifully the short stories, The Immortal Prokhorych and The Soviet Deacon.

Of course, he did not read like an artist, but like a writer. But

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 12, 1926.

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an unusual extreme modesty which is a characteristic of Serghey Ivanovich, his soulful way of reading and his ability to emphasize most expressively those sentences that require such emphasis give to Serghey Ivanovich's reading the charm of a peculiar intimacy which is not to be found in the manner of reading of even the best artists.

On the other hand, there occurred also the thought of what tremendous impression would be made if these fragments and short stories would be read by an artist.●

It is to be regretted that, owing to the excessive number of evening entertainments on that Sunday, the literary evening given by Mr. Gusev-Orenburgsky was attended by less Russian immigrants than it was expected.

All those who had come went home satisfied. From all sides one could

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 12, 1926.

hear the question asked: "When will the next reading by Gusev-Orenburg-sky take place?"

Zemetchinsky (S. E. Scheirmann).

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Apr. 7, 1926.

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Reading by S. I. Gusev-Orenburgsky.

About a hundred Russian immigrants had gathered in the not very large, but cozy Baltimore Hall, and everyone of them was listening with bated breath, as if afraid of missing a single word, to the measured fluency of the reading.

Serghey Ivanovich Gusev-Orenburgsky, known to all of us as an author, proved this time to be also no mediocre reader.

It is notorious that most writers do not know how to read aloud well.

But Serghey Ivanovich is a wonderful reader. His soft, pleasant voice, his distinct enunciation, his clever way of conveying the characteristic intonation and pronunciation of every personage in dialogues between persons of various classes of society--all this perfectly corresponds to the character and style of his writings.

"The Land of the Fathers" was written in 1904 and has had seven editions. According to Russian standards this is a very high figure. This is the best proof of Serghey Ivanovich's well merited success. But when his new novel

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"The Land of the Children" is published it will have no less than ten editions.

Such was the enthusiastic statement made to me by several persons who had attended the reading and with whom I had a conversation about it.

Serghey Ivanovich read two chapters of his book "The Land of the Children." One of these chapters is devoted to the narration of the events of the childhood and youth of the hero of the novel. The hero, Vavila, is a typical "velikoross" (native of Great Russia), a man of sound sense, of judgment.

Serghey Ivanovich relates with artistic consistency, step by step, the evolution of the world-conception elaborated by this son of Russia.

In the other chapter we have before us pictures of the revolution, of the life on the front or, rather, on what remained of the front; of the last attempts to resist the advance of the Germans; of the interference and revolutionary activities of the sailors, and of the doings of Kerensky himself. These chapters are quite exceptionally artistic and powerful.

Two short stories, picturing the life of the people, two chefs d'oeuvre--

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Apr. 7, 1926.

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"Prokhorych" and "The Soviet Deacon"--completed the program.

The public stayed in the hall long after the reading had been finished. People were talking, disputing, expressing their admiration during a good hour. One of our intellectuals who had come to America some twenty years before, when greeting the writer, said with marked emotion: "For the second time in my life I have had the honor of shaking hands with a writer. When I was a young man Leo Tolstoy himself once gave me a shake."....

G. G.

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), March 26, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GUSEV-ORENBURGSKY IN CHICAGO

Last Wednesday there has arrived from New York the Russian writer S. I. Gusev-Orenburgsky ... Mr. Gusev-Orenburgsky has written over a score of volumes. His writings are live productions which stir the very depths of the human soul. This writer has done a great work for his country. All his life he has been meditating and creating, but he has had but little reward for his valuable labor....

The writer Gusev-Orenburgsky has been residing in America three years... In America he has written some new stories. His celebrated book, The Land of the Fathers, has been translated into English.

Mr. Gusev-Orenburgsky will stay in Chicago for some time.

I. Osipik.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 28, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LECTURE OF THE POET VL. MAYAKOVSKY

The well-known poet Vladimir Mayakovsky will give a lecture at the Temple Hall, corner of Van Buren and Marshfield, on Friday, October 2.

The subject of the lecture will be: "Art and Literature of Soviet Russia."

Vladimir Mayakovsky will also recite some of his own poetry.

The poet Vladimir Mayakovsky has come from Europe to America only recently. He has stayed in Europe only a short time. We have been told that from America he intends to go to Russia.

He will give only one lecture in Chicago.

S. Otormsky.

Russkii Viestnik, May 16, 1925.

IN CHICAGO

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

In the town's vast smoky heart
A new gray day is born.
Morose shadows spread
Around steel skyscrapers.
Fog strolls calmly through the darkness.
On State Street, thronged by day,
The seething life is still asleep.
Rails on countless roads
Rhythmically squeak and hum.
Factory whistles shriek.
Life begins to be heard,
Risen from sleep, an onrushing storm.
Once more the mighty wave
Of workers is moving.
The streams of noisy streets
Foam with swarms of people.
Death every day here waits
To end short lives with doom.
Some grasp wealth,

Russkii Viestnik, May 16, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Others strive to cheat hunger,
And others still worship idleness,
Hooking some fish in the depths of sleepy pools.
All we are slaves of Mammon.
Our common device is the dollar,
And seeking it we perish.
Rejoice, man, cry and pray.

I. Churinov

Chicago

Editor's Note: This poem was written by a fifty-five year old worker.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Oct. 9, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SOMETHING "DIFFERENT" IN ENTERTAINMENTS

On November 1, 1924, in the "House of Enlightenment". a circle of literary and artistic "boheme" will give an evening entertainment at which literary productions of local authors will be read. Some of the authors will read their own productions.

There will be music, singing and declamation.

Madame Soghie P. Stranden, who for some time has not been heard at Russian entertainments, will sing. Madame Sophie Stranden's soulful singing and her strong and melodious voice always attract a numerous public, and the best reports about her singing have appeared in the press.....

Her participation will be very welcome to all lovers of Russian songs.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Vestnik, June 21, 1924.

LITERARY NOTICES

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A few days ago the poet worker, who published his literary work in our paper, visited our office. He writes under the pseudonym "Sibiryak". Who did not read his first literary experiments, which are sincere and youthful? Who would believe that a man fifty-five years of age, broken down with heavy sickness, would possess such a youthful passion and inspiration? A man who over fifteen years ago left his far native city on the Amur and who even to-day cannot forget his native river and his mother Russia, which he describes in his beautiful poem, "Vesienneye utro na Amurge" (A Spring Morning on the Amur). Russian Chicago grows and ripens spiritually. (Ed. Note: This refers to I. Churinov.)

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik, June 21, 1924.

LITERARY NOTICES

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The regular collaborator of the above mentioned paper, Ivan Vasilyevich Osippik, is now working on his novel on the life of the Russian Emigration in America. The events of the novel are developing Chicago. In the near future we hope to publish some of the most snappy chapters of his manuscripts, from this first great work of our collaborator in the pages of our paper.

Russkii Viestnik, Mar. 8, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

EVENING OF RUSSIAN POETRY

On March 9, 1924, an evening of Russian poetry, followed by a dance, will be given by the Russian circle Zwuki Rodiny (Echoes of the Homeland).

RUSSIAN

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LIETUVA, Vol. XV, No. 18, 6-4, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN WRITER AND REVOLUTIONIST, MAXIM GORKY IN CHICAGO.

Maxim Gorky is coming to Chicago, and will deliver lectures on May 6th, at the following places: West-side Auditorium, Center Avenue and Taylor Streets, at 2:00 P.M., and Turner Hall, North Clark Street, at 4:00 P.M. Admission is 25 cents. Lithuanians should not miss seeing the famous writer and revolutionist. Besides Maxim Gorky, there will be other great speakers.

December 30, 1939.
Miscellaneous Material Owned by Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago.

An Evening of Russian Poetry.

An evening devoted to readings of Russian poetry was given by the Society "Zvuki Rodiny" (Echoes of the Homeland). The works of both older and modern Russian poets were given.

(No year is given on the handbill, the day and month is March 9.)

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol.II. Owned by Dr.H.R.Krasnow, 4601 N.Broadway, Chicago.

"Society Enlightenment" gives Literary-Musical evening at Berg School.

This literary-musical was given with talent from the Russian colony of Chicago. It was held at the Berg (Borodin) Progressive School, 1206 N. Hoyne Ave.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

a. Libraries

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1936.

**RUSSIAN SECTION OF CHICAGO PUBLIC
LIBRARY TO BE ENLARGED**

For a number of years many Russian colonists have written protests to the Chicago Library committee concerning the predominance of Marxian and Bolshevik literature among the books to be found in the Russian section of the Chicago Public Library, but all such protests were in vain. The committee did not pay any attention to them. Finally a collective protest signed by several church organizations was presented to the city authorities. The matter received a public hearing last Friday. As witnesses the Library committee invited the Right Reverend Bishop Leonty of the Diocese of Chicago, the Reverend F. Turchenko, and the editors of the two Russian newspapers in the city, Mr. E. Moravsky and Mr. V. Cheslavsky.

At the hearing it was definitely established that in the Russian section there is much Marxian literature, and that the other schools of thought are presented

Rassviet (The Dawn), Mar. 30, 1936.

only scantily. There are only a few books on religious, philosophical, and immigrant subjects.

As a result the Right Reverend Bishop Leonty in co-operation with Mr. Moravsky and Mr. Cheslavsky was entrusted with checking over the Russian catalog and compiling a list of books which are not to be found in the Library, but which should be acquired and placed on its shelves. All the books listed [by them] will be purchased for the Russian section.

Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune), Oct. 20, 1928.

BOOKS FROM WASHINGTON

The White Russian National Union in Chicago received from the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., a large consignment of White Russian Belles-Lettres from Minsk. Among the editions are the works of famous White Russian writers and poets. It is a pity that the senders failed to give to the White Russian National Union the latest White Russian literature, also those "thick" journals and books on science in the White Russian tongue, all of which one cannot get in Chicago. The Chicago libraries do not have a single White Russian book.

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), Nov. 13, 1924 WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A MEETING OF "SPECIALISTS," ETC.

At the last business meeting of the Union of Russian Intellectuals it was decided to expand the activities of the Society by arranging lectures, concerts and other cultural enterprises which will be open for the general public.

Several committees were appointed, to wit: (1) for the organizing of a library and a reading room; (2) for the arranging of lectures, and (3) for the arranging of entertainments.

Eleven new members were admitted into the Union.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Apr. 12, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

NEW LIBRARIES

Small Russian libraries have been opened in connection with the clubs, "Zvooki Rodiny" ("Echoes of the Homeland") and "Rodnai Ochag" ("Our Own Hearth"). We heartily welcome the opening of these libraries. But it is a pity that they are so extremely small.

Our colony needs a good, large library. We are ashamed to acknowledge that we have no such library.

The library of the Society for Technical Aid to the U.S.S.R. is a very poor one. It consists of only a few hundred books. The just recently opened libraries are also very poor. Our only rescue from this sad plight lies in the Public Libraries where Russian books are to be had; the Central Public Library (corner Michigan Avenue and Washington Street); the library on North Avenue, corner Rockwell Street; the library near Douglas Park, and some other branches. There is a fairly good Russian library even at the Hebrew Institute, (corner of Taylor Street and Racine Ave.). There is also a small Russian library at the Hull House, corner

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Apr. 12, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

of Halsted and Polk Street.

Only we ourselves, the Chicago Russians, have not cared to arrange a good Russian library of our own. And yet the need of Russian books is felt very strongly. It is time to think about founding a library of our own.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Anonymous - "To the Readers. Do You Know These Addresses?"
Izvestiya of the Society to Aid Political Exiles and Prison-
ers in Russia, No. 2, July 1916.

A Russian library-reading room on the West side is located at Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted St. It is open every day.

A Russian library on the Northwest side is located in the International Club, 1182 Milwaukee Ave., on the 3rd floor. It is open on Wednesdays from 8-10 P.M.

The Russian section of the Socialist Party is holding its meetings the first and third Saturdays of the month, at 8 P.M., at Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted Sts. The address of the secretary of the section: M. Korolko, 906 West 21st Street.

The Society to Aid Political Exiles and Prisoners holds its meetings the second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 P.M., in the lecture hall of the Progressive Preparatory School, 1206 North Hoyne Ave., corner Division St. The address of the secretary of the Society: Miss F. Sheinman, 1425 N. Campbell Ave.

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Anonymous - "Russian Libraries in Chicago" (In 1914),
Tropinka (Monthly), Oct. 1, 1914.

"Section at the Chicago Public Library, Michigan and Washington Street.

Section at the Hull House Library and the Russian Socialist branch, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted Sts.

Library of the Russian Socialist Club, 1516 Milwaukee Ave."

Russkoe Slovo (Russian Word), New York, Dec. 5, 1912.

THE RUSSIAN LIBRARY AT HULL HOUSE

"There exists among us a Russian reading-room-library which is located at Hull House. This reading-room is progressive and non-partisan and may be used without payment."

(Signed) Gr. Krasnow (Dr. H. R. Krasnow)

II. CONTRIBUTIONS

AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

b. Museums

[illegible]

מסמך מס': 2024/10 (דף 1)

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 14, 1936.

RUSSIAN MUSEUM

It has become known that the Chicago city authorities are planning to organize a permanent cultural and educational exposition.

In this connection, it is rumored that space will be reserved for a Russian section, which will organize a Museum of Russian Culture.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Aug. 20, 1931.

THE SCHOOLS SHOULD BE PURGED FROM THE BOLSHEVIK CONTAGION

(Editorial)

Lately, a conference of the Communist organizations was held in Chicago. This conference was called by Novy Mir (New World) as a "convention of the federation of schools for children." At this conference were present, of course, delegates from the schools for children, but the work of the conference was not conducted by them, but by the delegates of the Communist organizations having no connection at all with the schools for children. This conference was headed by illiterate delegates of the following Communist organizations; branches No. 35, 50, and 54 of R. P. M. A. S. (Russian Peoples Mutual Aid Society); the cooperative society; a branch of the international defense organization; the atheist society; delegates from the newspaper Novy Mir and others. From this one could easily form an idea of what kind of a "convention of federation of schools for children" this was.



Rassviet, Aug. 20, 1931.

It is not surprising, therefore, that this conference was not interested so much in school affairs as in politics. The conference did not decide upon any important question concerning the school affairs, but gave most of its time and attention to the Soviet Government, the five year plan, Communist propaganda, and the newspaper "Rassviet."

This conference could not be different from what it was. If this were a real convention of federation of schools for children, then there would be no delegates from societies, who had nothing in common with school affairs, but were exclusively interested in political agitation. In such a case the convention would have left alone the Soviet Government, the five year plan, and the newspaper "Rassviet," and would have tried to solve the following problems: Why do the schools drag such a pitiful existence? Why do the Russian immigrants not send their children to schools, and why are the children after years of attendance not able to write and speak Russian?



Rassviet, Aug. 20, 1931.

But at the conference these vital questions were not even discussed. They have not touched these questions for the only reason that the schools, headed by Communist, were not properly developed, because they pursued political and not cultural aims; that the children at the same time were unable to write and speak Russian, and that the position of teachers are in the majority cases, occupied by Bolshevik ignoramuses. That is why the conference ignored the most important school affairs and was occupied with the framing of political resolutions.

That is why, we presume, that on the Chicago school front, everything will remain as before. The schools for children will as previously be headed by illiterate Deviatkins; Klimkovs and Semashkos, who have a very hazy knowledge of the Russian language and the Russian culture, but are well acquainted with The A B C of Communism and with the biography of Lenin.

The Communists, as is known, very often speak of eliminating religion from the schools, and as soon as they seize control of any school, they



Rassviet, Aug. 20, 1931.

immediately introduce in it their religious Bolshevik dope and teach the children not the Russian language, but their "Bolshevik catechism."

As a result of this many immigrants do not send their children to schools and if some do so, they soon become convinced that their children, while attending the Bolshevik schools, study the "life of the Communist Saints," and the Communist "paternoster," and that their children waste their time.

On account of this, the schools drag a pitiful existence and do not fulfil their program of teaching the children the Russian language.

Many colonists have been reconciled with this situation, and they think that there is no remedy for that. But this should not be so. The Russian immigrants interested in the problems of education must shake off their indifference and should take into their hands the expansion of the school work in Chicago. For this purpose, first of all, they should expel from the existing schools the Bolshevik contagion and invite educated and cultural persons to the position of teachers. The schools must be the



Rassviet, Aug. 20, 1931.

cradle of knowledge and culture and not the seat of boors and political zealots. The schools must be headed not by illiterate blabbers like Deviatkin and Semashko, but by the parents themselves. Only then will the school affairs prosper and the children be able to write and speak Russian.



**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

**c. Scientific and Historical
Societies**

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III C

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Apr. 29, 1931.

RUSSIAN EVANGELISTIC PROGRAM OVER THE RADIO

A Russian program will be given every second Wednesday, from 6 to 6:30 P.M., Chicago time, over the radio station W. M. B. I., Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill. The schedule of programs is as follows: April 29, May 13 and 27, June 10 and 24, July 8 and 22, August 5 and 19, September 2 and 16.

In this program you will hear a choir, a string orchestra, solos, duets, trios, quartets and brief sermons.

The program is sponsored by the Community of Evangelical Christians, 2127 W. Crystal St., Chicago, Ill.



Rassviet, Sept. 14, 1926

LIQUIDATION OF A RUSSIAN STUDENTS' SOCIETY

The National Russian Christian Students' Society of Chicago decided at its general meeting, held on September 12, 1926, to dissolve its organization because of insufficient membership. It was resolved to turn over all means at the disposal of the Society - \$103.- to the Russian Club which was being organized at that time in Chicago.

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Rassviet, Sep. 11, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RUSSIAN STUDENT'S SOCIETY.

**Notice about a general meeting of the National Russian Christian Student's Society,
for the election of a new Board. The election was to be held on Sep. 12, 1926,
at 2126 Le Moyne St.**

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RUSSIAN

Russian Daily Herald and Rassviet, May 21, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RUSSIAN WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

Notice about a lecture on Physiology and Hygienics by Dr. Sahud, arranged at the "House of the Workman", 1902 W. Division St., by the Russian Progressive Women's Society of Mutual Aid.

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Russian Daily Herald and Rassviet, May 19, 1926

LECTURE BY PROF. O. L. STRUVE

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Notice about a lecture by Assistant Prof. O. L. Struve, of the University of Chicago, on the "Structure of the Universe" at the "House of Enlightenment".

(Note: Prof. Struve is a Russian Astronomer in charge of Yerkes Observatory. The "House of Enlightenment" (DON PROSVYESHCHENYA) was a settlement for Russians founded by the Church of the Disciples. D. S.)

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), April 12, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

YEARLY BALL OF THE SOCIETY OF RUSSIAN PHYSICIANS

The Society of Russian Physicians of the city of Chicago numbers at present more than sixty members.

The society is doing scientific and other work. In order to replenish its funds, the society is going to give on Friday, May 14, at the Auditorium Hotel, its yearly ball.

Many members of our colony still remember the ball given by this society last year as one of the most successful entertainments.

This time the ball will take place in one of the most beautiful halls of Chicago, at the celebrated Auditorium Hotel on Michigan Avenue.

G. Gorsky.

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RUSSIAN

Scrapbook, Vol. IV, of Dr. H. P. Krasnow, (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

Entertainment given by Russian Medical Society of Chicago.

On March 28, 1925 this society gave a concert and dance "with the aim of bringing together all the intellectual elements of Chicago's Russian Colony."

The entertainment was given at New Mirror Hall, Western and Division.

Scrapbook, Vol. IV, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

General condition of Russian Medical Society of Chicago
(Note: no date on this report, probably printed in 1925,
certainly after Mar. 28, of that year)

There were 46 active members. There had been 25 committee sessions and eleven general meetings, of which three were organizational and eight were scientific. Fourteen reports given were listed; these had been followed by discussions.

The income of the Society had been \$393.84 and the expenditures \$217.00.

Correspondence had been entered into with government departments relating to recognition of Russian diplomas.

The report was signed by Dr. G. Hassin, president and Dr. M. Sahud, secretary.

Scrapbook, Vol. IV, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LIST OF MEMBERS OF RUSSIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO AS OF NOV. 26, 1924

Such a list may be found in a letter from Dr. Krasnow, Secretary of the Society, to Dr. R. R. Ferguson, Secretary, Chicago Medical Society, dated Nov. 26, 1924. This is in Krasnow Scrapbooks, Vol. IV.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Oct. 27, 1924.

THE SOCIETY OF RUSSIAN INTELLECTUALS IN CHICAGO WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

There has arisen in Chicago a new Russian Society the name of which is "Society of Russian Intellectuals in Chicago." The purpose of this Society is to become a unifying center for all those Russians who are earning their living by intellectual work or who have been doing such work in Russia, and, owing to the events of the past few years, have been forced to do manual labor.

The Russian intellectuals who have come to America live so scattered and meet other Russians so seldom that they involuntarily lose contact with Russian culture and civilization. Everybody knows that a refined, literary Russian language is apt to be forgotten not only by old immigrants who have come from Russia to America ten or more years ago, but even by persons who have come recently, who have been participating in the great war and have left Russia only some three or four years ago. Yet, in spite of that, these same immigrants of the old and new formations, are assimilated by the local American population only very slowly. Russians usually learn pretty quickly to talk English. But as a rule their pronunciation remains bad, and an American can recognize almost invariably a foreigner by his accent. This alone, i.e. the

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Oct. 27, 1924.

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threat of forgetting one's native language without being able to acquire in its place a new language, is in itself a sufficiently serious motive for the formation of a special Society for Russian intellectuals who have come to America.

According to statistical data there reside in Chicago more than a hundred thousand Russian immigrants. Hence, the Chicago Russian colony can be compared, as to its size, with such Russian cities as Kiev, Kharkov, Kazan etc. The great majority of Russians in Chicago consists of factory workmen. These workmen need also to be put into contact with Russian culture; and it is the duty of that comparatively small group of people, called to do intellectual work, to establish such contact. Thus the duty of being of service to all the Russian colony of Chicago is another motive for creating an organization of intellectuals.

Finally, the interests of the Russian intelligentsia, as such, demand that there should exist an organ which would possess some authority not only

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Oct. 27, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

among the Russians, but also among the Americans. If a Russian student wants to join an American university, he needs a recommendation. Such a recommendation can be given to him by the Society of Russian Intellectuals. If a professor or a teacher wishes to get a position in America he has to show some recommendations. Until now such recommendations had a purely accidental character. A mathematician would ask a physician to give him a letter of introduction; a teacher would ask the same favor from a businessman, etc.

It is obvious that the existence of an authoritative Society of Intellectuals will considerably help those who want to find some position as specialists in America.

Thus the purposes of the Society can be as follows:

- 1) The Society must provide spiritual and intellectual food to its members.
- 2) The Society must give spiritual and intellectual food to all Russian immigrants in Chicago.
- 3) The Society must defend the interests of Russian immigrants in America.

The activities of the Society have to be directed in accordance with these three chief aims. In order to fulfil its first purpose the Society calls

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meetings for members and guests where papers on various subjects are read. It also arranges evening entertainments and banquets in order to give to Russian intellectuals the opportunity to become acquainted with each other and to pass together the evening; it organizes a library consisting of Russian books, magazines and newspapers which will be increased chiefly by the latest publications. Recently there has taken place the first evening entertainment arranged by the Society; well-known Russian artists participated in this entertainment. The Board of Directors of the Society intends to give such entertainments periodically, once a month, or once in two months.

In order to achieve its second purpose, the Society arranges public lectures for all those interested. The admittance to these lectures is either free of charge or, if tickets are sold, the charge is small. Among the members of the Society are many scientists and teachers. Such members will be invited to give lectures. The Society intends also to propose to Russian intellectuals who are in Chicago on a visit, to give free public lectures. One such lecture has already taken place on October 18 at the headquarters of the Society

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"Enlightenment" ("Prasvyeshchenie"), 1080 West 14th St. The lecturer was Mr. N. F. Bobrovnikov, ex-president of the Christian Students' Union in Prague. His theme was "Religion and Science".

In order to realize its third object, the Society proposes to work hand in hand with various American and Russian organizations in Chicago. The Society desires to remain on the most friendly terms with more professional organizations, such as the Academic Group, or the Students' Union. It also wishes to entertain friendly relations with the political groups existing among Russians.

Russian Herald, Oct. 28, 1924.

The purposes of the Society have nothing to do with politics. The Russian intelligentsia has much broader interests than those that can be crammed into the narrow programs of the various political parties. The Society does not want at all to advocate among its members political indifferentism; but it believes that the quality of being an intellectual can be a sufficient basis for unifying people. The creation of a strong organization consisting of intellectuals is equally important for the monarchist and for the revolutionist, for the Christian and for the Jew.

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For this reason the Society has resolved not to mix in politics. At the same time it hopes to get the support of all those political groups which are interested in the preservation of Russian culture. The first meeting that was called by the Society showed that such a unification of people on the basis of "intellectuality" is both possible and necessary.

Almost all the Russian press in America has expressed its sympathy with the organization of the Society of Intellectuals. However there were also regrettable exceptions. One or two newspapers gave adverse reports about the Society and its initiators. Doubtlessly there is some misunderstanding at the bottom of this. The interests of the Society of Russian Intellectuals and those of the Russian press in America coincide, and the Society wishes to cooperate with the press, and not to carry on polemics.

Only those groups which on general principles do not desire that a class of intellectual workers should exist in Russia and which would like to prevent the development of free scientific thought have reasons for being inimical to the Society of Intellectuals. Such reactionary groups which want to profit by the services of the intellectuals, but do not wish to recognize the right of the latter to the free expression of their thoughts and their right

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Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Oct. 27, 1924.

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to defend collectively their interests, cannot, of course, go hand in hand with the Society of Russian Intellectuals.

The Society of Russian Intellectuals is not a caste or class-organization, as it is represented to be by some inimical newspapers. Every Russian residing in Chicago and doing intellectual work who has been found acceptable by the General Assembly can become a member of the Society. Thus this organization has a somewhat professional character. But it is a much less exclusive organization than most of the purely professional unions. This can be seen from the fact that, according to the constitution of the Society persons interested in the objects of the Society can become members of it, provided they can be useful to the Society.

The beginning of the existence of the Society must be considered to be very successful. All the most prominent Russian intellectuals of Chicago joined it. Among them we find prof. A. A. Maximov and Mrs. Maximov, Col. Braghin, Gen. Yusefovich, Dr. Sahud, the artists Mr. Morozon and Miss Mirsky who have come recently from Russia, the artist Mr. Borovsky, Mr. Stepanov, assistant

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professor of the University of Chicago, and many others. Especially noteworthy is the interest in the Society that has been shown by some Americans, among whom a prominent place is occupied by prof. Samuel Harper who is teaching the Russian language and literature at the University of Chicago. It is also a pleasure to mention the fact that several prominent representatives of the Balkan Slavic countries have joined our Society. Among these we find Father Mordariy, bishop of the Serbian church; Mr. B. L. Purich, Serbian consul in Chicago, and also many representatives of countries bordering on Russia, most of whom are Lithuanians.

The first board of directors of the Society was elected in September, before the end of this year 1924. Dr. A. L. Struve was elected president.

Persons who are interested in the objects of the Society, but have not yet become members, are invited to get more circumstantial information from the Secretary, Mr. S. G. Prokopov (1080 West 14th street, Chicago). Telephone: Roosevelt 7928.

Signed: Sigma.

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Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), Oct. 17, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

AT THE SOCIETY OF RUSSIAN PHYSICIANS

The Russian Medical Society numbers at present already 40 members.

This Society was organized in August, and during two months has been able to hold several business meetings.

The society has already worked out a constitution which has been approved by the membership.

The chief purposes of the Society are as follows: Uniting the Russian physicians of the city of Chicago and of its suburbs in order: (a) to contribute to the exchange of thought about social-economical questions which concern the medical profession; (b) to organize an employment agency, a section of juridical information and mutual aid for needy members; (c) to protect the interests of Russian physicians in the United States; to improve the giving of medical aid to the Russian colony of Chicago and suburbs, which includes the popularizing of scientific knowledge.

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RUSSIAN

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), Oct. 17, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The last items merit especial attention as they concern the whole colony.

The Russian immigrants are being exploited pitifully by charlatans of the medical profession and self-styled doctors.

Let us hope that the Society will pay special attention to this fact and will take measures in order to diminish the number of victims of these sharks.

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Sept. 25, 1924.

RUSSIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

At the last meeting of the recently organized Russkoye Meditsinskoye Obshchestvo (Russian Medical Society) in Chicago (originally named, Union of Russian Physicians) elections of the members of the board of directors have taken place. The following physicians have been elected: G. V. Khasin, president; M. Sahud, vice-president; H. R. Krasnow, secretary; B. A. Khilkevich, treasurer, and G. Fainstein, A. I. Nedzelnitsky, and N. V. Popov, members of the board of directors.

Dr. Khasin enjoys a great popularity in Chicago as well as in America in general. He was graduated from the Medical Faculty of the Kazan University in 1897 and since that time has devoted himself to scientific activity in the branch of Pathology of the nervous system. His name is known at present to all the scientific medical world. He is professor of Neurology of the Illinois University and consulting physician of State Psychiatric Hospital; he also has held the office of president of the Chicago Neurologic Society....

The Russian Medical Society has at present more than forty members, and in the very near future will possess its own headquarters--a reading room and club house--for its scientific and business meetings.

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald,) July 24, 1924.

AT THE ORGANIZING MEETING OF THE SOCIETY
OF RUSSIAN PHYSICIANS IN CHICAGO

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The first organizing meeting of Russian physicians took place on July 18, 1924, at Mr. Murashev's laboratory, 32 North State Street. Towards 10 o'clock one could see that the meeting would be a lively one: twenty-six persons were present, and this should be called a large attendance, if you consider that at the meeting of the Chicago Medical Society, which has more than 4,000 members, usually there are no more than 150 or 200 persons present.

The first item of the order of business was the report of the Organizing Committee, and the chairman, being one of the members of this committee, made an introductory speech. In the opinion of the chairman, Dr. M. Sahud, an organization of Russian physicians in our city is most necessary, both for those who would be its members, and for the whole Russian colony. There are many considerations of a scientific and an economic character that speak

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald,) July 24, 1924.

in favor of such an organization... The chairman discussed the necessity of this organization also from the standpoint of mutual aid; it is necessary to unify the old Russian educated residents of Chicago with the newcomers in order to further the common good and prosperity of the Chicago Russian intellectuals. The chairman concluded his excellent speech with the following words: "We have proved to the Americans the greatness of Russian art by introducing to them the artists of the Moscow Art Theater; we shall prove to them also how high stands the grand banner of Russian scientific achievement".....

In the same trend spoke also the other members of the Organizing Committee; according to Dr. N.V. Popov, this organization will have chiefly to consider carefully scientific problems and the status of medical science in America as well as abroad and in our own native country. Dr. A. I. Nedzelnitsky also came, to the conclusion, putting it briefly, that at the present moment the most important thing that has to be done is to get organized,

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald,) July 24, 1924.

and that after that we should act according to the demands which life will put before us. Dr. Krasnow pointed out the fact that besides the American medical organizations there exist and thrive in Chicago also similar organizations created by other nationalities, such as the Polish Medical Society, also a German, an Italian, a Scandinavian, a Bohemian one, etc. In Dr. Krasnow's opinion there should be room especially for a Russian organization of a similar character. We are more segregated than other nationalities and are living under less favorable conditions... Charlatanism among the medical profession is firmly rooted owing to the extensive activities of persons who profess to know all about everything, but in reality are frauds, fake doctors. All this the new organization will have to fight....

There followed a debate in which the doctors G.V. Hassin, Piet, Berkman, Broyde, Tsepenuke, Herzfeld, Khilkevich, and others participated. On the whole they all expressed the opinion that an organization among the Russian

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald,) July 24, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

physicians should be started and that it should undertake some activities right away. The question as to the name to be chosen for the new organization was raised; a more elaborate statement as to the purposes of the Society and the election of a board of directors had to be discussed. In connection with this Dr. A.Y. Feinstein made the following proposition: the organizing committee already in existence, consisting of the doctors, Nedzelnitsky, Popov, Sahud, Spivak, Treigher and Krasnow (secretary pro-tem.) should work out a constitution defining the aims and objects of the society and present this project to the next session of the General Assembly, to be accepted or rejected by it. This proposition was accepted unanimously. It was also decided to publish the preliminary project of the Constitution and Laws of the society in the Russian Herald in order that those interested could become acquainted with it.

Thus has been laid the foundation of a new organization, very important because of its purposes.....

A reporter.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik, July 24, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

AT A GATHERING OF RUSSIAN PHYSICIANS OF CHICAGO
WHO CONVENED TO BECOME ORGANIZED

Recording his observations at this meeting the reporter gives for a background the slow process of assembling. At 9:30 P. M., when the reporter entered the hall, there were only about half a dozen people. The reporter was advised that doctors are slackers at meetings; that the Chicago Medical Society of 4,000 members has an attendance only of 150-200 people at its meetings. That doctors work late because their patients, workingmen, appear for care only after work. Then, too, there are night calls to make. Besides, this being summer, a good many are on vacations, some of them are abroad.

On the whole it was considered satisfactory when twenty six physicians participated in this gathering.

Exactly at 10 P. M. the lively chatter died down, and Dr. H. R. Krasnow declared the meeting opened, requesting that a chairman be elected.

After a short silence Dr. M. Sahud suggested Dr. Hassin, who declined be-

Russkii Viestnik, July 24, 1924.

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cause he was not familiar with the purposes of the pending organization. He suggested Dr. Sahud instead, and with the hearty approval of all present Dr. Sahud took charge of the meeting and requested that a secretary be chosen.

Several voices named Dr. Krasnow who was at that time comfortably tucked away in a corner of the hall, but was obliged to abandon his nook and take his seat next to the chairman after repeated requests.

The Organizing Committee's Report was first in order, and Dr. Sahud, who was also a member of this committee, in an introductory speech stressed the necessity for an organization of Russian doctors in Chicago, as much for their own sake as for the sake of the entire Russian colony here, for scientific purposes as well as economic.

Dr. Sahud's motive for organizing was that the natives see them as competitors, hence their aloofness. Newcomers in the profession are met with open hostility. He felt that the Russian physicians need not feel a bit inferior about their own great savants in the profession--"they have, up to now, counted our Mechnikoff as a Frenchman. In Hassin of Chicago they discovered that

Russkii Viestnik, July 24, 1924.

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'he indeed possesses an excellent German mind'. Only for Maximov they are unable to invent something; here nothing can be done, he is a Russian, and that's all".

Dr. Sahud stressed the need for organization among Chicago Russian physicians for the sake of a better understanding between the old timers and the newcomers, for mutual aid purposes, and also that the Chicago Intelligentsia may prosper; he concluded his eloquent speech with the remark that "We have convinced Americans of the great Russian Art by our Moscow Artists, we shall yet convince them how great and high is the banner of the great Russian scientific standard."

Others at this meeting voiced the same sentiment, and Dr. N. V. Popov stressed the point that this organization should chiefly concern itself "with scientific questions on Medical regulations be it in America, abroad, or in their native land. Dr. Nedzelnitskii summarized the several problems of this organization but concluded that "time will show which ones should be stressed most; whereas, at the present moment the most important thing is to be organized."

Russkii Viestnik, July 24, 1924.

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Dr. Krasnow pointed out that, side-by-side with the American Medical organizations in Chicago, there "exist and prosper medical organizations of other nationalities also--Polish, German, Italian, Scandinavian, Bohemian, and others;" that all the more should there be room for an organization of Russians, whose position is more isolated and less favorable than that of the other nationalities. "The Russian Colony in Chicago is staggering in darkness, and is sinking in ignorance for the reason that it is less organized than are the others. Medical quacks have sent down deep roots, owing to broad activities of all sorts of pretenders to omniscience, and pseudo-doctors. All this the organization shall combat."

The following participated in the discussions: Drs. G. V. Hassin, Piet, Berkman, Broide, Zipenuk, Herzfeld, Hilkevich, and others. All agreed that organization must be accomplished, and activity started.

It was also decided that Drs. Nedzelnitskii, Popov, Sahud, Spivak, Treiger, and Krasnow (the latter also temporary Secretary), all of the organizing committee, should work out a declaration of purposes and problems of the organization, which would be submitted for approval at the next general meeting.

Russkii Viestnik, July 24, 1924.

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It was also decided to publish in the Russkii Viestnik a preliminary sketch for publication purposed.

Thus, was laid the foundation of a new and very important organization.

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), July 11, 1924

SOCIETY OF RUSSIAN PHYSICIANS IN CHICAGO WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

After prolonged negotiations, Russian Chicago is destined at last to be enriched by a new society which is very necessary for the Russian colony.

We mean the "Society of Russian Physicians in Chicago."

According to the information we have received, there are in Chicago no less than 75 Russian physicians. Besides, there are in this city several Russian scientists with well known, even world renowned, names. Let us mention, as an example, professor A. A. Maximov, who is occupying at present a chair in the University of Chicago. Another well known scientist is Assistant Professor Kolodny, of the Illinois University.

The initiators of this excellent undertaking are the physicians, G.V. Krasnow, A. I. Nedzelnitsky, N. V. Popov and a few others.

The first organizing meeting of the first Society will take place on Friday, July 18, 1924, at 3 p.m., in Mr. Murashev's laboratory, at 32 North State Street.

An Observer.

Scrapbook, Vol. IV, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

TYPE OF PROGRAM OF RUSSIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

The program given on Dec. 19, 1924 consisted of the following:

Problems of Nutrition and their Evolution--M. Sahud. Case of Influenzal
Meningo-Encephalitis--B. A. Hilkewitch. Reports of Clinical Cases.

This announcement was signed by George B. Hasin, president, and H. R. Krasnow,
secretary of the society.

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Scrapbook, Vol. IV, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

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FOUNDERS' MEETING OF RUSSIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

This meeting was called for July 18, 1924 at the Great Northern Hotel.

It was signed by the organization committee, composed of A. I. Nedzelnit-sky; N. J. Popov; M. Sahud; Y. L. Spivak; I. Treiger; H. R. Krasnow was temporary secretary.

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Miscellaneous Material, in possession of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

BANQUET OF RUSSIAN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS OF CHICAGO

On June 8, 1918 this society held a banquet at the Sherman Hotel. Professor G. W. Lomonosov spoke on "Russia and What We, Russians, Can do for Her"; Professor S. N. Harper of the University of Chicago, spoke on his recent trips to Russia. The affair was conducted in Russian.

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Scrapbook, Vol. IV, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

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MATERIAL ON RUSSIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

Vol. IV, Krasnow Scrapbook, contains, in addition to the material in this file, many program announcements, some of the correspondence of the secretary, etc.

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Scrapbook, Vol. IV, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

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PROJECT OF A CONSTITUTION OF RUSSIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

1. Name of the Society

"Russian Medical Society of Chicago" (Russkoe Meditsinskoe Obshchestvo Goroda Chikago).

2. Aims of the Society

In uniting the Russian physicians of Chicago and vicinity the Society has the following objects in view: a) the exchange of opinions on scientific cases through medical reports, discussions, and demonstration of interesting clinical cases. b) the discussion of social-economic questions relating to the Russian medical profession; c) the organization of work bureau and an information-legal section; d) the protection of the interests of Russian physicians in the United States; e) the organization of mutual aid for needy members, especially aid to those doing original scientific work; f) the betterment of the conditions of medical aid for the Russian colony of Chicago and vicinity.

3. Members of the Society

Every Russian physician having an interest in Russia is eligible.

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Note: for the successful carrying out of the aims set forth each member of the Russian Medical Society should belong to the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

4. Financial means of the Society

Members' dues, and income from entertainments, lectures, etc., given for the Society.

5. The Administration of the Society

1. General and special meetings of the society

2. Responsible persons

3. Special committees

4. General meetings: a) yearly for year's report and the election of responsible personnel; b) monthly meetings called for the third Friday of each month for scientific reports and for the discussion of current questions.

6. Responsible Personnel

(1) President; (2) vice-president; (3) secretary; (4) treasurer; (5) special

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Scrapbook, Vol. IV, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow
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committees: reports, social-economic questions, work bureau and information. Each committee consists of five members. The president and secretary of the Society are ex-officio members of all committees.

7. Membership Dues

The membership dues are \$5.00 per year..

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Scrapbook, Vol. IV, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

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TYPE OF PROGRAM OF RUSSIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

This program was given March 18, 1927, and consisted of the following:

The treatment of Parkinson Disease and Syndrome with Dature Stramonium--
Sophie Shapiro, M. D.

The Goiter situation, differential diagnosis and treatment--I. Edward Bish-
kow, M. D.

This meeting was held at the Great Northern Hotel.

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Scrapbook, Vol. IV, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

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PURPOSES OF RUSSIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO (Circular Letter,
Fall of 1926)

Dear Colleague:

This appeal to you is based on the assumption that the Russian Medical Society of Chicago has been born as a response to the demand of the Russian physicians who came here during the war and revolutionary times of Russia, and of those Russian physicians who were here before. The idea was to create a social center, an interchange of thoughts in medical lines and of medical help and support in case of need.

With hardly any funds we started, having only our enthusiasm to back our enterprise. The two years of our existence show that we have made considerable progress in all the lines of our activities. We know each other better, we had interesting scientific meetings, we assisted morally and financially to the modest extent we could; our treasury is considerably richer than at the time we started, due to the efforts of our members who organized our annual balls.

Scrapbook, Vol. IV, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow,
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

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There is plenty of room for making our relations still friendlier, still more interesting, and having not one, but two or more entertainments during the year....

Fraternally yours,

M. Sahund, M. D., acting president

Henry R. Krasnow, M. D., secretary

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Scrapbook, Vol. IV, of Dr. H. R. Krasnow, WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
4601 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

Russian Medical Society of Chicago asked to become a patron
of Medical Dept., Smolensk University.

In the early part of 1928 a letter from Prof. Linberg, Dean of Medical Dept., University of Smolensk, was read asking that the society become the patron of that University. He stated that the R. M. S. of New York had become a patron of Minsk University and that the German Medical Society had contributed to the University of Erlangen. A committee was appointed to devise means of raising funds. (From circular letter.)

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(1) Newspapers

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 29, 1936.

**SCHKLIAR SQUEEZES OUT
COMMUNIST TAX**



[Translator's note: Schkliar is a leader of the Russian communists in Chicago, and Novy Mir (New World) is their newspaper, published in New York.]

Despite the good shakedown that Russian communists in Chicago suffered only a little while ago, a shakedown which many of them could ill afford, their weekly sheet has been turned into a daily paper under the name of Novy Mir, and Schkliar continues to assess his comrades with new extra and superextra "voluntary" contributions for the newspaper's maintenance fund. Now he sounds the alarm again and tells his flock of sheep that if they wish to see their paper come off the press on time everyday they must shell out a few more dollars per head. Chicago communist organizations have already received from Novy Mir a list of the quotas of money to be collected toward

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 29, 1936.

the fund by each organization. The money is to be forwarded to Novy Mir, we presume, as a milk fund for Schkliar's children.

Not even the women's communist organizations in Chicago are not forgotten in the roll call. One of them is assessed a hundred dollars. The communists in Chicago--those that are Russian--are already scratching their heads and thinking:

"No matter how much we contribute, the bottomless barrel of Novy Mir cannot be filled!"

The communists make a hollo about the rising taxation burden on the country, and yet the "comrades" themselves are ready to take the last shirts off the backs of their own followers. Such are the benefactors of the proletariat!

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 28, 1936.

BANQUET IN HONOR OF MR. MORAVSKY

Last Saturday, in the Russian-American Citizens' Club, 1902 West Division Street, a banquet was given in honor of Mr. Moravsky, editor of Rassviet, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the inception of his literary and public career. About a hundred guests were present. Among them were representatives of Russian public life in Chicago and friends and admirers of the editor. There were also guests from the suburbs. The Russian Orthodox clergy were represented by the Right Reverend Bishop Leonty of Chicago and by the Reverend P. Nirvanna of Minneapolis. Of the R. I. M. A. S. those present were President A. Pasiuk, A. Dedoshko, and [five] members of the central administration, N. Sabinsky, G. Volos, D. Michalchik, D. Vorobay, and V. Olesiuk. From St. Vladimir's parish on Leavitt Street Mr. Kopernik, Mr. Michailovsky, and others attended. The Russian-American Citizens' Organization was represented by its president, Mr. G. Orlovsky.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 28, 1936.

The guests were addressed by the Right Reverend Bishop Leonty, the Reverend P. Nirvanna, Professor A. Nedzelnitsky, Dr. Pertsov, J. Voronko, and G. Vasiliev. They all pointed out the great public services rendered by Mr. E. Moravsky in his capacity of journalist, public man, and orator, a man strong and unwavering in his convictions and responsive to every good cause.

S. Dubinka ("Miss Russia") and Mary Melnik ("Miss Rassviet") presented Mr. Moravsky with a lovely bouquet of flowers and a valuable wrist watch, to signify, we presume, that in the future the newspaper should come off the press in time. Mr. N. Novin acted as toastmaster. Mr. Cheslavsky, editor of the Russkoye Obozrenie, presented the guest of honor with a written address of gratitude covered with many signatures.

Dancing and friendly conversation lasted till late at night.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 11, 1936.

ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY RASSVIET

On February 2 I had occasion to be present at the concert and entertainment given by the newspaper Rassviet. All that I had intended to say about it has already been written in the article over the signature of "Colonist" in the issue of February 5.

The evening was not a mere entertainment but a demonstration of the solidarity of the Russian people in and around Chicago. No matter what hysterical outcries Deviatkin [Translator's note: A Bolshevik leader in Chicago] may emit in calling Rassviet a White Guard paper, fascist sheet, not a workers' organ, the Russian people, it is now obvious, do not pay any attention to his shouting.

Often as I have attended concerts and various other entertainments in Chicago,

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 11, 1936.

I have never seen so many Russian people assembled together. And who was not there? There were farmers, workers, intellectuals, doctors, professors, teachers, artists, musicians, clergymen. All the Russian people were united by the newspaper Rassviet. The Russian colony in Chicago thus revealed a great sympathy for its own colonial newspaper. Observing the crowd, one was inclined to believe that the dissensions engendered by the dark forces of internationalism among Russians everywhere had come to an end and were all but forgotten.

There was a time when we looked askance at one another, full of suspicion and mistrust, particularly aimed at those who had made their own way in the world and had made their lives successful. Rather than despise such people, we should have taken pride in the fact that there are men and women of our nationality who are able to succeed in life and to attain to high positions, and who sooner or later will serve and help the people related to them by blood and by language.

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RUSSIAN

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 11, 1936.

Obviously the Russian catastrophe and the trampling down of national interests will force the Russian people to understand one another. Just try to offend the national sentiments of a German, a Frenchman, or an Englishman! Every one of them will rise to defend his nation, whether he be a peasant, a worker, a professor, a doctor, a lawyer, an intellectual, or what not. And as for us Russians, it is time for us to come to our senses to understand one another regardless of occupation or social status as long as in our veins flows Slavic blood, and to protect our national interests.

Now you, workers on the newspaper, have seen what a numerous Russian colony supports Rassviet your voice was not the voice of a man in a desert. You were heard.

A visitor from Gary

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 1, 1936.

TOMORROW EVENING IS RASSVIET'S EVENING

(An Editorial)

Tomorrow the newspaper Rassviet gives its traditional concert ball. This evening of entertainment has particular significance for the Russian colony in Chicago, first because it is given by the colony's Russian newspaper, and secondly because it happens only once a year.

Whoever reads his newspaper daily knows what significance it has in the life of every cultured man or woman. Newspapers in our times play an important role not only in the social life of the people but even in the personal life of every cultured human being. No wonder, therefore, that all political parties, civic organizations, religious societies, and even smaller groups of people print their own newspapers. The power of newspapers in our times is particularly impressive. More than a hundred years ago, when the press was still in swaddling clothes, and when the majority of the people everywhere were illiterate, Napoleon used to say that two or three newspapers were more dangerous to him than several hostile

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 1, 1936.

armies. At present the power and the influence exerted by newspapers is incomparably greater than it was in Napoleonic times.

This is why, when a revolution occurs in any country, and a new set of rulers appears at the helm, they first of all crush all the opposition press, and if a dictator happens to seize the power, such as Lenin, Stalin, Mussolini, or Hitler, he immediately tries to strangle the entire press and to replace it by party and government-controlled newspapers.

In America freedom of the press still exists, and the newspaper plays a very important role.

It is self-evident that the newspaper Rassviet does not exert any direct influence on American social life, but indirectly it does, for the Russian colony is a part of the large population of this country, and therefore along with all the other national groups it takes part in the social life of the nation.

For the Russian colony Rassviet plays a particularly important role, since, as

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 1, 1936.

one of our readers put it the other day, Rassviet is the most independent newspaper in America.

Without any bias it enlightens its readers on all events occurring in the world, and it states clearly and unequivocally the present position of the Russian people, giving impartial information on the state of affairs in Russia under the Bolshevik regime. It gives prominence to many articles on various subjects, prints letters from its readers, and keeps them in touch with current doings in the Russian colony. Rassviet gives particular attention to all the information and the news concerning Russian organizations and the good which they do or undertake to do. This is because it is the set policy of Rassviet to strive to render the Russian colony in America well organized, strong, and active.

All this is well known to the enlightened element in the Russian colony in America. This is the reason why the largest Russian societies, such as the Revv and the R.I.M.A.S. and lately even the Canadian Spiritual Fighters
[Translator's note: a religious sect large numbers of the members of which left Russia and now reside in Canada] buy whole pages in Rassviet.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 1, 1936.

All this is clear testimony to the fact that the mass of the Russian colony knows the good work that is being done by this newspaper.

For this reason one may even say that tomorrow evening will belong not to Rassviet but to the entire Russian colony.

We hope that at the entertainment we shall meet not only the friends and the readers of Rassviet but all members of our colony. This newspaper renders services of all kinds throughout the year and defends the interests of Russian colonists, and the latter will support the paper by their presence at the entertainment tomorrow.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 1, 1935.

/STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, ETC., OF RASSVIET/

(Article in English)

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of PACCBET (Rassviet), published daily at Chicago, Ill., for October 1, 1935, State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Moses Roubezhanin, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the PACCBET (Rassviet) and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411 Postal Laws and Regulation, printed on the reverse

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 1, 1935.

of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher: Russian Publishing Co., Inc., 1722 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Editor: E. Moravsky, 1722 W. Chicago Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Managing Editor: None.

Business Manager: M. Roubezhanin, 1722 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and addresser of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and addresses, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Russian Publishing Co., Inc., 1722 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Russian Society Rassviet, 1722 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 1, 1935.

The Russian Independent Society, 917 N. Wood St., Chicago, Ill.

Martin Martysiuk, 2734 W. 16th St., Chicago, Ill.

International Cooperative Ass. Inc., 9219 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.

Russian Slavonic Society, 10 W. 16th Ave. Gary, Ind.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

.....

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six month preceding the date shown above is 18,500.

(This information is required from daily publication only.)

Moses J. Roubezhanin, Business Manager.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 1, 1935.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1935.

R. E. Pikiel, Notary Public.
(My commission expires May 14, 1939)

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 7, 1935.

TO READERS, CORRESPONDENTS AND
ORGANIZATION WORKERS

(Editorial)

The fall season is with us again. The activities of the Russian organizations will again take on a more lively tempo. The rhythm and the character of all activities of the organizations are in turn reflected in the Russian press. Especially the daily Russian press serves as the mirror of Russian life in general, and plays an important part in all the work of Russian organizations and benefit societies. The organizations which have no close ties with the press, or which are not supported by the newspapers, usually lead a miserable existence. On the other hand, the organizations which work in co-operation with the newspapers, grow, flourish, and usually achieve great success in their work. For this reason every large Russian organization in America has either its own publication or maintains the closest relations with a friendly newspaper.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 7, 1935.

Readers who are interested in world events, in the life of the Russian group in this country, and in the activities of Russian organizations should follow closely their Russian newspaper, where they will find facts and editorial comment on everything worth their attention. The readers, on their part, may aid greatly in molding public opinion by active participation in the discussions on timely topics and on current events. The columns of this newspaper are always open to its readers. Readers of Rassviet are especially urged to write their views on any subject that interests them. The editors of Rassviet will be grateful for any valuable thought or suggestion sent by readers.

Contributors and correspondents have a great opportunity to render useful service to the Russian reading public. The activities of Russian organizations, and of Russian public life in general will soon reach their highest point of the year. The correspondents' duty is to inform the public of everything that is going on in their immediate surroundings. They may evaluate and may throw their own light upon the subject they describe, remembering that the duty of the newspaper is to censure and oppose everything that is bad, and to commend

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and encourage everything that is good. Naturally, the newspaper is primarily interested in facts and not in opinions. Neither readers nor correspondents should feel restrained from writing simply because of their insufficient knowledge of the art of writing. Any interesting item, any information, communication, any report or any other correspondence will be carefully corrected, edited and then published in the pages of Rassviet. It is necessary, however, to avoid all personal quarrels and attacks and to keep away from all abstract questions. The articles and letters should be as short as possible, should be clear in meaning, and to the point. The writer should confine himself as far as possible to presenting the facts and leaving the rest to the editors.

The Russian press in America plays an increasingly important part in the lives of the Russian people in this country. Accordingly, the Russian readers, correspondents, and organization workers should make every effort to maintain the closest possible contact with the Russian newspapers. Only by thorough co-operation with Russian newspapers can the Russian organizations in this country prosper, Russian cultural and educational work go on, and the Russian

- B. Everett, 7/7/41.
- Hughes, C. C. Toole, 8/27/41.
- C. Tappin, 8/2/41.

W. Everett, 7/1/41.
H. Fred M. C. C. Toole, 8/27/41.
C. T. P. C. C. 8/2/41.

W. Everett, 7/1/41.
H. Fred M. C. C. Toole, 8/27/41.
C. J. P. G. C. C. Toole, 8/2/41.

W. Everett, 7/1/41.
H. Fred M. C. C. Toole, 8/27/41.
C. T. Smith, 8/2/41.

W. Everett, 7/1/41.
H. Fred M. C. C. Toole, 8/27/41.
C. T. Smith, 8/2/41.

W. Everett, 7/1/41.
H. Fred M. C. C. Toole, 8/27/41.
C. J. P. G. C. C. Toole, 8/2/41.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 30, 1935.

LIARS

(Editorial)

In the latest issue of Novyi Mir [Translator's note: a Bolshevik newspaper published in New York], there appears a letter written by a "comrade" named Yasha Rosenblum, who lives in Odessa [U. S. S. R.]. In this letter, the author describes to his Russian compatriots the magnificent work of socialist construction being carried on in the U. S. S. R. and the Utopian life being enjoyed by the Russian workers under the regime of the workers' and peasants' government. Of course, this particular piece of information is of no interest either to us or to the publishers of the Bolshevik newspaper because we, as well as they, are well aware of the kind of construction that is in progress in the U. S. S. R. and the kind of life that is being lived by the workers and peasants under the Bolshevik regime.

If life in Russia were actually what it is portrayed to be in the Bolshevik

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press, the Russian Bolsheviks would be shaking the capitalist dust from their feet and would be leaving for the socialist paradise. But no such exodus can be seen. On the contrary, our home-grown Bolsheviks cling to the capitalist hell and profess no desire to leave it. They do not intend to go over there for they know just as well as we do that the Bolshevik hell is many times worse than the capitalist one. Even unemployed Bolsheviks who are on relief, and subsist on the "miserable crumbs" thrown to them by the capitalists and their government, do not want to leave. These unemployed "comrades" somehow or other even manage to help their "working" friends and relatives in Russia; the Bolshevik newspaper does not vainly feature the Torgsin ads day after day [Translator's note: Torgsin is the name of the Soviet government stores where goods are sold only to foreigners, or to Soviet citizens who have received foreign currency from relatives or friends abroad] at a time when the Soviet papers should have been printing appeals to their citizens for help for the American comrades dying under the capitalist regime. Such appeals, however, do not appear and will never appear in the Soviet newspapers.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 30, 1935.

We are particularly interested in the information furnished by "Comrade" Yasha Rosenblum mainly because the Bolshevik government is as afraid of Rassviet as the devil is afraid of the cross, and does not permit our newspaper to circulate among its citizens. It is, therefore, true that among our readers, we do not find the name of Yasha Rosenblum in Odessa-- and for a very good reason: nobody in the U. S. S. R. is permitted to read Rassviet. Despite the indisputable ban on our newspaper, the "comrade" from Odessa, who is a Communist living in that Black Sea port writes that he reads our newspaper and is highly indignant because he claims that Rassviet distorts the facts about the U. S. S. R. and prints a great many lies about life in the Communist paradise.

How Yasha Rosenblum has access to our newspaper when this privilege is denied to prominent Moscow Communists, nobody but Allah knows. If his statement is true, we are happy that many "comrades" are still able to read our newspaper, which they get through some mysterious channels. We would also be very indebted to Mr. Shkliar, the editor of Novyi Mir, if he would remove the

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 27, 1935.

IMPORTANCE OF THE PRESS

In our times, the press is a mighty weapon because it expresses the opinions, thoughts, feelings, aspirations, and convictions of the public. Perhaps the inventor of the first printing press did not even realize that his invention was destined to play so decisive a role in molding human life. In the beginning the press served mainly the purposes of military circles. So it was at least in Russia during the reign of Peter the Great.

The press passed through a long period of intensive development until it attained its present position and became a mighty force for good or evil. In each country the press has its own history. Countries whose cultural development was higher, early understood the importance of the press and began to develop it on an extensive scale. In such a way the press attained its present dominance in England, France, the United States, and many other Western-European countries. And for that reason it is no wonder that countries with a free press have attained a

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 27, 1935.

high degree of progress in all phases of life, a much greater degree than countries where the press was persecuted or found itself under the heavy heel of a censor.

It is true that the press has not always been what it should have been in its interpretation of social events. People have often printed and still continue to print obvious untruths, and interpret the facts falsely, thereby misleading readers. However, where a free press exists, there is no difficulty about finding out the truth. If one newspaper pursues commercial aims exclusively, there are to be found others interested only in spreading the right kind of information or preaching certain ideals. But such conditions can be found only in countries over which the Damoclean sword of censorship does not hang.

It is impossible to expect a successful development of countries where only the state-controlled press exists. Long ago it was definitely established and proved beyond any doubt that no real progress could be made where there was

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no free press. People of common sense will never believe that the people of Germany and Italy, under fascism, and those of Russia, under bolshevism, are making any real progress. Under conditions of dictatorship, the great mass of the people cannot possibly develop. Dictators are despots and they are not interested in the development of their people because if their people become educated, they will cease to submit to a dictator. Dictators are most interested in promulgating decrees which will restrict the liberties of the people. They have their own state-controlled press which praises their every action. Praise and approbation are the only things permitted with reference to the dictators' actions. Nothing which would be contrary to their will, is permitted. For this reason an independent press is forbidden in dictator countries. For Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin, dictatorship is a sacred thing. It is interesting to note that all three dictators had a proletarian origin. From house painters and shoemakers they rose to the position of state rulers. Who would have known about them, outside of narrow party circles, if they had remained in their former positions? And now Hitler, Stalin, and Mussolini enjoy the rights and privileges of crowned kings. Under such dictators, there is no room for a free

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and unrestricted press. They consider such a press as a survival of bourgeois rule. This is the fate that overwhelmed the free press of Russia, Italy, and Germany, when house painters and shoemakers took over the helm of the state.

This once more proves how pitiful and insignificant are those leaders who speak today about liberty and equality and tomorrow become dictators and forget all their ideals. In order that such transformations should not occur, we must once and for all reject all ideas about dictatorship which will lead peoples to the depths of slavery, spiritual degradation, and moral decay.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 19, 1935.

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THE JUBILEE CONCERT OF THE NEWSPAPER RASSVIET

In order that the readers of the newspaper Rassviet may obtain at least a partial understanding of the services rendered by the paper to the Russians in Chicago, and the rest of America, I will briefly express my views on the matter. Editorial writers, as experienced observers, were the first to see where the Bolsheviks were leading the Russian people, and raised an alarm in the newspaper Rassviet. Rassviet was the first newspaper to point out to all the Russians in the United States that the Russian people had swerved from their revolutionary course and were being led astray by the Bolshevik traitors, who claimed to have found a short-cut road to socialism. By this method, the Bolsheviks succeeded in leading the Russian people into slavery, under which it is difficult [for them] even to breathe because their chests are under the Bolshevik boot which cannot be thrown off--the Russian people are too weak. Bolshevik tyrants have destroyed the whole country and tell the Russian people: "You are our slaves; you must work, at back-breaking toil, to earn the bread which we shall eat, while we drink champagne. You

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 19, 1935.

will starve to death while our slogan remains: to equal and surpass the tyrants and bandits of the whole world."

For ten years, the indefatigable workers on the newspaper staff, have been shedding light on the Bolshevik darkness, under cover of which the Russian people suffer. It is not in my power to evaluate the services rendered by this newspaper in behalf of the Russian people. The newspaper appeals daily to the whole world for help, in behalf of the Russian people, but, alas, so far the great majority of the civilized people remain indifferent and deaf to this call for assistance.

However, the editorial writers do not become discouraged and downcast-- they continue to uncover the Bolshevik deception and fraud, receiving as their reward miserable wages for their exhausting work.

They do not have the impudence of Mr. Schkliar [Translator's note: one of the editors of the Communist newspaper Novyi Mir, in New York] and his

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coterie of sycophants, who have taken advantage of uneducated people, and, like swindlers, take the last penny from these credulous workers.

Editorial writers of Rassviet realize the seriousness of the present unemployment and will not permit themselves to panhandle among Russians in America. They continue to hope that when the Russians have grown powerful in Russia and America, they will not forget the workers of Rassviet.

[Translator's note: Further on, the author urges the readers to attend the jubilee concert to be given by Rassviet, which offers an excellent musical program].

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 12, 1935.

CARPATHO-RUSSIAN ON RASSVIET

by

F. Levandowsky



I am a native of the Carpathian mountain region, and yet I have read the newspaper Rassviet every day from the first day of its appearance. Rassviet, for me, represents my daily spiritual food. In it I find many useful and interesting articles. The newspaper always expresses the thoughts and aspirations of the Russians in Chicago and in the United States.

During this new year of 1935, I wish this newspaper success in its task of uniting the Russian and Carpatho-Russian colony in America.

I am delighted with the articles contributed by Minsky Muzhik, dealing with the sufferings of the Russian people under the yoke of the bolshevik tyrants.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 22, 1934.

TO MR. NOVIN, SECRETARY RASSVIET PUBLISHING COMPANY

My dear Mr. Novin: It is difficult to express how sorry I am that I was unable, on account of illness, to send you my greetings on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of your publication.

May I now convey to you and to your editors my sincerest felicitations and best wishes for your continued success in spreading knowledge and culture, the only means of combating ignorance in this world. Please pass on my salutations to your editor in chief and to all your associates.

In these difficult times, full of evil intentions and devices directed against truth and culture, the voice of the press, sensitive and responsive to all the attacks of evil forces, is of extreme value.

I am also sending you my hearty greetings and my best wishes for a Merry

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 22, 1934.

Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,
Z. G. Lichman,
Rerich's Art Gallery,
New York, N. Y.

[Translator's note: Mrs. Z. G. Lichman is the superintendent of the Rerich Art Gallery in New York, founded to commemorate the name of Mr. Rerich, world-renowned Russian painter. Mrs. Lichman has been associated with Rassviet and has visited Chicago several times to give lectures on art and culture.]

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

GREETINGS TO RASSVIET

by

Nina Birskala

My cordial greetings to Rassviet and through Rassviet to those Russian organizations which, through their support have aided this useful and greatly needed newspaper to continue publication.

In this period of social and economic confusion, with a hard road to travel and under the most difficult conditions, Rassviet has nevertheless managed to continue its valiant fight against ignorance and its splendid work of educating the Russian masses in the spirit of world brotherhood and co-operation. Rassviet, by its skillfully prepared contents and wisely directed policies, is preparing its readers in America and in Europe for the new world brotherhood, based on equality, freedom of thought, and the free creative work of all the people, thus proclaiming and putting into realization the testament of the great Russian thinkers, L. Tolstoy, P. Kropotkin, and others.

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May Rassviet bring light to those who are still in darkness, making them see the new life dawning for them! May Rassviet grow and flourish in the second decade of its existence, increasing and expanding its spiritual and material wealth!

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[RASSVIET CONGRATULATED]

To The Editor:

Allow me to convey my greetings to you and to all your associates and co-workers on the tenth anniversary of your newspaper.

It is a difficult problem for any Russian publication to survive ten years in these uncertain times with limited financial reserves and in the face of indifference and lack of response among the Russian people in general. Yet you have overcome all difficulties and impediments. You have passed unscathed through many trials. I hope that Rassviet will continue to perform its mission, and that in the future it will be able, ~~as now~~, to surmount all the obstacles which it may encounter; obstacles are usually plentiful in the publishing business.

Rassviet by its printed message awakens the Russian masses and raises their

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

cultural level.

No other Russian newspaper in America comes so close to the Russian working people as Rassviet does. Rassviet reflects the manysided life of our colony in Chicago; it is always open to all opinions.

Greetings to all editors, correspondents, composers, printers, and other persons associated with your great work. I wish you success in your difficult task. May it bring happiness and wellbeing to all the Russian working people in America!

Reverend V. Antziferov

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

1924--DECEMBER 8--1934

(Editorial)

Today marks the tenth year since the publication of the first issue of Rassviet. This is but a short period of time in the long process of history, but it is quite a long time in the life of a small, progressive newspaper. Forward-looking, progressive publications like Rassviet usually die early as a result of too many obstacles in their path.

Rassviet has emerged the winner after its first decade of hard fighting for the ideals and principles we cherish in this freedom-loving country, the ideals constantly threatened by dark forces of destruction and anarchy. If we have been able to pull through the most severe industrial crisis this country has ever known, we will undoubtedly survive, especially now that the economic depression has abated somewhat. We can say now with all certainty that our future is assured.

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Today's anniversary issue of Rassviet, containing sixteen pages of interesting and enlightening articles, gives a clear answer to the question of how it was possible for Rassviet to stand erect, to fight, and to win its first ten-year battle for its existence and success. These articles reflect, mirror-like, the friendly attitude toward this newspaper on the part of the more progressive and freedom-loving portion of the Russian colony in Chicago and elsewhere. Throughout all these articles, one single thought, one idea, stands out and is constantly emphasized: that Rassviet is the only Russian newspaper in the United States which truly represents the views and convictions of the Russian group as a whole, and that it alone serves the interests both of the organized groups and societies and of the unorganized part of the Russian population of this country, defending them against the attacks of all their enemies. These are the reasons why Rassviet has been able to live through these ten hard years, and why it will be able to continue so long as there are Russian immigrants living in this country.

This newspaper has many friends among its readers and among Russian organizations.

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Its friends and supporters are spread all over the United States, Canada, and all parts of the world. Even in enslaved Russia, we have some friends and readers of Rassviet. But they seldom see our newspaper, since it is not allowed in Russia by the Bolshevik regime. We are, therefore, not surprised that the local Bolsheviks are conducting such a bitter fight, not against the capitalist press but against Rassviet. Their rage will know no bounds when, after seeing our big anniversary number, they realize that our work has brought splendid results, that Rassviet has led thousands of Russian people out of Bolshevik darkness and slavery into the light of knowledge and understanding, and that this newspaper's influence has saved many Russian organizations from utter ruin and destruction by the Bolshevik hooligans.

We did not know until now how many friends we had, nor did we know the extent and the quality of their friendship toward this newspaper. Now, however, we know all our friends and the power of their friendship. The publishers, as well as the editors and all others connected with this newspaper, now know

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and realize with great satisfaction the fact that they do not stand alone in their missionary work of spreading knowledge and true information among their countrymen in America. They find new comfort and a new incentive for further effort in the fact that their work is appreciated.

We are happy to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks and gratitude to our many friends, to the Russian organizations, and to our readers for their loyal support of our efforts during the first decade of our work. At this time, we also want to say that Rassviet and its publishers, encouraged by this new and overwhelming proof of friendship surrounding us on all sides, will exert still greater effort and energy in defending the interests of the Russian people in America and in fighting every evil which may threaten our well-being here in this country.

Rassviet will now raise to an even greater height its banner proclaiming freedom, civilization, and justice.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

THE POWER OF THE PRINTED WORD

Looking around through the Russian colony in Chicago one finds poverty of mind and spirit everywhere. No books. No newspapers. Only one road is wide-open --and that to the saloon.

All Russian individuals and organizations who have worked for the welfare and the uplift of the Russian masses have often been ignored and ridiculed. Those who know agree that it is extremely difficult to work among the Russians in America. In the Russian jungle in America conditions are even more nauseating than among native Americans.

But as difficult and meager of results as this uplift work actually is, it is not nearly as difficult as the work of the Russian press, not only in the United States, but everywhere in the world where there are Russians. The Russian writers and journalists in this country are the connecting links between the Russian group in America and the great outside world. We must

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wonder at their surprising patience and their capacity to bear the suffering and martyrdom which seem to be a part of their profession. Their economic needs and their love of the printed word are no doubt responsible for their continued efforts, and as a matter of fact, for the existence of the Russian press in America. Through the medium of that press they share their thoughts, all their mental and intellectual possessions, with the Russian masses.

Those Russian newspapers whose first and foremost consideration is financial gain have a much easier road to travel, because their only worry is how to squeeze money out of the reader or the advertiser. The newspaper whose chief aim is to deliver repeated jolts to the readers making them to forge ahead to knowledge, happiness, and a better life, usually overlooks or neglects the pecuniary aspect of the publication, and as a result the paper suffers many setbacks. Rassviet belongs to the latter group of publications. It is not difficult, therefore, to understand and appreciate the sacrifices made on the altar of the Russian cause in America by the staff of Rassviet.

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Ten years in the life of a newspaper is not a long time. In the case of Rassviet, however, ten years is a long time because these ten years have been devoted to a constant struggle for existence; the years have been filled with strife, with breath-taking battles with the enemies, with victories and defeats. The amount of mental strain, energy, and nervous tension expended during these ten years by the men behind Rassviet is known only to them. No one can truly ascertain the amount of work accomplished by these workers with the aid of the pen, the typewriter, the linotype, the press, and any other machine, including the functions of the delivery branch of this publication. Nor would it be possible to approximate the thought that went into their work during this ten-year period.

The greatest value of Rassviet's ten years of work lies in the fact that it has taught many people how to think. Thousands of others have been taught what to think. Still others have been shown the way to higher accomplishments.

Throughout its entire existence Rassviet has always been true to the slogan

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incorporated in the very name of the publication: Rassviet (The Dawn). Slowly, after having encountered many obstacles and setbacks, the dawn, as conceived and first brought forth by Rassviet, is now spreading farther and disseminating more truth. Its light disperses the clouds of darkness which still linger in the minds of the Russian people. When, as a result of the great work of Rassviet the "dawn" finds its permanent place in the minds and hearts of the Russian people, life will be a sweet experience brightened by the rays of knowledge and understanding.

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RASSVIET AND DUKHOBORS

Today, when Rassviet celebrates its tenth anniversary, it would be well to compare its work and ideals with those of another great Russian organization --the Dukhobor Society. [Translator's note: Dukhobors are members of a Russian religious sect with colonies in Canada and in Mexico.] Both Rassviet and the Dukhobor Society advocate the liberation of the spirit and the subordination of material things as necessary conditions for the achievement of real freedom by the human race.

The Dukhobors, as is well known, condemn the present political system, the division of mankind into political bodies, into kingdoms, monarchies, or dictatorships; instead, they advocate the formation of a universal brotherhood embracing all peoples of the world. Dukhobors deny the right of a man to take the life of any living creature. They favor the common ownership of all the wealth of the earth. It is true that, in the opinion of people who have never

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given these matters serious thought, all such ideas of the new order, the new social structure of human society, are so much nonsense, and that those who propagate these ideas are either criminals or fanatics. Dukhobors regard this seemingly unattainable social evolution as their highest ideal, which when realized will change the material life of man and will profoundly affect his spiritual life in a direction conforming to the highest hopes of Christianity. Dukhobors, as members of a religious sect, naturally look upon all these desired changes from the viewpoint of the Christian religion.

The ideologies of Rassviet and of the Dukhobor Society are the same, because many Dukhobors read Rassviet avidly and believe in it. Only its high subscription price, which many of our members cannot afford to pay, stands in the way of Rassviet's widest possible circulation among the Dukhobor masses.

Today, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Rassviet, one cannot but wish that Rassviet and the Dukhobor Society will go forward hand in hand toward

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the realization of their aims, and that they will both follow the road of constant spiritual improvement and the improvement of those with whom they come in contact in their daily work.

[Translator's note: The writer of this article, one V. Shafonsky, is a teacher of Dukhobor children in one of the Dukhobor colonies in Canada.]

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THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB SENDS
ITS GREETINGS

On this glorious day of its tenth anniversary, we convey our sincere greetings and congratulations to Rassviet, to the members of its editorial staff, and to all persons connected with this publication. We highly value Rassviet's successful and persistent work, which has for its purpose the increase and perpetuation of the spiritual and economic wealth and well-being of the Russian people in America. We highly appreciate Rassviet's unceasing efforts in encouraging and supporting all cultural undertakings of our colony, all educational projects, and all our welfare work for the needy Russians in many countries of the world. We wish you continued success for many years to come.

The Board of Directors of the Russian-American Democratic Club.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 8, 1934.

SKETCHES OF RASSVIET WORKERS
by
A Reader

There are three men on the editorial staff of Rassviet. You read their stories and political articles every day in Rassviet. One of them is a man of average height, and of rather delicate frame. He has a dark complexion and handsome, somewhat oriental features, with deep, penetrating eyes which reflect the intense spiritual nature of their owner. He seldom speaks, and is always busy writing. When he speaks he always says something interesting. (E. Moravsky-Dolinin, editor in chief [transcriber]).

The second man is rather short and of husky build, with ruddy face and bright eyes. He, too, is eternally silent; he pounds away at his typewriter. He knows his business well. (M. Rubiezhnin-Kayduk, associate editor [transcriber]).

The third man is tall, interesting, and a bachelor. He knows how to interest visitors, and how to manage them. One can talk with him and even exchange

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compliments. He is not so taciturn as the two mentioned previously. (N. Novin, associate editor and secretary of the Rassviet Publishing Company [transcriber]).

We shall now glance at the composing room where linotypers, composers, and printers toil, unknown to the outside world. Mr. Romanovitch and Mr. Komov, the linotypers, and Mr. M. Striapko, the printer and make-up man, are busy all day at their respective jobs, and have no time for conversation. They all merit the praise and respect of Rassviet's readers for their technical skill and their loyalty to the publication.

There is one more man connected with Rassviet who must not be forgotten. He is Mr. Senkevitch, the deliveryman, on whom rests the responsibility of prompt distribution of each issue of Rassviet; for you must get your copy as quickly as possible.

To all these men who are responsible for the success and the smooth functioning of Rassviet, I convey my sincere greetings and congratulations on this day of the tenth anniversary of Rassviet.

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FOR THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF RASSVIET

[Letter from I. F. Erin]

My dear editor, members of the editorial staff, and all co-workers of Rassviet:
My hearty greetings to you on this day of the tenth anniversary of your
publication. I join you, in an exalted spirit, in your historic celebration
of this glorious occasion.

Allow me to set forth, even though briefly, my views and opinions regarding
some pertinent circumstances which, directly or indirectly, are responsible
for the fact that our Rassviet is celebrating today its tenth anniversary.

As an old resident of Chicago, I remember well the day when Rassviet first
appeared in our colony. It had a very humble beginning as a small party
organ. As time went by, its circulation increased steadily, and its columns

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were opened ever wider for the entire colony to express their views and outlooks on various vital questions. Rassviet began early to look rather deep into the minds and hearts of the Russian masses in this country. It discovered soon the problems, the dilemmas, and the open sores that were thwarting the life of the Russian group in America. For these reasons, Rassviet was fast becoming a publication representing the views of the entire Russian group in the United States and in Canada, with the exception of the Russian-American Bolsheviks. Rassviet is also the connecting link between the Russian group in America and other Russian groups in different European countries and on other continents.

Here are the points which I wish to bring out:

1. Rassviet is the mirror of our life in America. This newspaper reflects both the positive and the negative sides of our life. Thereby it enables us to see our mistakes, and to mend our ways when necessary.

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2. Rassviet is our guide. By giving examples from the lives of other peoples and other national groups, and by informing us about world events, it guides us and shows us the path to a better future.

3. Rassviet leads us forward to progress. Rassviet urges the Russian people to constant improvements in their group and individual procedures having to do with the Russian schools, the cultivation of Russian arts, the benefit societies, and other economic and cultural activities.

4. Rassviet disseminates knowledge. Rassviet educates the people by the wise selection of material, by popularizing knowledge, and by spreading interesting information.

5. Rassviet is the embodiment of the higher aspirations of the colony. Every creative thought or idea, no matter whether it comes from a group or from an individual, always receives the full support of Rassviet.

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6. Rassviet is the beacon of the colony. By its great educational work, Rassviet brightens the life of the Russian colony and shows the way to a better future.

7. Rassviet the protector! Whenever misfortune visits any Russian organization, or a private family, Rassviet immediately issues a call for aid and rallies all possible means of assistance.

8. Rassviet the bureau of information! Everything of importance which transpires today in the life of the local Russian colony, and everything which is scheduled to take place in the future, is carefully recorded in the pages of Rassviet. If you want to locate somebody, the personal column of Rassviet is at your service.

9. Rassviet the uniting factor! Rassviet aids the Russian people in forming various groups and organizations, like benefit societies, clubs,

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political organizations, culture and art centers. Rassviet strongly supports the activities of the local Russian-American youth. The two largest Russian organizations in America--The Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society in New York and the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society in Chicago--have been able to achieve a remarkable growth and success by using regularly their own special pages in Rassviet.

10. Rassviet fights the Russian enemies. We have many enemies who are trying to destroy the Russian spirit and Russian national consciousness in our people in America. We witnessed, not so long ago, how these enemies, the red comrades, attempted to get hold of and put under their control the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society and the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, the two most outstanding Russian benefit societies in America. Thanks to Rassviet's unrelenting campaign against these enemies, and to the energy of the leaders of these organizations, these bloodthirsty hooligans were mercilessly defeated in their sinister efforts to ruin our organizations.

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Considering all the foregoing, all Russians in America should highly value and respect Rassviet and everything it has accomplished for the Russian group in America. For these reasons, every Russian in this country should join me in congratulating Rassviet on its tenth anniversary and in wishing it the best of success in the future.

Long live Rassviet and all its honest, devoted workers!

I. F. Erin

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RASSVIET VS. THE BOLSHEVIKS

Since the appearance of Rassviet ten years ago today, the Bolsheviks have not been able to sleep. Why? Because Rassviet declared war on all enemies of freedom, truth, and justice, and began to defend the right of every man to a free life, a life without dictatorship, persecution, and exploitation.

It is a known fact that many Bolsheviks in this country work as secret agents for the Moscow government, are under the direct orders of Moscow, and are paid for their work by the Moscow Political Bureau. As soon as Moscow learned of the appearance of the anti-Bolshevik Rassviet, orders were issued to the Red agents in America to quash this publication and to nip it in the bud. Because in this country the Bolshevik agents could not use the outright methods and means of accomplishing their desires that they employ in Russia, they had to resort to roundabout, indirect methods of action. Believing themselves to be unsuspected as secret agents, they feigned friendship for Rassviet, and,

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under various guises, sent in their articles to Rassviet. Some of these agents had pretended in their articles to be anarchists, others white-guardists, and still others liberal-minded defenders of the people's rights. However, unnoticeably, by degrees, they began to change their views, which were becoming increasingly "red". In all such cases, Rassviet always knew when to call a halt to the sham and cut off these wolves posing as lambs from contact with our readers. Further investigation has always shown that these "contributors" were on the G. P. U. (The Bolshevik Secret Police) payroll and sooner or later were recalled to Moscow.

For ten years Rassviet has traveled a difficult, thorny road, especially during the years of the world economic depression. But neither financial setbacks nor Bolshevik provocations have succeeded in crushing Rassviet's great work. Rassviet's future is now assured, as it is the only Russian progressive newspaper in the United States and in Canada.

Because of all the foregoing facts, Rassviet deserves the full support of all

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Russian workers. With their complete support, Rassviet will be in an even better position to defend the interests of all working people and to spread education and culture among the Russian people in America.

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THE THORNY ROAD

Today marks the passing of ten years since the first issue of Rassviet left the press on December 8, 1924. Ten years is but a short interval of time, a brief moment, in the life of an organization in normal times and in favorable circumstances. But when we consider the economic difficulties and various other handicaps which had to be overcome by Rassviet in these ten years of constant struggle for existence, we readily realize that Rassviet's achievements are praiseworthy and that its success is most heartening for the future.

The roots of the present daily Rassviet go rather deep, however. In 1918, when the Chicago Russian Colony was roused from its slumber by the great revolution in Russia, a Russian publication called the Peasant and Worker came into being. It had a short life. The idea of a local Russian-language paper persisted, however, and soon another publication appeared, which was published irregularly

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--as a weekly, as a monthly, and again as a weekly--until December 1924. At that time, some of the more outstanding Russian organizations and private individuals got together and changed the publication into a regular daily newspaper, giving it the name Rassviet. The first issue of the daily Rassviet appeared on the stands December 8, 1924.

For all its good work in informing and educating the Russian public, Rassviet and the men behind it are often the victims of rude attacks and much mudslinging on the part of Bolsheviks and others who regard themselves as anarchists and enemies of the present system of society. Rassviet has always been and always will be the newspaper for all the Russian people, no matter what their religious, political, or social viewpoints may be. Its pages are always open to all opinions. Everyone has a right to express himself freely in the pages of Rassviet on any and every subject he wishes. When we have free speech, free press, and free assembly, the people can always choose what is best for the greatest number of them, discarding what they think is nonsense and trash.

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Let us hope that Rassviet will live to celebrate its twentieth anniversary; that the commemoration will find us all in better circumstances; and that it will be witnessed and cherished not merely by our closest friends and a small group of supporters and sympathizers but by the entire Russian colony in Chicago.

The continuation of our unrelenting fight against ignorance, against economic slavery and exploitation of the poor by the rich, depends entirely upon the attitude of the Russian people. We invite all Russian people in Chicago and in near-by towns to become readers of Rassviet and active supporters in its fight for a better future for all Russians in America.

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OUR BEST WISHES FOR RASSVIET

On this day of joyful commemoration of the tenth anniversary of Rassviet, the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society conveys its hearty greetings to this, the only Russian publication in Chicago. We wish Rassviet will pursue in the future the same unwavering straightforwardness and vigor in defending the Russian Cause in this country that it has displayed in the past.

Rassviet plays a tremendously important role in the life of the Chicago Russian colony. Without Rassviet, all local Russian activity would cease. Praise and honor to the tireless Rassviet workers who have been faithful to the ideal of public service, who for ten years have been serving the people to the best of their ability under the most trying conditions!

In all these years, Rassviet has always been true to its ideals and

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straightforward in all its actions. Many times, when the newspaper found itself in difficulties, its workers worked overtime without asking for any extra remuneration; they even reduced their own wages to make it easier for the publication to carry on during the trying times. Having always in view the public good above all other considerations. Rassviet has fought, and will continue to fight, all enemies of the Russian people, particularly the Bolsheviki, frequently even to the extent of harming its own interests and its own financial position.

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society--always responsive to everything which is good and useful to the Russian people--has always closely co-operated with Rassviet. The Independent Society has often extended its aid to the publishers of Rassviet, even to the extent of becoming a sort of co-publisher of this newspaper. The future of the Russian colony in Chicago depends upon the closest co-operation of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society and the Rassviet Publishing Company, the two largest Russian institutions

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in Chicago. The successful future of either of these two organizations depends upon mutual close understanding and co-ordinated action. Both these organizations serve one and the same ideal; their common aim is service to the Russian people. Therefore, all the efforts of the enemies of these two institutions to separate them and tear them asunder will fail.

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, as well as Rassviet, strives to unite all Russian people in America, to educate them and make them more accessible to art and culture, thus making their lives in this country fuller, happier, and more useful. We deeply believe that, after rallying around the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, and with the support of the enlarged, more powerful Russian newspaper Rassviet, the Russian group in America will emerge unto a new, brighter, and wider road leading to a better life and success.

All members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society join us in offering

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you our best wishes and felicitations on your tenth anniversary. We wish you many more years of successful work among the Russian people.

Rassviet will hold its Tenth Anniversary Banquet on January 27, 1935. At this banquet, we shall all meet and have a heart-to-heart chat, and we shall have a good time together, forgetting all our worries and trusting that better days will come for Rassviet and for our organization. Our power lies in our unity. We are all brothers, all Russians. And every Russian should join the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

**The Board of Directors of the
Russian Independent Mutual
Aid Society.**

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RASSVIET'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Ten years ago today, the first issue of Rassviet appeared in New York. It was a happy day for all patriotic, progressive Russians in America, for they were witnessing the fulfillment of their persistent efforts to establish an independent Russian daily newspaper. This happy event in the life of the Russian group in America was of especial importance to those Russian organizations which were the initiators and chief financial sponsors of this daily publication. Ten years have now passed since that happy December day. We have a feeling that the present tenth anniversary of Rassviet will evoke similar happy emotions and a sense of deep satisfaction in the hearts of all Russian people in America.

Rassviet had to overcome many difficulties in the first decade of its existence. The difficulties and the impediments were so much the greater because Rassviet was not a commercial publication, but a publication with definite cultural and educational aims, which it has pursued even in the darkest days of its existence. Our financial worries increased still further when the industrial depression

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swept the country and when the bank failures deprived many people of their savings. Our circulation suffered on that account. But despite all the difficulties, we have survived, and even today, when the economic crisis still persists and when many American and foreign-language newspapers have been forced out of business, Rassviet lives and will continue to live. That we still continue our mission and that our prospects for the future are good, we owe to the dogged determination of the men behind this newspaper to survive, as well as to the generous aid of the Russian organizations which helped to establish this publication ten years ago.

Side by side with the financial difficulties, we had to face many troubles of a rather complex nature. As soon as Rassviet had appeared on the stands, other newspapers printed in the Russian language for purely commercial reasons began to attack Rassviet as their looming competitor. Various Russian political groups, especially the Bolsheviks, and local political bosses and other self-seekers who were living as parasites on the body of the Russian colony did not like Rassviet, and did all they could to kill it. We still have many enemies among our own

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group. There are, for instance many reactionaries who regard Rassviet as a revolutionary publication. The Bolsheviks and the anarchists (the home-grown species) brand Rassviet as a reactionary sheet. The church people call it the godless newspaper. Atheists find Rassviet too religious and too nationalistic. The extreme Russian nationalists call it the organ of internationalists. The internationalists regard Rassviet as a nationalistic publication. It is difficult to satisfy everyone. Only the cultured and the liberal-minded regard Rassviet as an exponent of high human principles, of free thought, of freedom, culture, and justice for all. And they are right. Rassviet, from its very inception, has served the highest human ideals and will continue to do so in the future.

Rassviet stands outside all classes, parties, and religions. For this reason, Rassviet always presents all questions with complete impartiality. All social problems, all social evils and injustices, all violence, are always judged in Rassviet on their own merits, regardless of who is responsible for them.

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Rassviet devotes much attention to the life of the Russian people in Russia, who are suffering terrible persecution under the Bolshevik slavery. We also concentrate our efforts to present to our readers the true picture of the life of the Russian group in America. Rassviet regards it as its first duty to defend the interests of the Russian people and to fight their enemies. Otherwise, this publication could not be considered a Russian newspaper, but merely a newspaper published in the Russian language.

The real merits of Rassviet and its worth to the Russian people are best expressed in the many interesting articles written not only by our editorial staff but also by our readers, and published in this issue of our newspaper. We deem it necessary, however, to note the fact that there still are many shortcomings and defects to be overcome before Rassviet can fully justify the trust and hope reposed in it by the Russian people.

The defects of Rassviet may be divided into three separate groups: defects in ideals and policy, defects in the literary standard, and defects of a technical

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nature. There have been times when Rassviet displayed a certain instability and inconsistency in its ideals, and deviated from its basic principles. Lately, however, these vacillations have been done away with, and now Rassviet follows the true course of the principles which have been laid down for it, without stopping or hesitating in the face of any obstructions.

The literary defects of Rassviet have not yet been entirely removed, because of the fact that our editorial staff is too small and is unable to edit carefully every piece of material that goes into the newspaper. The editor of Rassviet is often forced to do so many jobs at the same time that the quality of the material suffers and the literary level of the newspaper falls rather low. This unsatisfactory condition is the result of the financial difficulties experienced by Rassviet. Other newspapers of the type of Rassviet also find themselves in similar financial circumstances. Rassviet is not attractive enough typographically, owing to the limited selection of type in our printing shop, a condition which is due to insufficient funds.

From all the foregoing facts, the following conclusion may be drawn: The greater

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and the more spontaneous aid and support Rassviet receives from the Russian people, the sooner all our shortcomings will disappear and the quicker the readers will receive a greater and improved Rassviet, improved both in form and substance.

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THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF RASSVIET

Rassviet celebrates today the tenth anniversary of its existence. The entire Russian colony in Chicago, and especially all members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society, join in the celebration and in the feeling of victory for the Russian cause in America.

The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society is doubly proud of this great tenth anniversary because it was this organization that first espoused and then brought to fruition the idea of a daily Russian newspaper in Chicago. That was eighteen years ago. The publication continued for some time. Ten years ago, an independent publishing organization was set up which took over the job and gave us the daily Rassviet. The seed we had sown is now producing good, wholesome fruit, nourishment for the minds and hearts of the Russian people in Chicago. The daily Rassviet will be more and more appreciated by our people as time goes by and as Rassviet becomes stronger and stronger. The older members of the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society probably still preserve the copies of this first

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Russian daily newspaper in Chicago, published by their organization. For them the tenth anniversary of Rassviet should have a special significance. We should always remember that any publication in the Russian language, especially a daily publication printed in a foreign country, far away from our homeland, should be very dear to us and should receive our full support. Only by means of the press can we show to people of other nationalities living in this country, and also to our own people, all our achievements worthy of general knowledge.

It is a commonly accepted axiom that by the press of a given national group in this country one can judge its culture and its general advancement. Any national group without newspapers and other publications in its own language is as good as lost, and has no future. Newspapers and magazines are the most effective conveyers of knowledge and culture to the people.

The foregoing facts are the reasons why the Russian people in America should strive to have their own newspapers and magazines. Only by owning and supporting our press can we keep abreast of other national groups in this free country and

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avoid falling behind. If we consider the imposing number of persons making up the Russian colony in Chicago and near-by towns, we are led to the conclusion that we should have not only more than one daily newspaper, but also a few weekly and perhaps monthly publications.

May Rassviet live and flourish for many years to come!

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TO MR. EUGENE MORAVSKY, EDITOR IN CHIEF OF RASSVIET

Sir: The Board of Directors of the Russian-American Democratic League of the State of Illinois, at its regular meeting which took place December 1 at the Russian-American Democratic Club, 1902 West Division Street, unanimously resolved:

1. To convey greetings to the editorial staff and to all the workers of Rassviet on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of this newspaper and of its grand work in the field of culture and education among the Russian people in America.

2. To express to the editors and the publishers of Rassviet our gratitude for their intelligent and impartial presentation and interpretation of the life and activity of the Russian people in this country without hurting anyone's political or religious feelings.

3. To thank Rassviet for publishing promptly all notices and other material pertaining to the activities of the Russian-American Democratic League; and to call upon all members of the League to express their gratitude to the publishers of Rassviet by subscribing to the publication, thus

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providing financial help to enable the great work to go on.

4. To render aid and support to Rassviet in its useful work by offering it one-hundred-per-cent co-operation.

V. A. Kishun, chairman of the
Board of Directors;

P. Kaliniak, N. Erin, I. Kopernik,
vice-chairman;

D. Sleznik, treasurer;

I. Stankov, financial secretary;

P. Rozdielsky, general secretary.

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TENTH ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

Dear Editor:

We are sending our sincere greetings to you, to the publishers, and to all persons connected with Rassviet on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of this useful publication. We highly value Rassviet's most successful work in the field of education, culture, mutual aid, and general well-being of the Russian people in Chicago, and indeed in the entire United States and in Canada.

We wish you a full measure of prosperity and success for many years to come. May your good work in increasing the welfare of the Russian people continue unabated! To you and to all your associates, we wish the abiding health, vigor, energy, and courage necessary to keep up your great work.

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The Chicago Branch of the
Russian Emigree's Children
Aid Society.

I. F. Erin, chairman,
A. D. Dobrokhotoy, secretary.

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**GREETINGS FROM MARIA KURENKO,
THE SINGER**

I am sending you my wholehearted greetings on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Rassviet and its splendid work in behalf of all Russians in foreign countries abandoned by their own mother country, Russia. For no matter in what place in this world we may be, it is a foreign country for us, Russia alone excepted.

I wish that the message carried in Rassviet--the good, sensible, and indispensable message that reaches the Russian people in this country--will spread and flourish for many years to come and will brighten the path for all Russians living outside of Russia.

Your friend and admirer,

Maria Kurenko.

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 1, 1934.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, ETC. OF RASSVIET

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF PACCBET (RASSVIET), published daily at Chicago, Illinois, for October 1, 1934, State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Nicholas Novin, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of PACCBET (RASSVIET) and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Russian Publishing Co., Inc., 1722 West

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Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Editor, E. Moravsky, 1722 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Managing Editor, None. Business Manager, Nicholas Novin, 1722 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Russian Publishing Co., Inc., 1722 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; Russian Society Rassviet, 1722 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; The Russian National Orthodox Society, 917 North Wood Street, Chicago, Illinois; Martin Martysiuk, 2734 16th Street, Chicago, Illinois; International Co-operative Association, Inc., 9219 Russell Street, Detroit, Michigan; Russian Slavonic Society, 10 West 16th Avenue, Gary, Indiana.

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

.....
5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 15,000. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1934 by
Nicholas Novin, Business Manager.

(SEAL) Marek Kraus, Notary Public.
(My commission expires September 24, 1938.)

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 24, 1934.

**IT IS TIME FOR THE RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS
TO MAKE THEIR PEACE**

There are six Russian newspapers in the United States--four dailies and two weeklies. These newspapers, according to the statements of their publishers, are designed to spread enlightenment among the Russian people in America, to raise their general cultural level, and to inform them of world events. These are, of course, the aims of every newspaper. The press has a much wider function than merely informing and educating the public. It reflects public opinion, and it also molds public opinion after its own views and its own pattern. For thousands of people the newspaper is a college; it is the best instructor in politics, in social problems, in current history, and in matters of culture, health, and recreation.

The sphere of influence of the daily and weekly publications in modern society is tremendous, and the responsibility of the editors to the public is likewise very great. The editors, however, frequently forget the great responsibility resting on their shoulders,--the duty of properly informing and educating the

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people. Many of them overlook the fact that the abusive language and the scurrilous attacks directed against their colleagues, which are so frequently seen in the newspapers they edit, have an unwholesome effect upon the people. They poison the minds of the Russian people; they divide the people into hostile groups, hating and fighting one another. Because of this deplorable and harmful condition, because of the bad blood existing among the Russian editors in this country, one is not surprised at the low level of culture, the ignorance, and the general backwardness of the Russian group in America.

It would not do to teach the Russian editors how to lead and properly influence the people, because they themselves are the teachers. Nevertheless, one may offer a suggestion which, if accepted, would bring great benefits to the entire Russian group in America and to the Russian newspapers. All Russian publications in America, dailies as well as weeklies, and their editors, should conclude a peace treaty--a binding agreement providing for the suspension of hostilities. This agreement to abstain from personal attacks and from slander would not mean the suspension of the war of ideologies. On the contrary, the war of doctrines may and should continue. The Bolsheviks may

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criticize and denounce capitalism and monarchism; those who believe in the democratic representative form of government may continue to inform the public of the treacherous, inhuman practices of the Bolshevik government. But all personal animus and personal attacks, all abusive language, should be excluded and forever banished from the pages of Russian newspapers in America. Only then, will the Russian-American press set a good example for the people to follow, just as the American people follow the always proper and always impersonal American press. Then, also, the individual members of the Russian group will treat one another with due respect, no matter how widely they may differ on political or religious questions.

This suggested peace agreement among the editors of the Russian newspapers in America should not be difficult to conclude, since in respect to their national origin the editors are evenly divided into two groups--three Russians and three Jews. Thus, national sympathies and national differences would be equalized and neutralized.

The sooner this friendly peace agreement is concluded, the sooner the improvement

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in the political and moral life of the Russian group in America will become manifest.

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FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

(Editorial)

In recent weeks there has been much talk in the American newspapers and magazines about freedom of the press. These discussions were aroused by rumors in political circles that the Government intends to restrict the freedom of the press, just as it has restricted absolute economic individualism by special laws and regulations.

President Roosevelt has more than once said that these rumors have no foundation. "Neither the Government nor the Congress," said the President, "has the right or the power to limit the freedom of the press, because that freedom is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States." This assurance given by the President did not seem, however, to allay the fears of many newspaper publishers in this country. They are at work now preparing in advance a united public opinion for the defense of the freedom of the printed word in case the Government or the

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Congress should attempt to curtail the constitutional rights of the American press.

Strange as it may seem, the most dynamic and indefatigable defenders of the freedom of the press are not the liberals or the radicals, but the conservatives, led by Colonel McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune.

The freedom of the press can be interpreted in more than one way, as can anything else in this world. For instance, in almost every country there are political groups which consider themselves in favor of unlimited freedom of the press. But in reality many of these groups interpret the freedom of the press in their own way: "Complete freedom of the press for us, because we are right; but none for others, because they are wrong." The Bolsheviks before the Russian revolution were most passionate defenders of the freedom of the press. But when they came to power, they destroyed this freedom, leaving behind not even the slightest trace of its ever having existed. The communists in America, for example, enjoy complete freedom of the press, but should they ever come to power in this country,

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their first act would be to destroy the freedom of the press, just as the Bolsheviki did in Russia. The same thing may be said of fascists, monarchists, and anarchists: they all favor freedom of the press, but only for themselves. The best demonstration of the truth of this assertion is the fact that their publications would never allow any opinions but their own to be expressed in their pages. Even their party members whose views differ by the slightest nuance from the accepted theories are not permitted to express their opinions in these newspapers.

Sometimes we see a publication which really represents a free press. Its pages are open to all views and opinions, and in its columns everyone may express his thoughts and opinions irrespective of his political, social, or religious beliefs. Such a publication, however, is often called by various political or social fanatics "an insipid, spineless sheet". The Russian Rassviet is often blamed by ignorant people for being either pro-fascist, pro-communist, pro-Bolshevik, or overly religious. This can be explained by the fact that Rassviet truly represents a free press: its columns are always open to all opinions, all views, all thoughts, and all theories. These ignorant critics who inveigh

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against Rassviet for its liberal editorial policy probably do not realize the great truth of the axiom that if you want to enjoy freedom, you cannot deprive others of it. All restrictions and limitations, and any censorship of the press are inconsistent with freedom of the press.

Although we have freedom of the press we should not abuse it by printing anything and everything that may slip from our tongue. When a man uses his freedom to destroy the freedom of others, his freedom should be curbed. Thus freedom of the press in the hands of honest, conscientious men is a great factor in normalizing relations, between man and man, and between nation and nation.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Apr. 4, 1934.

ABOUT RASSVIET

Dear Editor: Allow me to express my profound gratitude to Rassviet, and to its publishers and editors. My friends also join me in expressing publicly our appreciation of its splendid work.

Every intelligent worker knows that Rassviet devotedly defends the interests of the working class, and guards the Russian group, warning it in time against charlatans and adventurers of all kinds preying upon the ignorance and credulity of our people. Thanks to Rassviet, the Russians in Chicago and elsewhere have accomplished many things, have learned much, and have saved many a hard-earned dollar which but for it would have gone into the pockets of grafters and swindlers.

Rassviet has done and is doing much useful work in gathering our people together into groups and organizations. It has inspired many Russian workers to strive for more culture and more education. Much truth and knowledge has been instilled

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into the minds of the Russian people by our newspaper Rassviet.

Much credit goes to Rassviet for its successful efforts in strengthening and expanding the two largest Russian organizations of mutual aid, the Russian United Mutual Aid Society, and the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.

Is it known to you, my dear editor, how much Rassviet has suffered from its enemies? Its enemies and ours continue to attack this newspaper because it enlightens the people, and correctly explains and interprets the life problems facing our group.

Thanks to Rassviet, many Russian workers are beginning to be able to understand many complicated questions, and to distinguish white from black, good from evil. The newspaper Rassviet is the only progressive educational publication serving the entire Russian group. Every one who strives for knowledge, truth and information should read this newspaper. Rassviet is published by workers and edited by workers for the use of all Russian workers.

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Because of all the foregoing facts, we, [the Russian-American public,] should do something worth while, within our means and possibilities, to help our Rassviet. In the near future the two largest Russian mutual aid societies in the United States will hold their conventions. Rassviet has always supported these two organizations and helped them to grow and expand their activities. It would be, therefore, quite proper if our friends, the delegates who will come to these conventions, would pass a resolution of aid to Rassviet. For instance, each society could give a concert once a year for the benefit of Rassviet. It would not be difficult for either to arrange such a concert, and the money thus obtained would be very useful to Rassviet, which is in need of financial assistance at this time. There is no doubt that a little help like this, given as a token of public appreciation of its work, would give to Rassviet new ambition and new energy to continue its work for the welfare of the Russian group. Other national groups often arrange various social enterprises to help financially their own press. Why should we not do the same?

The more we stick together the more impervious we are to all hostile forces endangering our national unity and our national well-being.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 7, 1934.

ALL TO THE AID OF RASSVIET

All agree that the Russian group in America is slowly moving ahead toward a new life. This manifestation of new vigor among our people gladdens our hearts. From now on, let us keep, as our slogan, "All for one, one for all".

We have our own newspaper, Rassviet, which aids our people in the United States and in Canada. It is up to us to show our appreciation of this service by maintaining the closest contact with this publication, by supplying it with material, and by supporting it morally and financially. If we work together with Rassviet, we will succeed in accomplishing much good for ourselves and for Rassviet.

We should help by supplying the editors with interesting material regarding life and affairs within our group, so as to make it possible for them to have a larger selection of printable material with which to enliven the newspaper and make it more interesting to readers. We frequently hear the reproach that the

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editors of Rassviet allow people to express their widely divergent views on the pages of this newspaper. But we should be proud of the fact that we have a free, workers' newspaper which not only allows, but actually invites and urges, the people to express publicly their thoughts, opinions and convictions on various subjects. Every man can contribute something out of his store of life's experiences and send it, in the form of a letter, to Rassviet! This will add interest and variety to the newspaper.

Once a week Rassviet devotes special pages to the activities of two Russian mutual aid societies, the Russian United Mutual Aid Society and the Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society. Two more special pages could be introduced with the aid of the readers: a Women's Page and a Farmer's Page. A Women's Page would be especially helpful in arousing the interest of Russian women in public life and in our local problems. But these innovations can be achieved only with the aid of Russian organizations and private individuals who want to help. After giving these questions serious thought, let each of us do his or her part toward our common welfare.

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In what way can we help our newspaper, Rassviet? We can secure new subscribers; we can help spread its circulation and popularity among our people; we can solicit advertisements and bring printing orders to Rassviet. The success of Rassviet depends on our full co-operation. If we only go to work with a will and determination, we will succeed. We can make it possible for Rassviet to increase its size to six pages, from its present size of four pages.

The Russian groups in the United States and in Canada are strong in numbers, sturdy in moral fibre, and rich intellectually. We can build on these characteristics of our people. Every human being needs food for his soul and his mind, just as he needs food for his body. The best food for the mind is the printed word. The Russian newspaper supplies mental and spiritual food for our group, and serves as the torch that brightens the road to progress and contentment for the Russian people living in America. Let us strive for knowledge and education, and thus assure a brighter future for our group in America.

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WHO IS A TRAITOR?

(Editorial)

In almost every issue of Novyi Mir [the Russian Communist publication] Mr. Shklar [local Russian communist leader] devotes an article or an item to Rassviet. This, of course, does not grieve us, but rather makes us glad. It is evident that Rassviet causes Mr. Shklar much annoyance and unpleasantness, if he gives it so much attention. It is also evident that Rassviet is not a "worthless sheet," as it is branded by Novyi Mir writers, if the Shklars, Deviatkins and other literate Bolsheviks read it everyday from cover to cover, as they evidently do.

Mr. Shklar's items in Novyi Mir are sad stuff. They appeal neither to the mind nor to the heart of the readers of that Communist newspaper. Shklar's tirades against Rassviet consist of empty phrases, hysterical wails and abuse. Had the writer of these articles been someone other than Shklar,

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a more cultured or educated person, the contents of these articles would have been different. But Shklar is unable to write differently. He has no educational background and no knowledge of the literary use of the language. For this reason he is at his best when, like a parrot, he repeats over and over in all his scribblings the following words: "anarchists, White Guards, fascists, traitors of the working class, defenders of the capitalists, sons of the merchants, and former aristocrats."

Nothing else can be found in his articles. But this is easily understood, for Shklar and his kind have their own language. For them there exists no logic, no grammar; they deny facts and disregard proofs. Whoever disagrees with them or tries to question them receives abuse and invectives as an answer.

Not long ago Rassviet asked the Bolsheviks the following questions: What has remained of your old program? What are you fighting for, now that you have officially proclaimed that liberty, equality and brotherhood are bourgeois prejudices?

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As was to be expected, Shklar did not answer these questions but instead wrote an article about the "betrayal of the working classes by the White Guard paper Rassviet." It appears that Rassviet has been called "traitor" by the Bolsheviks because it printed an article in which it declared that General Johnson is opposing the exploitation of workers; because it stated that there has been an improvement in the economic conditions of this country; and because it said that the Socialist building program in the Soviet Union is on the verge of bankruptcy.

Shklar knows well that our statement about better economic conditions in the country is based on official data; yet he considers it a betrayal of the working class. If this is treachery, then Mr. Shklar commits the same sin when he gives official Soviet data concerning the Soviet construction program. As to General Johnson's declaration, Mr. Shklar does not like it, evidently, because it contradicts the program of the Moscow Politbureau [Political Bureau] which is striving not to destroy exploitation and slavery, but to strengthen and expand it. Mr. Shklar also knows

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that the communications in Chicago's larger newspapers of the impending Soviet economic bankruptcy--only briefly quoted in Rassviet--must have passed the Soviet censor before they could leave Russia, so he should accuse the Soviet censor of treachery and not Rassviet.

If Mr. Shklar wants to find the real traitors of the working class he should not look for them in Rassviet but in other places. Above all he should look at himself and at his comrades in Moscow and elsewhere, for never in history have there been such traitors to the working class as the Bolsheviki have proved themselves to be.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 27, 1934.

A LETTER TO OUR READERS

Friends and Readers: You have been the readers and supporters of the newspaper Rassviet for over nine years now. You read Rassviet because it is the only Russian newspaper in America in which you find a broad and true interpretation not only of world events but also of the life of the entire Russian group in this country. Rassviet is your newspaper, as it honestly and disinterestedly defends the interests of all the Russian people--your interests --in America. It points the way to a brighter and more independent life. Rassviet pays the most serious attention to all your needs and aspirations. On its pages you have the right and the opportunity to express your thoughts and views upon any subject, or to discuss any question that may trouble your mind. Our editors do not throw your correspondence into the wastebasket because of poor grammar or illegible writing. On the contrary, they read all your notes very carefully, correct them if necessary, and print them on the pages of our newspaper with impartiality and good will. No other Russian newspaper in Europe or in the United States offers such broad privileges to its readers.

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Rassviet prints not only the articles prepared by a selected group of editorial workers, but also the writings of tens, even hundreds of persons, with the result that our newspaper may be truly regarded as the collective soul of the Russian group in America. This is the reason for the wide support which this newspaper enjoys. Rassviet listens attentively to every word you say, and prizes highly every thought you express. We are always trying to be of help to you in every way. No doubt you see all these efforts and, on your part, value our work and our newspaper and everything for which it stands. Were it not for your support, our publication, in all probabilities, would not exist today, as it receives no subsidies from anywhere.

In addition, Rassviet is engaged in the cruel struggle against the dark forces of reaction which are attempting to get into their net the greatest possible number of victims from among our group, in order to use them as a source of their income, and, in the future, to use them for cannon fodder to attain their criminal aims. You know these dark forces and their insidious work, so I do not need to dwell longer on this subject.

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However, you should not infer that, because of good understanding and pleasant relations existing between you and this newspaper, you can just be complacent and do nothing. No, you should not stop at that. You should continue to do all in your power to make Rassviet the largest Russian publication in America, to improve its contents, and to supply it with a strong foundation, so that it may weather all possible storms that may threaten it in the future.

Do not think that your present aid to this newspaper is sufficient or that your work is done when you send in your subscription or buy the newspaper at the newsstand. You should also participate actively in the work of improving its value and of strengthening its financial position. Financial aid to this publication can be rendered by securing new subscribers, by bringing to us printing orders from your societies, by soliciting advertisements for our newspaper, by arranging special social enterprises, and by collections. Many Russian societies served by this newspaper have for their slogan: "Every member of the organization must bring in one new member." In like manner, the readers of Rassviet can adopt the slogan: "Every reader of Rassviet must secure one new reader for this newspaper." But even this is not sufficient. Remember that

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the editors of this newspaper without your aid cannot improve the contents of the publication. You can help by sending in your articles, letters and reports. You can even help us with your counsel. In addition, you can send to our office your opinions and preferences as to the kinds of material you would like to see in the newspaper: general news, political articles, economic reviews and discussions, scientific or philosophical articles, labor questions, tales, poems, fiction, international problems, news about the situation in Russia, the life of our Russian group in America, and American problems. When we know your tastes and requirements, we can adapt our policy accordingly and offer you the things you like most, and thus also avoid printing material of which you do not approve.

There will be some critics, no doubt, who will say that the newspaper should try to raise its readers to its own level, and not to lower its level of quality to meet the lower tastes of its readers. But the fact is that a popular newspaper should maintain the closest ties with its readers. Only then can it fulfill its mission. Only then can it lift the cultural and moral level of its readers.

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Please remember, friends and readers, that Rassviet is not a private commercial publication; it is rather a public undertaking which directly concerns all Russian organizations and all Russian public life in America. Then, please, do all you can to raise this newspaper to its proper height in all directions. In a larger sense, all services which you may render to this publication are services rendered to yourselves and to your country. Show your power now, show your united strength to your enemies and ours, and prove to them that by your common effort you can build and maintain your own Russian newspaper, free and independent of the dark forces that surround us on all sides. In your own hands is the weapon with which to fight this creeping danger [the Communists].

Rassviet is your spiritual beacon, warning you against dangers, and showing the right and safe road to your final goal. Therefore, it is up to you to do all you can to make that beacon brighter and brighter.

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TO THE READERS OF RASSVIET

I A 3

I E The publishers of Rassviet appeal to all our co-workers, correspondents, readers and organizations, to take a more active part in the work of improving the contents of our publication, and in widening its circulation among the Russian masses in many places of the United States and Canada. The improvement in the contents of our newspaper will be possible only when all our correspondents in the field will look seriously after the business of supplying us with suitable and interesting material. The problem of our contributors is to explain clearly the current world events, comment upon them, and draw proper conclusions. It is also very important for this newspaper to receive material relative to the conditions in Russia, material which throws light upon the economic life, social situation, and political persecution of the people in the land of the Soviets. Our field correspondents also have the task of maintaining close contact with the local Russian colony in any given city, town or farm, and of reporting happenings, conditions and changes not only within the colony, but also in shops, factories and other places of work. The wide variety of

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III H

III A colorful manifestations of Russian life in many American cities and
I A 3 towns is not known to the readers of our newspaper, because of the poor
I E reporting service of our Russian newspapers. Therefore, it is necessary
for our correspondents to penetrate into every corner of the Russian
colony, observing everything worth observing and reporting it immediately to
Rassviet. All correspondence should be brief and clear, with emphasis on the
facts and the circumstances that caused them. The correspondents should always
be impartial and should not distort facts. As a rule, the correspondents, stress
the negative side of the life our group, forgetting that the colony has its
positive side, its strong points, which are frequently overlooked by our Russian
press. The better portion of our colony spares no efforts in directing all our
public plans and activities into the progressive channel of thought, as the best
road toward their realization.

In the United States and in Canada there live many Russian farmers of whose life
and activities there is never any mention in the Russian papers. Our corre-
spondents would do well to cover this field; their objective description of the
life, conditions and affairs of the Russian farmer in the United States and

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III H

III A in Canada would be most welcome material to our readers. Some of the
I A 3 Russian farm colonies have a long history, but they live in isolation,
I E and no one knows about them. Let's take, for instance, the Dukhobors,
who have lived in Canada several score years. The majority of them
live in close-knit communities, preserving their customs and sect regulations.
Yet to this day not a single member of the Dukhobor community has ever tried
to send to Rassviet even the briefest historical sketch of their life and
development throughout these years on Canadian soil. There are also Russian
Colonies and farming communities in California and in North Dakota. We do
not hear much of them, and yet the news of them would be of immense interest
to this newspaper and its readers.

The organizations connected with our publication, those who sympathize with
our work, and also all our readers should start to work seriously to expand
the circulation of our newspaper. The field is broad everywhere--in cities,
in towns, on the farms, wherever there are the Russian people. This publi-
cation is not conducted for financial gain, and it is not a private business

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III A enterprise. Rassviet has always pursued, and intends to pursue in the
I A 3 future, the purely cultural and progressive aims which are bound to bring
I E the greatest amount of happiness and well-being to the greatest number
of people. On the pages of Rassviet, as in a mirror, there have been
reflected thoughts, views and opinions of the more advanced part of our Russian
group, which has always tried to bring within the reach of the masses a better,
richer life. This newspaper will continue in the future to follow the same
course, safeguarding to persons of different views and convictions the right,
and affording them the opportunity, to publicly express their opinions on
various public questions.

Rassviet is a true beacon, showing the way to social justice. We live in dark
and threatening times, when the world is overhung with black clouds of reaction
--communism from the left, fascism from the right. We must counteract these
two movements, to prevent them from extinguishing the torch of truth and that
liberty which was passed on to us by former generations. We came to this world
not to spread lies and deceit, and not to exploit or enslave one another, but

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III A to fight all lies and evils in whatever form they may appear. Our
I A 3 newspaper has always served as a weapon with the aid of which the pro-
I E gressive part of our Russian group here has combated all the dark forces
obstructing the light of truth and justice.

We must display the greatest amount of energy and must do much actual work before we can celebrate the common friendship, solidarity and enlightenment of the working masses. It is sad, but there are still great numbers of people living in complete ignorance. The common ideal has not yet reached their consciousness, and they continue to live outside the Russian colony and outside the beneficial influences of our organized life. Into this lagging portion of our Russian community it is necessary to carry light by means of the printed and the spoken word. It is hard work, but it must be done, for without the education of the masses it is impossible to rebuild life according to the principles of justice and liberty. Only with the aid of education will it be possible to attain a more sensible and enlightened life. This problem, as it relates to our Russian group in America, can be successfully solved only with

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III A the aid of all our readers--only if they become sufficiently interested
I A 3 in this question of the education of the Russian masses in America. One
I E way of helping the cause is to spread the newspaper Rassviet among all
your friends and acquaintances, and secure new subscribers to our publi-
cation.

We advise all our Russian organizations, contributors, correspondents and readers
to exert a serious common effort to accomplish this important and urgent task.

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LOCAL BOLSHEVIK PRESS DENIES HUNGER IN RUSSIA

(Summary)

There is nothing more disgraceful and criminal than the conscious lies and hypocrisy of our local Bolshevik and pro-Bolshevik press in its efforts to conceal the fact that there is general starvation in the Soviet Union. The Bolshevik scribblers, shamelessly and without any scruples, deny the fact that people are dying of hunger in the Soviet paradise, saying that all these stories are but inventions and misrepresentations, of the enemies of the Soviet government.

In their press, the Bolsheviks subject to the most merciless abuse and invective all persons who write and speak of starvation in Russia. They brand all honest and sincere Russians as White Guards and counterrevolutionists, because they speak boldly and openly about the widespread hunger that now exists in Russia--that has already killed, and still will kill, millions of

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people.

The Bolsheviks, naturally, deny the existing famine in the Soviet Union, for they are up to their ears in lies and deceits; but all honest and decent people will continue to uncover and explain all Communist activities, showing them to the people in their true light.

Hundreds of letters received from Russia describing the horrors of starvation there give conclusive proof of the raging famine in the Soviet Union, and no one can deny it. Only the vulgar Bolshevik press stubbornly continues to keep its eyes closed to the existing conditions in Russia. It can be understood that nothing better could be expected of the Bolsheviks since, as everybody knows, the cause of the present hunger in Russia lies in the economic policy of the Soviet regime--the policy of exporting all Russian crops to foreign countries, leaving nothing for the Russian people themselves to live on.

When people in this country honestly and openly point out this basic truth,

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these Bolshevik wretches fall, with unusual fury, upon these honest people, attacking them, and calling them the enemies of the working classes and of the peasants of the Soviet Union.

Moans and soul-piercing cries of the Russian peasants and workers that have come to our ears plainly show that the Bolshevik dictatorship has brought the Russian nation to famine artificially created, to cannibalism, and to slavery. But the Bolshevik newspapers in America at all times are defending and justifying the vile and abominable acts committed by the Soviet government.

Our local Bolshevik scribblers have been employing strange logic in denying the known facts about famine in Russia. They have chosen a crooked and hazardous road of advocacy and deception, leading to an abyss of misfortune and calamity for the Russian people. Deceit, hypocrisy and slander permeate all thoughts and acts of the Bolsheviks.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 30, 1933.

/STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, ETC., OF RASSVIET/

(Article in English)

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of PACCBET (Rassviet), published daily at Chicago, Ill., for October 1, 1933, State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Nicholas Novin, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the PACCBET (Rassviet) and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411 Postal Laws and Regulation, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 30, 1933.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: Russian Publishing Co., Inc., 1722 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Editor: M. Roubezhanin, 1722 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Managing editor: None.

Business Manager: Nicholas Novin, 1722 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and addresses must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 30, 1933.

Russian Publishing Co., Inc., 1722 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Russian Society Rassviet, 1722 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.
The Russian National Orthodox Society, 917 N. Wood St., Chicago, Ill.
Martin Martysiuk, 2734 W. 16th St., Chicago, Ill.
International Cooperative Ass. Inc., 9219 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.
Russian Slavonic Society, 10 W. 16th Ave. Gary, Ind.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)
None

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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceeding the date shown above is 15,000.
(This information is required from daily publications only.)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Sept. 30, 1933.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September 1933

Nicholas Novin, Business Manager

(Seal)

Marek Kraus, Notary Public.

(My commission expires September 24, 1934)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 20, 1933.

THE RASSVIET'S CORRESPONDENTS AT WORK

At the meeting of the correspondents of the newspaper Rassviet (The Dawn), many questions were resolved. Among them arose a question regarding the newspaper. A report was submitted by one member which read as follows:

1. The Rassviet is the workers' newspaper of progressive organizations and is not a private newspaper which exists for the profit of an individual.
2. The newspaper Rassviet is the only Russian daily newspaper in the United States and Canada.
3. Rassviet is the only Russian [news] organ in Chicago and the vicinity.
4. Rassviet is the newspaper of the [Russian] colony.



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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 20, 1933.

5. Rassviet is a non-partisan newspaper and publishes its paper for all people who desire liberty and justice.

6. The newspaper Rassviet is recognized by Roov, Russkoe Ob'edinennoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (The Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society), which numbers 4,000 members, and has its own page every Friday.

7. The newspaper Rassviet is also recognized by Rnzov, Russkoe Neza-visimoe Obshchestvo Vzaimopomoshchi (The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society), which has 2,000 members, and has its own page every Saturday.

Considering all of these facts, the correspondents decided to support the newspaper by all possible means and to write in it three or four times a week, and if possible even oftener in the future.

The correspondents decided to write about the Russian colony in Chicago and the vicinity; current events in the Russian colony; rumors in the colony; news of Chicago, topics of the day; the factories and mills in Chicago and the vicinity;



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Rassviet (The Dawn), Feb. 20, 1933.

Russian organizations in Chicago and the vicinity; Russian schools; the relations between the "whites" and "reds", communists and monarchists--the imposters who take advantage of the Russian colony. The correspondents decided to resist the red hooligans if they dare again to attack the newspaper Rassviet or The Russian Independent Mutual Aid Society.



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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 7, 1932.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND THE COLONY



In today's issue of Rassviet there is an interesting letter from our reader, S. Zhukov, concerning Russian newspapers.

S. Zhukov writes that for twenty years he has read four Russian newspapers and has always found in them the same faults: revilement, calumny, altercation and insult.

S. Zhukov declares justly that not only do individuals revile each other, but so does the press. This [type of] statement adds to the disorganization of the Russian colony and does not inspire it to purposive action and thought to endless internal quarrel.

S. Zhukov justly concludes in his letter that it would be better if the Russian newspapers would stop quarreling and would try to unite the Russian workers into one solid organization, because only then can the Russian colony

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 7, 1932.

improve its economic condition and enrich itself with the cultural wealth that other nationalities possess.

Certainly, it is impossible to deny that colonists and Russian newspapers slander each other, but S. Zhukov unfortunately did not point out to the readers the reasons for the existence of such conditions.



Many Russian colonists including S. Zhukov, know what the first Russian newspapers were like and what aim they held. They must know that the first Russian newspapers were purely commercial. Their aim was not to organize the Russian workers and raise them to a higher cultural level, but to keep them disorganized and helpless, to exploit the Russian people who by fate were cast on the shores of a foreign country.

The newspaper was, and always will be respected by the people as a teacher; since it did not teach the people an ethical code, the readers naturally lacked one. If the Russian colonists still slander each other, it is not surprising

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 7, 1932.

and they cannot be blamed because they have been educated in such spirit and taught to act in such manner by their teachers.



Some modern Russian newspapers are still aiming for commercial goals. Naturally these newspapers are not interested in the union or enlightenment of the Russian people, and so on their pages is printed not what would develop and organize the people culturally, but that which would be profitable to the newspaper from a purely commercial point of view. Other newspapers are purely partisan; again their aims are not to unite the people but to lure them to their particular party; against those who will not join, calumny, prevarication and slander are thrown. The same paper opens its pages to persons who purposely bring disorganization into the Russian colony so that they may with greater ease lure it into their partisan traps.

These partisan and commercial newspapers always have had bitter arguments with those who unveil the rottenness of such papers, and with those who encourage the widest organization and cultural enlightenment for the Russian

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 7, 1932



colony.

Commercial and partisan newspapers are more afraid of genuine workers' newspapers than of fire, because the sooner the people become more cultured and more organized, the weaker the various adventurers will become. Rassviet is a genuine workers' and colonists' newspaper, unveiling the schemes of commercial and partisan newspapers and therefore it is not amazing that profiteers and political adventurers inveigh against it.

Rassviet called and still calls for enlightenment and unity for the Russian people. Rassviet opens its pages not to slander nor to answer personal attack, but to those who bring into the colony the spirit of organization, culture and solidarity. And if sometime on its pages the editor or readers seem to criticize a disorganizer and adventurer, it is only because it is necessary. It is not in the nature of an attack but is done for the purpose of self-defense and as a safeguard.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 7, 1932.



The pages of Rassviet are open to any Russian organization which has an ethical cause, and to any expression of honest and sincere opinion.

That is why Rassviet is the only newspaper that is exclusively the workers' organizational newspaper and why Rassviet should be in the home of every Russian colonist who is willing to see the colony strong and organized.

The wider Rassviet is distributed, the sooner the Russian colony will release itself from various adventurers and be assimilated into one working family. [Editor's note: Further discussion of same subject under III A.]

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 7, 1932.

ABOUT RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS

Having lived in the United States for twenty years and always having read four newspapers--Rassviet (The Dawn), Golos (The Voice), Novoe Slovo (The New Word), and Noviy Mir (The New World), I have noticed that they are always fighting among themselves.

If these four newspapers would carry on organizational work in America and Canada to organize the workers properly, then we would reach the heights which other nationalities have attained--but that we do not have. We do not have solidarity--we only slander each other with the aid of our four Russian newspapers. The newspapers among themselves also revile each other.

Each of the newspapers prides itself upon being a workers' newspaper. Noviy Mir soon surely will be awarded the Komintern's premium for slander.

If the Russian press would consider this important matter and gather the



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RUSSIAN



Rassviet (The Dawn), Dec. 7, 1932.

Russian workers into one solid organization, it would receive the gratitude of the entire Russian population in the United States and Canada.

S. Zhukov

[Editor's note: Continuation of this discussion to be found under III A.]

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IV

RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Oct. 1, 1932.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP OF RASSVIET
Statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc.,
Required by Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,
of Rassviet, Published Daily at Chicago,
Illinois, for October, 1, 1932

State of Illinois

County of Cook

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Harry Senko, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of Rassviet and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation, etc.), of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet, Oct. 1, 1932.

this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: Russian Publishing Company, Incorporated, 1722 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Editor: Eugene Mozavsky, 1722 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Managing Editor: None.

Business Manager: Harry Senko, 1722 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

2. That the owner is: Russian Publishing Company, 1722 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; Russian Society Rassviet, Incorporated, 1722 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; The Russian National Orthodox Society, 917 North Wood Street, Chicago, Illinois; Martin Martysiuk, 2734 West 16th Street,

Rassviet, Oct. 1, 1932.

Chicago, Illinois; International Co-operative Association, Incorporated, 9219 Russell Street, Detroit, Michigan; Russian Slavonic Society, 10 West 16th Avenue, Gary, Indiana.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None....

4. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months proceeding the date shown above is: 20,000.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1932 A.D.

(Seal)

Harry Senko, Business Manager;

Adam J. Rozycki, Notary Public



IV

Rassviet, Oct. 1, 1931.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of RASSVIET, published DAILY in Chicago, Ill., for OCTOBER 1st, 1931.

State of Illinois)
County of Cook) ss

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared JULIAN CARPICK, who, having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that he is the BUSINESS MANAGER of RASSVIET and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411 Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor,



Rassviet, Oct. 1, 1931.

and business managers are:

Publisher RUSSIAN PUBLISHING CO., INC., 1722 W. Chicago Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Editor ^b M. J. ROUBEZHANIN, 1722 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Managing Editor None

Business Manager JULIAN CARPICK, 1722 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

RUSSIAN PUB. CO., 1722 W. Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

RUSSIAN SOCIETY RASSVIET, Inc., 1722 W. Chicago Av., Chicago, Ill.

RUSSIAN NAT'L ORTHODOX SOCIETY, 917 N. Wood St., Chicago, Ill.



Rassviet, Oct. 1, 1931.

MARTIN MARTYSIUK, 1551 S. California Av., Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ASS'N, Inc., 9219 Russell St, Detroit, Mich.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state) None

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 20,000. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1931.

JULIAN CARPICK

Business Manager

Alexander Pikiel, Notary Public

(Seal)

(My commission expires September 4, 1932.)

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, June 16, 1931.

/LITERARY CONTEST/

The editorial staff of the Rassviet announces a contest for the best article on the subject: "What Is the Cause of the Present Industrial Crisis and Unemployment, and How Can Conditions Be Improved?"

At the same time we also announce a contest for the best article on the subject: "What Should the Russian Colony Do to Improve Its Material and Spiritual Welfare?"

Articles for the contest should be submitted not later than June 31.

Russian Daily Rassviet

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet, Apr. 1, 1931.



STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,
REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Rassviet, published daily at Chicago, Illinois for April 1st, 1931.

State of Illinois, County of Cook) s.s.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Julian Carpick, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Rassviet and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher Russian Publishing Co., Inc., 1722 W. Chicago Ave.



Rassviet, Apr.1 ,1931.

Chicago, Illinois.

Editor M. J. Roubeshanin, 1722 W. Chicago, Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Managing Editor- none

Business Manager Julian Carpick, 1722 W. Chicago, Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

2.

That the owner is :(If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock.

If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given.

If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Russian Publishing Co., 1722 W. Chicago Avenue ., Chicago, Illinois.

Russian Society Rassviet, Inc., 1722 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.



Rassviet, Apr. 1, 1931.

The Russian National Orthodox Society, 917 N. Wood St., Chicago, Ill.

Martin Martysiuk, 1551 S. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

International Co-operative Assn., Inc., 9219 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so stated.)

None

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceeding the date shown above is 20,000.
(This information is required from daily publication only.)

Rassviet, Apr. 1, 1931 .

Julian Carnick, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1931.

(Seal)

Alexander J. Pikiel, Notary Public,

(My commission expires Sept. 4, 1932.)



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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, March 29, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by
the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of

Rassviet

published daily at Chicago, Illinois, for April 1st, 1930. State of
Illinois, County of Cook.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid,
personally appeared Moses J. Hyduke, who, having been duly sworn
according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of
the Rassviet and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge
and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a
daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for
the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24,
1912, embodied in section 411 Postal Laws and Regulations, printed

Rassviet, March 29, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher: Russian Publishing Company, Inc., 1722 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Editor: Eugene Z. Moravsky, 1722 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Managing Editor: None; Business Manager: Moses J. Hydeke, 1722 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and addresses, as well as those of each individual member, must be given). The Russian National Orthodox Society, 917 N. Wood St., Chicago, Ill.; Martin Martysiuk, 1551 S. California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; John Baturevich, 117 W. 118th St., Chicago,

Rassviet, March 29, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Ill.; International Cooperative Association, Inc., 9219 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.; M. Prigadich, 15536 Wabash Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Russian Society Rassviet, Inc., 1722 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 20,000 (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Moses John Hyduke, Business Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of March, 1930.

Adam Rozycki, Notary Public.

(SEAL) My commission expires March 2, 1933).

III C
I ERassviet, Jan. 9, 1930.

FANATICISM AND FREE-THINKING

(Editorial)

The editorial office of the Rassviet receives daily, a great number of letters from its readers. The majority of them approve its trend and consider it to be the only Russian newspaper in the U. S. -A. which firmly stands by the side of liberty and justice and which impartially elucidates the world events. For this reason it is favoured by the people, and is popular because, its columns are widely open to every reader and because the editing office goes carefully over every letter and correspondence, and takes pains to correct and publish same even if it does involve a great deal of effort and time.

There is, of course, a small number of readers, who oppose the paper. The reason of their animosity is simply the fact that the paper stands for free-thought. These people dislike free-thinking. There are those, who plunged in the spirit of religious fanaticism, resent the fact that, in the columns of the newspaper there appear articles criticizing the activity of the clergy, and other anti-religious matter. This religious fanaticism has taken such a firm possession of their souls and hearts that they consider all free-think-





Rassviet, Jan. 9, 1930.

ing to be criminal and heretical.

There are, undoubtedly, all types of fanatics. Some are extreme nationalists and others are Bolshevik-fanatics. The former accuse the newspaper "Rassviet" of defending the Bolsheviks and cooperating with them in devastating Russia. The latter consider Rassviet as 'nationalist' and accuse it as a counter-revolutionary organ. Some of the readers are "one hundred per cent" anarchists, who call "Rassviet" a counter-revolutionary newspaper, whereas the real counter-revolutionists consider it to be the most revolutionary-anarchist paper.

What is the explanation of all this? Fanaticism, is the only answer! These readers are not apt to exercise critical, independent thought; they have not learned to treat with respect and tolerance differences of thought. For some the religious dogma is sacred, and for the rest--their political doctrines (monarchist, Bolshevik, etc.)

In their opinion, therefore a newspaper is good, only as long as it expresses their views and creeds. There is nothing extraordinary in the fact that the newspaper "Rassviet" is disliked by such fanatics, irrespective of what kind of fanaticism they represent (religious, monarchist or Bolshevik).

Rassviet, Jan. 9, 1930.



But such fanatics, fortunately, are few. In its majority the Russian immigrants in America, are free from all kinds of fanaticism. The Russian immigrants are beginning to be independent and critical in their thoughts, and have ceased to swallow the medicine served to them by these ever-ready "leaders" and "teachers."

The Russian immigrants now understand, that without freedom of thought, mutual respect and tolerance, nothing can be accomplished. The newspaper Rassviet wishes the immigrants to uphold these principles. This is why its popularity grows day by day, and this is why it is a favorite paper with the Russian worker.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet, Nov. 19, 1929.

BOLSHEVIKI AGAINST "FRIENDS OF SOVIET."

I went to a Bolshevik gathering, and overheard a conversation in regard to the number of people that were present at an event in honor of the Soviet flyers. Someone had said: "There was not less than 12,000 persons." A Mr. Trushinsky answered: "There were not as many as you think." "But how many were present?" someone else asked. Mr. Trushinsky withdrew from his pocket certain records and began to examine them. According to his records, it was found, there were a total of 4,510 tickets sold; 4016 of them at 50 cents, and 494 at 25 cents. The total net intake was \$2,131.50.

This announcement aroused the simple-minded Bolsheviks' displeasure, and a commotion followed.

The commissar wishing to calm them, demanded: "How dare you assert so confidently that there were considerably more people, when you did not even count them." Whereupon, hot words followed: "The Friends of the Soviet Union are dishonest and crooked. They took the money for themselves and if any real members of the party should shield or protect them, they are no better. It would have been wiser, if we had managed everything ourselves, so that no one would steal from us."



Rassviet, Nov. 19, 1929.

Next time, instead of throwing away a fortune, we won't give up a penny." At that moment one of the commissars entered and angrily shouted. "If the Rassviet learns of this matter, it will only be too glad to print every detail." Someone asked him. "Why? - are you afraid of the truth? - is it not true that the "Friends" took the money? - The Rassviet would be right in printing this, for, we must admit, the Rassviet was right, when it warned the Russian Colony of the "Friends" aim to exploit the occasion honoring the Soviet flyers, for their own benefit, by extracting money from the pockets of the Russians, which did happen.

We must thank the Rassviet and its staff, for protecting the interests of the Russian Colony, and defending them from profiteers, and adventurers.

It was confirmed by note all Russians present at the mass celebration honoring the Soviet flyers in Chicago that, from 12,000 to 14,000 people participated.

Undoubtedly, the greater part of the receipts went into the pockets of the organizers.

100-10-28
Y. Clock



Russkoye Obozrenie, Sep. 7, 1929.

(Editorial)

The monthly Russkoye Obozrenie becomes a weekly newspaper. Instead of appearing once a month, there will be four editions. Quietly and calmly, without display and clamorous advertising, we have changed to a weekly publication with only one thought in mind - to serve the Russian colony dutifully.

Whether we perform our task successfully or not, it is for our readers to judge. And we earnestly beg everyone to show us frankly and open mindedly our faults and shortcomings in the Russkoye Obozrenie; to point out our errors and to express desire for improvements of any kind.

Every word of our reader or his wish will be taken into consideration, and all advice will be judged, and then we will gradually take the proper steps in improvement if such steps are timely and appropriate.

Most of the attention of the Russkoye Obozrenie will be devoted to the life of our colony and our native land. We will not force the sections "Colony" and "Russia" into some unnoticeable corner on the last page. We will give these sections select spots and place them on the front page.

**Russkoye Obozrenie, Sep. 7, 1929.**

And after all, that is what offers the greatest interest to us, immigrants from Russia, who find ourselves in an alien country. And to chase it somewhere into the back yard means to shut our eyes to the life of our colony, paying no attention to its interests and needs. This, of course, is what we least wish for the Russkoye Obozrenie.

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RUSSIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302,0

Sample of Titles of Materials Published by Dyelo Truda, 3122 N. Mason Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (An I. W. W. Publication.)

The following are samples of pamphlets put out by the I. W. W. in Russian:

G. Maksimov, Mye Sotsialnye Kredo (My Socialist Credo), Chicago, 1934.

P. A. Kropotkin, Anarkhizm (Anarchism), Chicago, 1934.

G. Maksimov, Besedy s Bakuninyom of Revolyutsii (Conversations with Bakunin About Revolution), Chicago, 1934.

K. Filippovich, Gryadushchaya Mirovaya Boinya (The Future World Massacre), Chicago, 1934.

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RUSSIAN

Sample of Titles

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The following books were published in Chicago:

Yacov Starik, Istoriya Industrialnykh Rabochikh Mira (History of the I. W. W.), Chicago: Executive Committee of Russian Section, I. W. W., 1921.

G. P. Maksimov, ed., P. A. Kropotkin i Yego Ucheniye (P. A. Kropotkin and his Teachings), Chicago: Federation of Russian Anarcho-Communist Groups of the U. S. A. and Canada, 1931.

These titles give an idea of the work of the I. W. W. and its Russian group in Chicago. This material is in possession of the University of Chicago and Dr. H. R. Krasnow, 4601 N. Broadway, Chicago.

II B 2 d (1)

RUSSIAN 
White Russian

Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune), Oct. 20, 1928.

THE PRESS ON BELORUSSKAYA TRIBUNA

The following are excerpts from newspapers abroad commenting on Belorusskaya Tribuna in Chicago:

Belorusskaya Sprava (White Russian Recorder) of Vilna points out that inasmuch as the object of this publication is to bring back to their own language and culture those White Russians in America who fight shy of it, why then is this paper in the Russian language and not in the White Russian? The writer A. further states that while White Russians may regard themselves as of the Russian culture, many are Catholics and they register as Poles; they do not read Russian; "still something should be done also for them." The writer criticizes the paper for the apparent complete disregard of the fact that there

Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune), Oct. 20, 1928.

is a White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic in the USSR formation; that instead, the paper plays up the independence ideal, and independence - being among the things wishful but nothing more, - will not impress the realistic American.

Golos Belarussa (The Voice of a White Russian), Riga, merely records the existence of the paper and remarks that it is published in Russian for two reasons: (a) A great number of White Russians are Russified and they consider the Russian culture as their own, (b) the paper wishes to reach also other nationalities (Slavic). It is further said that Belorusskaya Tribuna has a White Russian literary section; that the paper has eight pages and contains much interesting material.

Still another paper, Syalyanskaya Niva (Country Pastures) of Vilna, heartily greets the birth of this paper and commends the Tribuna's

Belorusskaya Tribuna (White Russian Tribune), Oct. 20, 1928.

platform for an independent White Russian state free to work out its own destiny, unshackled by dictums from Moscow or White Russian skinners (the same as kulaks). The writer quotes extensively from an article by the editor of Belorusskaya Tribuna. The title of the article is "Zaraspyatuya" (For Her Who is Crucified), its gist being that it is entirely safe to let Belorusskaya (White Russia) work out her destiny; that being a peasant population largely "all the other classes in White Russia taken together would still leave the peasantry in the majority.....," she could not but persist on a policy for industrial as well as political democracy. The writer also remembers that the editor of Belorusskaya Tribuna, Joseph Voronko, was "the first chairman of White Russia's National Republic Government."

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RUSSIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 31, 1928, p. 1.

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT AND BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DAILY RASSVIET

The concert and ball given for the benefit of the Daily Rassviet on January 29, 1928, proved to be a great success. In spite of the fact that on that day there were four similar festivities organized by various Russian organizations, the concert and ball of the Rassviet attracted a large crowd of Russians. It was in all respects the most successful festivity of that kind arranged by Rassviet.

The public was attracted to this concert ball by the many interesting numbers on its program. The names of some of the most talented Russian and other artists appeared on this program. Among the names of the Russian artists that of Countess M. Kuchkovski aroused perhaps the greatest interest among the Russians, as this singer, if we are not mistaken, was to appear for the first time before an

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RUSSIAN

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 31, 1928, p. 1. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

audience of Chicago Russians. The countess is undoubtedly an eminent artist; she has a mellow voice and a remarkable technique. The public gave her a very warm reception and she had to sing a few encores.

The center of attraction was the Mayak. The popularity of our Russian Gypsies increases with every new performance. When these jolly fellows and girls appear on the stage, the attention of the public is immediately riveted upon them. Among the best actors of the Mayak we have to mention Mr. Gribov, who played very well his role in the comedy "Medvyed" (The Bear). Mrs. Gribov was very good in her role of the Gypsy soloist at the 'Gypsy Camp.' Dr. Korablinov's acting in the last scene of the 'Gypsy Camp' was grand. Dr. Kamm, from Gary, Ind., helped to stage the shows of the Mayak Company.

The children of the Progressive School have shown a remarkable progress in the theatrical art under the coaching of Dr. Korablinov.

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Rassviet (The Dawn), Jan. 31, 1928, p. 1. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The well-known Polish singer Miss M. Groschinski had a well-earned success; she has a powerful voice and graceful manners and by her beautiful singing she held the whole audience spellbound.

The opera singer Mr. G. Morozov, who had volunteered to participate in the concert, was also appreciated very much by the public.

Rassviet, Apr. 28, 1927.

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INTERVIEW WITH KERENSKY

There was no more popular name in Revolutionary Russia in the year 1919, than that of Alexander F. Kerensky. Ten years ago he was not only the "Supreme Ruler", but, at the same time, he personified the ideals and wishes of the Russian people. One vividly recollects now all the events of the Russian revolution; we are also reminded of the Prime Minister Kerensky, whose name was so closely linked with all those revolutionary Events.

I first saw Kerensky, the Minister, in Petrograd, in the year 1917. If at that time anybody had told me, that ten years later I should meet him as an exile in foreign lands, I would probably never have agreed with that prediction. Nevertheless, ten years after the Great Russian Revolution I met the exiled Kerensky, and in those moments I saw before me not the Minister-Kerensky, but an exile. And so with this political immigrant, and not with the Minister, who had greatly changed and aged in appearance after those horrifying years, I had lately a short interview.

I had many serious and painful questions to ask him. I wanted to discuss

Rassviet, Apr. 28, 1927.

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these questions with Kerensky and, therefore, I went to the Drake Hotel. Kerensky's Secretary warned me by telephone that Kerensky was very busy; nevertheless, he would grant me ten minutes for an interview. I, of course, was satisfied with those few minutes and went to his suite.

The interview lasted quite some time. These ten minutes seemed to me to be somehow much longer. When our friendly and unofficial interview had come to an end, then only I had noticed, looking at my watch, that it had lasted 35 minutes.

The first subject discussed by us was that of the newspaper Rassviet. Mr. Kerensky was exceedingly pleased with the activity of the Russian Labor Organization, thanks to the efforts of which this daily paper was created. The great merit of this paper lies exclusively in the fact, that it carries on a valiant fight against all kinds of despotism. This paper carries on its fight simultaneously against despotism, regardless of Monarchist or Bolshevist tendencies. Hence, this paper is of great value to the Russian colony. This paper has, undoubtedly, its weak points; but those defects

Rassviet, Apr. 28, 1927.

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appear mostly in its literary section. Kerensky dislikes, among other things, the many articles of our most respected Ivan Kuzmich. He frowned especially, when I mentioned Okuntsov's articles, under the headline "Criticism." He considers them not serious enough, and many of them, in his opinion, are rather "wretched lampoons" than real criticism.

I explained to him, that the columns of our paper are open to everyone, and that for articles published in it, the responsibility falls exclusively upon their authors. Kerensky was satisfied with my statement. I, then, began to ask him the questions I had jotted down.

11-31-36
D. A. Rogers
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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), December 1, 1926. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHANGE THE TITLE OF THE RUSSIAN CHICAGO DAILY (Editorial)

The editorial points out that the former title of the paper, which was Russian Herald-Rassviet, was changed to simply Rassviet, the former lengthy title having been preserved only for technical reasons. Actually the Russian Herald, the Chicago paper that formerly belonged to Mr. Gugis, has long been extinct. It became the property of Chicago Russian workers' organizations and continued the work done previously by the New York Rassviet.

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DECENNARY OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS OF CHICAGO

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(Condensed from editorials, an article by Mr. Rubeshanin and a report in the Nov. 6 and Nov. 9, 1926, numbers of Rassviet).

On Sunday, Nov. 7, 1926, there took place at the West Side Auditorium a celebration of the decennary of the existence of the Russian press in Chicago, a decennary which just coincided with the second anniversary of the Chicago Russian Herald and Rassviet. The editorial of Nov. 6 points out the great difficulties that had to be overcome by the Russians of Chicago in order to create a Russian press of their own. The chief difficulty was caused by the low cultural level of the majority of the Russian residents of Chicago and the small number of educated men and women among them. It cost a lot of trouble and hard labor to arouse among the Russian colony of Chicago interest in the attempts to create a good daily paper

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Decennary of the Russian

but ultimately these attempts have been crowned with success, and the various cultural and educational Russian organizations of Chicago possess now a daily newspaper, Rassviet, where they can discuss freely their needs and voice their hopes and aspirations.

The publishers of the Rassviet had to overcome many difficulties caused by the selfishness of some of the linotype operators who were getting a very high remuneration for their work from Mr. Gugis while the paper belonged to him. Rassviet was paying them at the same rate, but they demanded still higher union wages, and being instigated by the Communists, even started a strike. The Communists, who were behind it, hoped thus to ruin the newspaper of which they were enemies, detesting it for its criticism of Bolshevist tactics and its support of non-partisan organizations. Yet the "strike"

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Decennary of the Russian

proved to be an entire failure, and Rassviet continued to appear regularly, which was a proof of the fact that this newspaper had gained the sympathies of the great majority of the Russian workers of Chicago.

This fact was strikingly illustrated at the celebration of the decennary of the Russian press of Chicago, which was also a celebration of the second anniversary of Rassviet. Crowds of Russians streamed into the large hall of the West Side Auditorium, on the corner of Racine Avenue and Taylor Street. This hall can hold over one thousand persons, and it was very crowded. The Russians of Chicago had proved that they were on the side of the non-partisan Rassviet, and not on that of the Bolsheviki who had tried to ruin this paper by instigating a strike without any good reasons whatsoever.

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Decennary of the Russian

Mr. Rubezhanin opened the celebration by a short speech in which he explained the significance of the festivity and exhorted the Russians to support the only daily Russian newspaper of Chicago. This speech was followed by a very interesting musical program. In this program participated the best forces of the Russian colony. Miss I. G. Gheorghievskaya, dramatic soprano of the Petrograd Opera, Mr. S. N. Sergheyev, baritone of the Moscow Opera, Miss Stephania Timkevich, contralto, and many others. Mr. Moravsky made a speech, congratulating the Russians of Chicago for their achievement in creating a daily newspaper which was able to voice their needs and aspirations, and greeted the Russian labor organizations which had given their hearty support to the newspaper and now practically were its owners. After the concert there followed dancing till late in the night.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 2, 1926.

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The following announcements of meetings, entertainments, etc., are to be found in the above mentioned number of Rassviet:

1. Regular meeting of the F. M. Tostoyevsky Memorial School Society.
2. Regular monthly meeting of the Douglas Park School Society.
3. Regular meeting of Byelorusskoye Obshchestvo (White Ruthenian Society).
4. Festival for young Christian people arranged by the Russian Evangelical Christians at the House of the Gospel.
5. Entertainment and concert to be given on October 16 by the Melrose Park Russian Society for Mutual Aid.
6. Three lectures by Rev. Prigodich, Baptist preacher, on the experiences undergone by him during a tour.

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RUSSIAN

Rassviet (The Dawn), Oct. 2, 1926.

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7. Opening by the Russian South Side School, 1082 W. 14th Street, of classes for young Russians who had already been graduated from Russian elementary schools.

8. General meeting of the Russian Center of Chicago at the YMCA, 1621 W. Division Street.

9. Theatrical entertainment to be given on October 9, 1926, by the Russian club 'Mayak' at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 W. Hirsch Blvd.

(This is a sample of announcements of meetings as Rassviet publishes them. Thomas R. Hall.)

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RUSSIAN

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Russian Daily Herald and Rassviet, May 15, 1926.

(Leading Article Concerning the Consolidation of the two Papers)

It is stated that the Chicago Russian Daily Herald, which was previously practically owned by the lawyer Mr. K. P. Gugis, has become the property of Russian workers' cultural and educational organizations and of societies of mutual aid.

The Russian Daily Herald was originally created through the initiative of the Chicago Russian Independent Society of Mutual Aid.

The Russian workers members of this society, being inexperienced, had to use the help of educated persons of different political, religious and other views, who tried to make the paper serve their particular aims and represent their personal opinions. Because of the lack of a definite program the paper experienced difficulties and ultimately became the property of an individual, Mr. Gugis. He did his best to

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Russian Daily Herald and Rassviet, May 15, 1926.

improve the paper but could not find the proper people to help him, and because of that had but little success. Seeing that he could not satisfy with his paper the needs of the Russian colony of Chicago he sold the paper to the Russian Society of Mutual Aid mentioned above. As a result of this the personnel of the editorial staff of the paper was entirely changed and its pages were opened to any Russian immigrant who does not pursue only his selfish personal aims, but who is sincerely concerned about the welfare of the Russians in the United States.

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Russkii Viestnik i Rassviet (Russian Daily Herald and
Rassviet), May 15, 1926.

CONSOLIDATION OF TWO PAPERS

"In the interest of the subscribers and advertisers a consolidation has been brought about between the Russian Daily Herald of Chicago and the Rassviet of New York.

"This consolidation will make this paper the largest Russian daily in America. It is the belief of the management that it will result in greatly increasing circulation, better news facilities, and a broader field generally. It will result in a substantial benefit to both readers and advertisers."

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik, April 5, 1926.

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Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc.,
Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of
the Russian Daily Herald, published daily at Chicago, Ill.,
for April 1st, 1926.

State of Illinois)
County of Cook) s.s.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid,
personally appeared George Sawicki, who, having been duly sworn accord-
ing to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the
Russian Daily Herald and that the following is, to the best of his know-
ledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (and
if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication
for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August
24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed
on the reverse of this form, to wit:

Russkii Viestnik, April 5, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: Russian Publishing Co., Inc., 1722 W. Chicago Avenue,
Chicago.

Editor: S. Scheinman, 1722 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago.

Managing Editor: None

Business Manager: George Sawicki, 1722 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual, his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given).

K. P. Gugis, 127 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Martin Martysiuk, 1551 S. California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

John Baturevich, 117 W. 118th St., West Pullman, Ill.

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RUSSIAN

Russkii Viestnik, April 5, 1926.

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The Russian National Orthodox Society, 917 N. Wood St., Chicago, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state).

Eugene D. Sullivan, 1109 N. Robey St., Chicago, Ill.....

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 15,000. (This information is required from daily publications only).

(Signed) George Sawicki, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of April 1926.

(SEAL)

Joseph C. Spilo, Notary Public

(My commission expires July 21st, 1927).

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Dec. 4, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE RUSSIAN HERALD AND THE ENLIGHTENMENT OF THE COLONY
(Editorial)

Every newspaper must render service to its readers by doing the following things:

1. Informing the readers about what is going on in the world; 2. Giving them information about the local life, and 3. Enlightening as far as possible those of the readers who need enlightenment.

The Russian Herald has been doing its best trying to fulfill conscientiously all these duties, observing in relation to them the following chief rule: To be truthful and impartial and to serve the toiling masses of our Russian colony.

Let our readers themselves tell to what extent we have succeeded in doing this. As to the editorial staff, it is doing its best so that the readers would say, "Yes, the Russian Herald gives us all we need."

Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Dec. 4, 1924.

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Lately there has arisen the idea of creating in connection with our newspaper courses for the workmen.

Many of our readers are not acquainted with the history and geography of Russia and America. They should be taught these things.

Still more persons are to be found who do not know a single thing about the rules which should be observed in order to preserve one's health and to prevent disease.

Help should be given in this respect.

Some of our correspondents, - good and sincere men, - who want to be useful to the colony write to us about the events happening in the colony. But they write so that often we are forced either to change the form of their reports entirely, or, sometimes, even to throw these into the waste paper basket.

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Dec. 4, 1924.

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All this happens because the correspondents do not know how to write and how to express their thoughts so that the information they are giving would be complete, yet concise; interesting, but not sensational, reminding one of the character of the reports published by the yellow press.

In order to be able to give such information one has to learn how to write reports for the newspapers.

The editorial staff of the Russian Herald has resolved to be helpful to such correspondents.

In the very near future we are planning to start in connection with the Russian Herald a cycle of lectures for workmen. The lecturers will be selected from among experienced, competent persons who are trusted by the colony. All lectures will be given free of charge.

In the beginning these lectures will have to do with the following

Russkii Viestnik, (Russian Herald), Dec. 4, 1924. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

subjects: History and geography of Russia and America; medical science and hygiene; agriculture; Russian literature, and how to write reports for the newspapers.

More particulars will be communicated in due time. Meanwhile we invite our readers to be our guests. Learn, study that which surrounds you. Unite all together, those who have knowledge and those who have none, and let those who possess some learning teach those who are less fortunate.

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RUSSIAN

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), Dec. 3, 1924.

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THE EVENING ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE NEWSPAPER RUSSIAN HERALD
(Editorial)

The evening entertainment given by our newspaper was a tremendous, almost unique success. (Note:- This refers to the entertainment which took place on Nov. 30, 1924, at the Schoenhofen Hall. N. K.)

The program lasted three hours, and the audience listened to every number of it with rapt attention.

Some of the performances were rewarded by stormy applause.

The artists on that evening were at their best and performed their numbers with great spirit.

Especially inspiring was the playing of A. N. Kaminsky, that highly talented violinist. The opera singer S. A. Borovsky sang beautifully several numbers. The harmonious blending of the voices of the Russian American a capella chorus was very pleasing.

Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik), Dec. 3, 1924.

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The rendering of "Khutorok" and "Grechaniki" by Sophia Pavlovna Stranden was artistic and delightful. The jokes and manner of the comic artist Arrigoni made the public laugh heartily. The artists Kopelevich-Luganov and A. J. Pokatilov performed excellently the literary part of the program and their declamation of some short pieces was a success. George Morozov and Miss Ada Mirskaya enriched the program with some songs and dances.

According to the sincere declarations of many of the guests and, which is important, of some very strict judges from among old members of the colony, the entertainment arranged by our newspaper, both as to its rich program and as to the great number of guests, was the most successful entertainment given in the Russian colony.

It is a pleasure to remark that this entertainment has attracted the select part of our workmen's colony. Many representatives of the intelligentsia were also present. Exemplary order reigned during the entertainment. There was complete silence during the performance

Russian Herald, (Russkii Viestnik), Dec. 3, 1924.

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of the program.

The members of the colony, by coming in large numbers to this entertainment, have shown their friendly attitude towards our paper. By listening attentively to the program they have demonstrated their respect for the editorial staff and the artists who participated in the entertainment.

The editorial staff of our newspaper has the right to be proud of this evening's entertainment which was worthy of the kind of institution that our paper is.

Russkii Viestnik, October 17, 1924.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED
BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE RUSSIAN DAILY
HERALD, PUBLISHED DAILY AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, FOR OCTOBER 1st, 1924.

State of Illinois) S.S.
County of Cook)

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Harold E. Gordon, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is, the Business Manager of the Russian Daily Herald and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher- Russian Publishing Company, Inc., 1722 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Editor - A. Scopin, 2020 W. Haddon Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Managing Editor - none.

Business Manager - Harold E. Gordon, 3111 West 15th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should

Russkii Viestnik, October 17, 1924.

be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given).

K.P. Gugis, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

John Dzidz, 1811 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Martin Martysiuk, 1551 South California Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The Russian National Orthodox Society, 917 North Wood Street, Chicago, Illinois.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:
(If there are none, so state)....

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is Ten Thousand, Five Hundred (This information is required from daily publication only).

Harold E. Gordon, Business Manager, sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of October, 1924.

(Seal)

Anton O. Landes, Notary Public.
(My commission expires April 26, 1926.)

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RUSSIAN



Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 22, 1924.

WITH WHOM DO WE GO? (Editorial)

He who works and earns his daily bread with his toil, such a one is with us, - and we are with him.

He who seeks the truth and regards service to our native country and to its toiling masses as his supreme duty, such a one is with us, - and we are with him.

The good and the welfare of the Russian colony; its unification, not its splitting up; peace and justice, not quarrels and enmity - these are the objectives of the newspaper Russkii Viestnik and our objectives, i. e., the purposes of the editorial staff which is directing the paper.

Let everybody who calls himself or ever did call himself a Russian,



Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 22, 1924.

who is suffering from want and is heavy laden, - let him or her know that the Russkii Viestnik is a friend, a helper and an honest adviser.

Russian organizations of any kind, provided they lead the Russian colony towards light, truth and unity and not towards enmity, will all get support from our paper and a place of honor on its pages.

We do not ask anybody what his creed is, nor do we inquire about his political views.

The truth is one, but there are many paths leading towards it. There are wrong paths and there are right paths. And if you believe that your path is the right one and leads towards the truth, point out that path without any anger, prejudice and abuse towards one who is following a wrong path. And if such a man will be convinced by your



Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 22, 1924.

words and will see that you are right, he will go with you. But if it would happen that not only will he not be convinced, but will, on the contrary, convince you that your path is wrong, - well, then follow him.

By dissension and enmity you cannot achieve anything; by peace and solidarity everything can be achieved.

Whatever our Russian schools may be, if they teach our colony what is good and if they enlighten it, we stand for them. It does not matter to us which party or organization supports a school; what matters is that the school should teach the people what is good and useful. There will be no room on the pages of Russkii Viestnik for spiteful and unfair criticism of anybody. If something is bad



Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 22, 1924.

we shall just say that it is bad; if something is good we shall say so.

Russkii Viestnik is serving the truth, the light; it is serving the Russian colony, a colony of toilers. Therefore this paper is entirely non-partisan, for there is some truth in the teachings of every party except the party of parasites who aim to live on other people's work; and in the Russian colony there are representatives of almost all parties.

All that which would be harmful to the Russian workmen's colony will be denounced by our paper, from whatever source the harm may come; all that is useful to the colony will have our paper's support and approval.



Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 22, 1924.

Russkii Viestnik shall be a faithful servant and guardian of the interests of the whole Russian colony. This paper, however, is not a servant of those who dream about living at the expense of other people, about the tsar (the "Little Father"), and about other nightmares of the past.

Russkii Viestnik is the center of the colony; it reflects its life with all its sorrows and joys; it is the organ of our toilers' colony.

But in order that our paper be such an organ not only in name but in reality, we the editorial staff beg the colony to help us.

Be with us, unite around us; never forget that Russkii Viestnik first of all is your own paper. Write to us about everything concerning the colony, do not be shy because your epistle may not be written in a smooth style or may not "fit exactly our views." Just write; everything good will be accepted and will find a place in our paper.



Russkii Viestnik (Russian Herald), Aug. 22, 1924.

Be collaborators and friends of your paper; impart your thoughts to others through its medium and in turn get information from them. Everything will find a place in the Russian Herald (Russkii Viestnik), except enmity, dissension and the repudiation of one part of the colony by another. We are your friends, so be also our friends and friends of your newspaper.

A. Skopin.

1. That the names and addresses of the
editor, and business manager and
Publisher, - Russian Herald,
Chicago, Illinois.
Editor, - E. Schneider,
Managing Editor, - None.

Russkii Viestnik, April 3, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED
BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE RUSSIAN DAILY
HERALD, PUBLISHED DAILY AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, FOR APRIL 1st, 1924.

State of Illinois(S.S.
County of Cook (

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid,
personally appeared Ilia Karpuck, who, having been duly sworn according
to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Russian
Daily Herald and that the following is :-

To the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the owner-
ship, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the
aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required
by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and
Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing
editor, and business managers are:

Publisher,- Russian Publishing Company, Inc., 1722 West Chicago Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Editor,- S. Scheiman, 1722 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Managing Editor,- None.

Russkii Viestnik, April 3, 1924.

Business Manager- I.G. Karpuck, 1129 North Winchester Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

2. That the owner is:- (if the publication is owned by an individual, his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given).

K.P. Gugis, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

John Dzidz, 233 West 61st Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Martin Martysiuk, 2724 West 16th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

John Baturevich, 117 West 118th Street, West Pullman, Illinois.

The Russian National Orthodox Society, 917 North Wood Street, Chicago, Illinois.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagers, and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are : (If there are none, so state).

Intertype Corporation, Brooklyn, New York.

Eugene D. Sullivan, 1109 North Robey Street, Chicago, Illinois

4. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers

Russkii Vestnik, April 3, 1924.

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during the six months preceding the date shown above is Eight Thousand daily.

(This information is required from daily publication only.)

Ilia G. Karpuck, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of April, 1924.

Anton O. Landes, Notary Public.

(Seal)

(My commission expires April 26, 1926.)